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SERIES A: CUNEIFORM TEXTS

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VOLUME III, PART 1

BY

DAVID W. MYHRMAN

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SUMERIAN ADMINISTRATIVE DOCUMENTS

DATED IN THE REIGNS OF THE KINGS OF
THE SECOND DYNASTY OF UR

FROM THE

Temple Archives of Nippur

PRESERVED IN PHILADELPHIA

BY

DAVID W. MYHRMAN

Docent of Semitic Languages at the University of Uppsala

*Seventy Plates of Autographed Texts and Twelve Plates
of Half-tone Illustrations*

PHILADELPHIA

Published by the Department of Archaeology, University of Pennsylvania

1910

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To
Mrs. Charles Custis Harrison
with
Esteem and Gratitude
for
Her Interest, Generosity and Kindness

PREFACE.

The texts published in this volume were copied during my sojourn in Philadelphia in 1907. They have since then been worked out at sundry hours, between the more immediately pressing work on other publications, especially my edition of the Arabic text of *as-Subkī's kitāb mu'īd an-ni'am wa-mubīd an-niḡam*, as well as the routine work of teaching and lecturing in connection with my duties as Docent of Semitic Languages at the University of Uppsala. This together with unfortunate and hindering circumstances has caused a delay in publication, which I am the first one most keenly to regret. The volume was accepted by the Editor-in-Chief and the Committee on Publication, December 21, 1909, and went into the printers' hand early in January, after the means for printing it had again been generously provided.

The *title* of the volume may call for an explanation. As can be gathered from the general survey of the contents of these texts, the documents included are *legal* and *commercial* as well as purely administrative. While it was desirable to give the volume as short a title as possible and yet to denote the general characteristics of the documents, the term *administrative* was selected on the suggestion of the Editor-in-Chief, as that term would include the different departments of the temple administration, to which these documents refer.

In regard to the general plan as well as minor details of the volume, I naturally have followed the principles characteristic of the Series, of which it forms a part. In the matter of footnotes, however, I have aimed to place whatever I may have had to say or argue in the text proper, reserving the footnotes merely for references, except, of course, in the Chapters of Translations and Names.

As this is the first volume of texts from the time of the second dynasty of Ur, published in this Series, I have judged it desirable, if not altogether necessary, to include a list of cuneiform signs, characteristic of this volume and the period in question.

At present there is a great variety of systems, or rather lack of systems, employed in regard to the transcription of cuneiform signs, which makes it almost

impossible to ascertain from a mere transcription, which particular sign on the cuneiform tablet is actually referred to. Hence I have also added the key to the system of transcription I have used, but for the time being only including signs or transcriptions of signs that actually occur in this volume.

The most pleasant task remains to avow my obligations to those, who in one way or another have promoted the creation of this volume. To Professor Hilprecht, the Editor-in-Chief of this Series, I am under great obligations for the confidence he showed me by entrusting the publication of these tablets into my hands, as well as for his still greater confidence in entrusting to me the publication of other texts, the copying, interpretation and translation of which would tax the working ability, scientific skill and experience of any Assyriologist to the very utmost. In every way he has also facilitated my work, and he has been kind enough to assist me in reading the proofs. In this way the volume has greatly been enriched by his knowledge and experience. Likewise I am under great obligations to Provost Harrison, whose wide-hearted scientific interest and generosity in a large measure brought about my coming to Philadelphia, and also made my prolonged sojourn here in 1907 possible. To Mrs. Harrison I am most grateful for her enthusiastic interest in this work. By her generosity my return to this city and my work here this time was and is made possible. As a small token of my great esteem and devotion I have taken the liberty to dedicate this volume to her. I also beg to express my high appreciation and my gratitude to Mr. Eckley Brinton Coxe, Jr., the *Mæcenas* of Philadelphia, who, generously as ever, has sustained the heavy cost of printing. To Dr. Radau I am indebted for many a valuable suggestion. I also wish to acknowledge my obligations to the authorities and officers of the University of Pennsylvania, of the University Museum and the University Library, who as courteously as effectively have facilitated my work. And last, and first, I beg to thank my many noble friends of this city, who by their kindness and hospitality have made their own Philadelphia a home city to me. As this has been a constant source of encouragement and support during weary toil, my friends have a large share in the creation of this volume. One and all, I beg graciously to accept my sincere appreciation and heartfelt gratitude.

DAVID W. MYHRMAN.

PHILADELPHIA,
February, 1910.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

- A. B.*.....*Assyriologische Bibliothek*, ed. Delitzsch-Haupt, Leipzig, 1881.
- A. B. M.*.....Kuchler, Fr., *Assyrisch-Babylonische Medizin*, Leipzig, 1904.
- A. B. P.*.....Meissner, Br., *Beiträge zum Altbabylonischen Privatrecht*.
- A. D. D.*.....Johns, C. H. W., *Assyrian Deeds and Documents*, London, 1898-1901.
- A. J. S. L.*.....*American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literature*, ed. Harper, Chicago.
- Amherst*.....Pinches, T. G., *The Amherst Tablets, etc.*, London, 1908.
- A. R. U.*, I.....Schorr, Moses, *Altbabylonische Rechtsurkunden, etc.; Sitzungsberichte der Philosophisch-Historischen Klasse der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften*, Band 155, 2, Wien, 1908.
- A. R. U.*, II.....The second Part of the above, Band 160, 5, Wien, 1909.
- A. S. K. T.*.....Haupt, P., *Akkadische und Sumerische Keilschrifttexte, etc.*, Leipzig, 1881.
- A. T.*.....Knudtzon, J. A., *Die El-Amarna-Tafeln, Vorderasiatische Bibliothek*, Leipzig, 1907-1909.
- A. V.*.....Strassmaier, J. N., *Alphabetisches Verzeichniss der Assyrischen und Akkadischen Wörter*, Leipzig, 1886.
- B. A.*.....*Beiträge zur Assyriologie, etc.*, ed. Delitzsch-Haupt, Leipzig, 1900.
- B. A. L. C.*.....Johns, C. H. W., *Babylonian and Assyrian Laws, Contracts and Letters*, London.
- B. E.*.....*The Babylonian Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia*, edited by H. V. Hilprecht, Series A and D, 1893-1910. The exact titles are given at the end of the present book.
- B. R.*.....Köhler und Peiser, *Aus dem Babylonischen Rechtsleben*.
- Br.*.....Brünnow, R. E., *A Classified List, etc.*, Leyden, 1889.
- Br.-M.*.....Meissner, Br., *Supplement zu den Assyrischen Wörterbüchern*, Leiden, 1898.
- B. T. Nk.*.....Strassmaier, J. N., *Babylonische Texte, Inschriften von Nabuchodonosor, etc.*, Leipzig, 1889.
- B. T. Nr.*.....The same, *Inschriften von Nabonidus*, Leipzig, 1889.
- B. V.*.....Peiser, F. E., *Babylonische Verträge der Berliner Museen*, Berlin, 1890.
- C. B. M.*.....*Catalogue of the Babylonian and General Semitic Section of the Free Museum of Science and Art, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia*, prepared by Prof. Hilprecht.
- C. C.*.....Virolleaud, Ch., *Comptabilité Chaldéenne*, Poitiers, 1903.
- Chronicles.*.....King, L. W., *Chronicles concerning Early Babylonian Kings*, London, 1907.
- C. T.*.....*Cuneiform Texts from Babylonian Tablets*, London, 1896.
- D. P. M.*.....*Délégation en Perse, Memoires*, Paris, 1900.
- D. P. S.*.....Fuyé, Alotte de la, *Documents Présargoniques*, Paris, 1908-1909.
- Di-tilla.*.....Virolleaud, Ch., *Di-tilla, Textes Juridiques Chaldéens, etc.*, Poitiers, 1903.
- E. A. H.*.....*The E. A. Hoffman Collection of Babylonian Clay Tablets in the General Theological Seminary, New York City*. See *E. B. H.*
- E. B. H.*.....Radau, H., *Early Babylonian History, etc.*, New York, 1900.
- Geschichte d. Alt.*².....Meyer, Eduard, *Geschichte des Altertums*, 2d edition, Stuttgart and Berlin, 1909.
- Hilprecht Anniv.*.....*Hilprecht Anniversary Volume*, Studies in Assyriology and Archeology, dedicated to Herman V. Hilprecht upon the twenty-fifth anniversary of his doctorate and his fiftieth birthday (July 28), by his colleagues, friends and admirers, Leipzig, London, Paris, Chicago, 1909.
- H. L. C. T.*.....Barton, G. A., *Haverford Library Collection of Cuneiform Tablets, etc.*, Part I, Philadelphia and London, 1905, Part II, 1909.

- H. W.*..... Delitzsch, Friedr., *Assyrisches Handwörterbuch*, Leipzig, 1896.
J. A...... *Journal Asiatique*, Paris.
J. A. O. S...... *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, New Haven.
J. B. L...... *Journal of the Society of Biblical Literature*, New York.
J. R. A. S...... *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, London.
K. A. S...... Peiser, F. E., *Keilschriftliche Acten-Stücke, etc.*, Berlin, 1889.
K. B...... *Keilinschriftliche Bibliothek*, ed. Schrader, Berlin, 1889-1900.
L. I. H...... King, L. W., *Letters and Inscriptions of Hammurabi*, 3 volumes, London, 1898-1900.
L. S...... *Leipziger Semitistische Studien*, ed. Fischer-Zimmern, Leipzig, 1903ff.
M...... Meissner, Br., *Seltene Assyrische Idogramme*, Leipzig, 1906-1909.
M. D. O. G...... *Mitteilungen der Deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft*, Berlin.
M. I. O...... *Musée Impérial Ottoman*, Constantinople.
Morgan...... Johns, C. H. W., *Cuneiform Inscriptions, etc.*, Collections contained in the library of J. Pierpont Morgan, New York, 1908.
Muss-Arnolt...... Muss-Arnolt, W., *A Concise Dictionary of the Assyrian Language*, Berlin, London and New York, 1895-1900.
N. B. N...... Tallqvist, K. L., *Neubabylonisches Namenbuch*, Helsingfors, 1905.
Nippur...... Peters, J. P., *Nippur, or Explorations and Adventures on the Euphrates, etc.*, New York and London, 1897.
O. B. T. R...... Lau, R. J., *Old Babylonian Temple Records*, New York, 1906.
O. L. Z...... *Orientalistische Literaturzeitung*, ed. Peiser, Leipzig.
P. K. U. N...... Huber, E., *Die Personennamen in den Keilschrifturkunden aus der Zeit der Könige von Ur und Nisin*, Leipzig, 1907.
R...... Rawlinson, Sir H. C., *The Inscriptions of Western Asia*, Vols. 1-V, London, 1861-1884. Second edition of Vol. IV, London, 1891.
R. A...... *Revue d'Assyriologie*, Paris, ed. Thureau-Dangin.
R. E. C...... Thureau-Dangin, F., *Recherches sur l'Origine de l'Écriture Cuneiforme*, Paris, 1898, 1899.
R. H...... Reisner, *Sumerisch-Babylonische Hymnen, etc.*, Königl. Museen zu Berlin, in "Mitteilungen aus den Orientalischen Sammlungen," Berlin, 1896.
R. M. A...... Thompson, R. C., *The Reports of the Magicians and Astrologers, etc.*, London, 1900.
R. S...... *Revue Sémitique, etc.*, ed. Halévy, Paris.
R. T...... *Recueil de Travaux de la Philologie et à l'Archéologie, etc.*, ed. Maspero, Paris.
R. T. C...... Thureau-Dangin, F., *Recueil de Tablettes Chaldéennes*, Paris, 1893.
S. A. K. I...... Thureau-Dangin, F., *Die Sumerischen und Akkadischen Königsinschriften*, Leipzig, 1907.
Sá-tilla...... Pélagaud, F., *Sá-tilla, Textes Juridiques, etc.*, in *Babyloniaca*, III, 2, Paris, 1909.
S. C. N...... Tallqvist, K. L., *Die Sprache der Contracte Nabû-nâ'ids*, Helsingfors, 1890.
S. C. P. H. C...... Hilprecht, H. V., *The So-called Peters-Hilprecht Controversy*, Philadelphia, 1908.
T. S. A...... Genouillac, H. de, *Tablettes Sumériennes Archaïques, etc.*, Paris, 1909.
T. T...... Reisner, G., *Tempelurkunden aus Telloh, Königl. Museen zu Berlin, "Mitteilungen aus den Orientalischen Sammlungen,"* Berlin, 1901.
Urkunden...... Peiser, F. E., *Urkunden aus der Zeit der dritten Babylonischen Dynastie*, Berlin, 1905.
W. Z. K. M...... *Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes*, Wien.
Z. A...... *Zeitschrift für Assyriologie, etc.*, ed. Bezold, Strassburg.

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I.

THE PLACE IN HISTORY OF THE SECOND DYNASTY OF UR.

The chronological material, so far advanced, does not enable us to determine the exact date of the second dynasty of Ur with absolute certainty. A review of the principal arguments on the subject and an attempt approximately to place this dynasty may, however, not be out of place in an introduction to a volume of texts from this period.

On account of the publication of new and startling chronological material, a great deal has been written on the subject of old Babylonian chronology during the last two or three years. The discussion so far has shown a marked tendency to cut down old figures. The late Babylonian king *Nabûna'id* still holds his ground as the central figure in Babylonian chronology, only that the pendulum has swung in the opposite direction. On the tide of his authority old Babylonian dates once soared to swindling heights; the recent undermining of his trustworthiness tends to make the very foundations swerve. The high-water mark was reached by placing Sargon I at 3800 B.C. Eduard Meyer has reached the low-water mark by placing him 2500 B.C.¹ The one extreme was to take the round numbers of *Nabûna'id*'s scribes in regard to earlier and later dates as definite numbers; the other extreme is now to round them off, so to speak, altogether. The truth, no doubt, will be found somewhere between.

Leaving the dates of *Sargon I* and *Narâm-Sîn*, which stand rather isolated, there has been no lack of material in regard to Babylonian chronology from the beginning of the so-called first dynasty of Babylon down. But the difficulties, as well known, have been and are still in regard to the interpretation of the material at hand. At what widely different conclusions scholars have arrived from the study of the same material, can be gathered from the different dates assigned to the prominent figure of *Ḫammurabi*, as surveyed by King in his latest important book.²

¹ *Geschichte des Alt.*, I, Part 2, p. 345

² *Chronicles*, I, pp. 83, 87.

Thus we note a difference as to the dates of that king between Winckler and Hommel of not less than 600 years, and between Hommel and Lehmann-Haupt of 500 years. Yet the calculations were made in the same year, 1898. To be sure, discrepancies are to be found in the statements of the Babylonian and Assyrian documents themselves, which tend to show, that the old Babylonian and Assyrian scribes, in their mode of interpretation and handling of the chronological material at their disposal, as well as in reaching different conclusions from it, almost vie with modern scholars.

The chief impulse to the recent activity in chronological research came from the publications by Hilprecht¹ and King,² which showed, as others long ago had assumed,³ that Babylonian dynasties overlapped each other. The consequences of this discovery affect the old Babylonian chronology in general, but especially and in the first place the date of the first dynasty of Babylon. On the more or less definite determination of the date of this dynasty depend almost exclusively the earlier Babylonian dynasties, and among them the second dynasty of Ur, which is the oldest dynasty of Babylonia that at present can be approximately placed, as its relation to the following or Isin dynasty is now exactly known by the new chronological tablet, published by Prof. Hilprecht,⁴ while the relation of this dynasty to the first dynasty of Babylon, on the other hand, can be very approximately determined.

On the ground of the new chronological material recently published by King, this scholar has placed the beginning of the first dynasty of Babylon at about 2100 B.C.⁵ Eduard Meyer has not only accepted the conclusions of King in full, but he seems to place even more reliance on doubtful or disputed details.⁶

In regard to the second dynasty of Ur, King incidentally places the beginning of it at about 2320 or 2330 B.C.⁷; Meyer places the whole dynasty 2304–2188 B.C.⁸

Taking the conclusions drawn by King as a starting point, we note that his new construction of old Babylonian chronology principally rests on three stepping stones:

(1) *The end of the third or Kassite dynasty;*

(2) *The immediate succession of the third dynasty on the first, with the total elimination of the second dynasty, the dynasty of the Sea-land, and*

¹ *B. E.*, XX¹, No. 47; also pp. 41ff. and 46.

² *Chronicles*, I, pp. 70, 93, 97, 147ff.; II, p. 15ff.

³ See Hilprecht, *B. E.*, XX¹, p. 43.

⁴ *B. E.*, XX¹, No. 47; also p. 46.

⁵ *Chronicles*, I, pp. 126, 136, 137.

⁶ See *Geschichte des Alt.*², I², p. 341.

⁷ *Chronicles*, I, p. 168.

⁸ *Geschichte des Alt.*², I², p. 344.

(3) *The end of the dynasty of Isin.*

Now, as for *the end of the third* or Kassite dynasty, King has placed this event 1160 B.C., but, as he also remarks, the exact date cannot be definitely established.¹ Meyer, on the other hand, places it as high as 1185,² while Thureau-Dangin gives the date 1186,³ not to speak of other most divergent dates advanced.⁴ Hilprecht⁵ and Hinke,⁶ however, have shown that, especially on account of the statement on the new boundary stone in regard to Nebuchadrezzar I, the end of the third dynasty is to be placed as low as about 1140 B.C.

The total elimination of the second dynasty, as far as the sequence of the first and third dynasties is concerned, and the assumption that the third dynasty followed immediately on the first, are, of course, questions of more important and far-reaching consequences in regard to the construction of earlier Babylonian chronology. King took the radical step to eliminate the second dynasty altogether. He did that in spite of the fact that *Ea-gâmil*, the last king of the second dynasty, according to the new chronological material he produced, is found to be a contemporary of *Kaštiliaš*,⁷ the Kassite. Rather than taking the most probable course⁸ of identifying this *Kaštiliaš* with the third king of the Kassite dynasty, he resorts to the extreme means of creating an entirely new set of later kings, to be placed in the gap of the Kings' list.⁹

The chief reason for the elimination of the second dynasty, and an argument on which King lays a great deal of stress, is the absence so far of any positive statement that the kings of the second dynasty actually ruled over Babylon itself. Indeed he considers this, of course, quite negative proof of such importance, that the more positive arguments in favor of the identification of *Kaštiliaš*, the contemporary of *Ea-gâmil*, with the third king of the Kassite dynasty have to be set aside,¹⁰ and in this he is also supported by Meyer.¹¹

Now it is true that thus far we do not have any positive statement in the inscrip-

¹ *Chronicles*, I, p. 110.

² *Geschichte des Alt.*, I², p. 338.

³ *Z. A.*, XXI, p. 185.

⁴ See *Chronicles*, I, p. 83; Poebel, *Z. A.*, XXI, p. 167.

⁵ *B. E.*, XX¹, p. 44.

⁶ *B. E.*, Series D, IV, p. 130ff.

⁷ Thus read the name with Thureau-Dangin, *O. L. Z.*, XI, p. 31, and Hommel, *O. L. Z.*, XII, p. 109, instead of King's *Betiliash*.

⁸ See Thureau-Dangin, *Z. A.*, XXI, p. 176ff.; also Ungnad, *O. L. Z.*, X, p. 638.

⁹ *Chronicles*, I, p. 113.

¹⁰ *Chronicles*, I, p. 107.

¹¹ *Geschichte des Alt.*, I², p. 340.

tions and dated documents that any of the kings of the second dynasty actually ruled over Babylon, but, as a matter of fact, we know very little about these kings in any respect. It is a question, on which further excavations and new material no doubt will supply more definite information. As long as we have no positive proof to the contrary, the mere absence of a definite statement cannot, of course, constitute a proof that none of these kings controlled Babylon. On the other hand, as has been pointed out before,¹ the very presence of this dynasty in a list, otherwise including only such dynasties as we know actually controlled Babylon, would be difficult to explain, if not at any time some one of these kings ruled in Babylon. But, of course, this does neither prove nor disprove the supposition that Babylon for a time at least was included in the domain of the second dynasty.

But I am inclined to think that too much importance has been placed on the question, whether this dynasty ruled in Babylon or not. In itself it does not solve the problem of the relation between the first and third dynasty. King² and Meyer³ assume that the third dynasty followed immediately on the first. But in this respect they seem not only to have underestimated the *Hittite* invasion and conquest of Babylon,⁴ but have gone so far as practically to eliminate its consequence on the chronology altogether. It is most difficult to see, how an event of such importance really can be so lightly disposed of historically.

The conquest of Babylon, with the position this city had obtained in Babylonia during the first dynasty, as well as the overthrow of this dynasty, would naturally be an event of great consequence. It is therefore difficult to see, how the Hittites, according to the natural order of things, could have been content only to make such a conquest, and then immediately leave another people, the Kassites, to reap the advantages of the whole conquest, unless, (what has not been shown), the Hittites and the Kassites are identical. A people like the Hittites, being able to conquer Babylon and overthrow the ruling dynasty, would also be able to keep the conquered territory in their hands, at least for some time. The Hittites, moreover, were no marauding tribes that would only be content with plunder.⁵ A Hittite conquest and the overthrow of the native dynasty would naturally have as a consequence the establishment of Hittite rule. Hence some time must have elapsed between the end of the first dynasty and the beginning of the rule of the third over Babylon.

On account of the facts, set forth by Prof. Hilprecht, *B. E.*, XX¹, pp. 44, 45,

¹ Poebel, *Z. A.*, XX¹, p. 165; also Hilprecht, *B. E.*, XX¹, p. 12.

² *Chronicles*, I², p. 10.

³ *Geschichte des Alt.*, I², p. 341.

⁴ See new chronicle, King, *Chronicles*, II, p. 22.

⁵ See Jastrow's *Hittites in Babylonia*, *R. S.*, XVIII (1910), pp. 87ff., just issued.

and Hinke, *B. E.*, Series D, pp. 130ff., *viz.*, that (*Agum*-)*Kakrime* "probably was the first emperor of Babylonia," among the members of the Kassite dynasty, we possibly may have to bring down the dates, previous to the Kassite dynasty, some decades.

The only positive chronological data, so far known, by which we can be guided in an attempt to calculate the length of the apparent gap between the first and third dynasty, are the facts known in regard to the second dynasty itself. It has never been questioned that the *Iluma-ilu*, who according to the new chronicle was a contemporary of *Samsu-iluna* and *Abi-ešu*, is to be identified with the first king of the second dynasty.¹ Thus the beginning of this dynasty and the very approximate length of time it was contemporaneous with the first dynasty can be determined. But, on the authority of the same material, the end of the second dynasty and the length of time it was contemporaneous with the third dynasty can also be fixed.

The identification of *Kaštiliaš*, the contemporary of *Ea-gâmil*, last king of the second dynasty,² with the third king of the third dynasty is certain, as far as the material now at hand shows, unless we, like King, and more recently Hommel,³ postulate an entirely new set of kings, that would answer the conditions required. That *Kaštiliaš*, the third king of the third dynasty, answers the statement of the new chronicle, or that he was the son of *Agum*, not the father, as the kings' list erroneously has it, is now established without a doubt by the emendation of *V R.*, 33, col. I, according to King's collations published by Hommel.⁴

The passage relating to this special point runs as follows:

- 17 *mūr⁵ Kaš-ti⁶-ia-šu*
- 18 *aplu reš-tu*
- 19 *šá A-qu-um ra-bi-i*
- 20 *zēruu el-lum zēr šarrūti(-ti)*
- 21 *ta-mi-il⁷ šir-ri-ti*
- 22 *mār⁷ Gán-di*

The order of the three first kings of the third dynasty would thus be:

¹ *Chronicles*, I, pp. 70, 93, 97, 117ff.; II, p. 15ff.

² *Chronicles*, I, p. 104ff., 111, 113; II, p. 22ff.

³ *O. L. Z.*, XII, p. 110.

⁴ *O. L. Z.*, XII, pp. 108-110.

⁵ The sign is *TUR* = *māru*, not *i*.

⁶ *BI.BE.*, according to collation by King. See *ibid.*, p. 109.

⁷ Also according to collation by King.

- (1) *Gand* or *Gandaš*,
- (2) *Agum* the great or first,
- (3) *Kaštiliaš*, his firstborn son.

Thus if we can within a few years¹ determine to what extent the second dynasty overlapped the first and the third, the balance of the sum total of the years attributed to the second dynasty would, of course, denote the time that elapsed between the end of the first and beginning of the third dynasty. For this calculation, however, we depend entirely on the figures given by the kings' list. The chief objection to this procedure has been the fact that these figures are unusually high. Still they are not impossible. Of eleven kings four ruled 60, 56, 55 and 50 years respectively, but others only 8, 15 and 20. That mistakes occur in the list is seen from the fact that that to *Hammurabi* are assigned 55 years, while according to the date lists he only ruled 43. But mistakes of reduction are also found, as *Ammi-ditana* is given only 25 years in the kings' list, while he actually ruled 37; *Abi-ešu* 25 instead of 28, and *Samsu-iluna* 35 instead of 38.² If subtraction has to be made from the sum total of these years, it would only be a question of a few decades. As long as we have no positive proof to the contrary, the safest course is to be guided by the figures given. As Thureau-Dangin³ has calculated, we would have a period of about 177 years to be accounted for between the first and third dynasty.

As for the fall of *Isin* and the overthrow of the *Isin* dynasty, King was inclined to join those two events and to identify them with the conquest of *Isin* in the 7th year of *Hammurabi*, rather than with the same event recorded as taking place in the seventeenth year of *Sin-muballit*.⁴ Whether the conquest of the city of *Isin* in any of those years mentioned also marked the end of the *Isin* dynasty or not has not yet been definitely proven. The dynasty might have been overthrown at some earlier unknown conquest. These are two events that will have to be distinguished and kept separate. But that the conquest of *Isin* in the seventh year of *Hammurabi* did not in any case, as was quite obvious for other reasons, refer to the conquest of *Isin* by *Rim-Sin* is absolutely certain from the date formula for that year:

*mu Unu(g)^{ki} à Í-si-in^{ki} ba-an-dib,*⁵

which shows that *Hammurabi* took the city. We know for certain that *Isin* also was taken before that time by *Sin-muballit* in his seventeenth year.⁶

¹ See Thureau-Dangin, *Z. A.*, XXI, p. 75; *B. E.*, VI², p. 122.

² See *Chronicles*, I, p. 95.

³ *Z. A.*, XXI, p. 179.

⁴ *Chronicles*, I, p. 106ff.

⁵ See Poebel, *B. E.*, VI², p. 57.

⁶ See Pinches, *C. T.*, VI, Pl. 9, Bu. 94-5-9, 281, O., 14; King, *L. I. H.*, II, No. 101.

In what relation his conquest of the city really stands to the well-known conquest of *Isin* by *Rîm-Sîn*, and which must have occurred about the same time, is another question to consider.¹ The conquest of *Isin* and the overthrow of its venerable dynasty, however, must have been an event of great consequence; and as for *Rîm-Sîn*, it was the occasion for instituting a new era. Whether the dynasty of *Isin* actually went down with the city in the seventeenth year of *Sîn-muballiṭ* we do not know, but it is the very latest date, at which we can place the end of this dynasty.

Thus by starting as low as possible, or placing the end of the third or Kassite dynasty as late as 1440, adding 577 years, the length of the third dynasty, 177 years to be accounted for between the third and first dynasty, 201 years up to the seventeenth year of *Sîn-muballiṭ*, 225½ years for the dynasty of *Isin*, and 117 years for the second dynasty of Ur,² we would have to place the beginning of the last mentioned dynasty about 2408 B.C.

This calculation would place the beginning of the first dynasty about 2447 B.C., the reign of *Hammurabi* about 2045–2003. *Hammurabi* would then very well come within the round number of 700 years which, according to the scribes of *Nabûna'id*, separated him from *Burnaburiaš*, whom even Meyer places about 1380–1375.³ *Gulkišar* would come within 696 years before Nebukadrezzar I,⁴ as he would at least have ruled down to 1780, which also is the date assigned to him by Meyer.⁵

These dates suggested can also be reconciled with the more trustworthy new chronological material brought to light by the German excavations in Assyria.⁶ *Šalmaneser I* states that he rebuilt the temple of *Aššur*, which had once been built by *Ušpia*. It had fallen into decay, and *Erešu* rebuilt it. One hundred and fifty-nine years passed after the reign of *Erešu* and it fell into decay, and *Šamši-Adad* rebuilt it. During 580 years it grew old, fire broke out, and after that *Šalmaneser I* restored it. According to figures given, *Erešu* would have to be placed within 739 years of *Šalmaneser I*, who, according to Meyer,⁷ ruled about 1300 B.C. The father of *Erešu* was *Ilu-šuma*, who, according to the new chronological material published by King,⁸ was a contemporary of *Su-abu*, probably identical with *Sumu-abu*, the first

¹ Cf. Hilprecht, *B. E.*, XX¹, p. 53ff.; Poebel, *B. E.*, VI², p. 113ff.; Thureau-Dangin, *J. A.*, Ser. X, Vol. XIV, pp. 339ff.

² See Hilprecht, *B. E.*, XX¹, No. 47; also p. 46.

³ *Geschichte des Alt.²*, I², p. 335.

⁴ See King, *Chronicles*, I, p. 89; Hilprecht, *B. E.*, XX¹, p. 12ff.

⁵ *Geschichte des Alt.²*, I², p. 585.

⁶ See *M. D. O. G.*, No. 21, pp. 30, 34, 38, 40; King, *Chronicles*, I, p. 119ff.; Meyer, *Geschichte des Alt.²*, I², p. 342.

⁷ *Geschichte des Alt.²*, I², pp. 338, 342.

⁸ *Chronicles*, II, p. 14.

king of the first dynasty. Hence the first dynasty of Babylon would have begun about 2040, the reign of *Erešu* and *Ilu-šuma*, and also perhaps a part of the reign of *Sumu-abu*. But in addition to this we will also have to make allowance for the years the temple was fallen into decay. How long *Erešu* and his father ruled we do not yet know, but the number of years these kings ruled and the years of the decay of the temple, and the uncertainties of other chronological figures used as a basis, may possibly make up for the discrepancy of about 100 years.

The approximate dates, as far as the chronological material at hand allows us to determine, for the kings of the second dynasty of Ur would be as follows:

<i>Ur-Engur</i>	2408-2390 B.C.
<i>Dungi</i>	2390-2332 B.C.
<i>Bur-Sin</i>	2332-2323 B.C.
<i>Gimil-Sin</i>	2323-2316 B.C.
<i>Ibi-Sin</i>	2316-2291 B.C.

II.

THE TABLETS.

The clay tablets, inscribed with old Babylonian cuneiform characters and written in the Sumerian language, now published for the first time in this volume, belong to the large and in many respects unrivalled collection of cuneiform tablets in THE FREE MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND ART OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA in Philadelphia. With two exceptions only, Nos. 132 and 155, they were excavated in the ruins of Nippur, in central Babylonia, during the first three expeditions of the University of Pennsylvania, *viz.*, 1888-89, 1889-90 and 1893-96 respectively.¹ The documents published in this volume, however, constitute only a part of the tablets from this period, preserved in the Philadelphia Museum. Documents of the same character, from the same period and in part even found in the same mounds, were also excavated during the fourth expedition to Nippur.² These tablets will be included in volumes to follow.

As could be gathered from the careful description of the tablets in *The Catalogue of the Babylonian and General Semitic Section of the Museum*, prepared by the Curator, Prof. H. V. Hilprecht, the larger part or 136 of the tablets, here published, were dug up during the second expedition to Nippur (1889-90). From the first expedition (1888-89) came only 8 tablets, Nos. 1, 5, 13, 66, 84, 91, 151 and 170; while from the third expedition thus far we have 25 tablets, namely, Nos. 3, 4, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 29, 30, 36, 40, 41, 42, 46, 55, 70, 86, 95, 116, 125, 133 and 135. Two tablets were purchased in Nippur: No. 132 by Dr. Haynes during the third expedition and said to come from *Yokha* or *Telloh*; No. 155 by Dr. Peters from Mr. Noorian, the interpreter of the first two expeditions, during the second campaign. Worthy of notice is the fact, that most of the more interesting tablets in this volume, or the so-called "contracts," were unearthed during the first and third expeditions.³

¹ See Peters, *Nippur or Explorations and Adventures on the Euphrates*, and Hilprecht, *The Excavations in Assyria and Babylonia (The Babylonian Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania, Series D, Vol. I)*, pp. 289-568.

² Cf. Hilprecht, *B. E.*, Series D, I, p. 488, and *Th. S.-C., P. H. C.*, p. 195.

³ See Hilprecht, *B. E.*, Series D, I, pp. 297-319 and 345-425.

As the Nippur tablets, here treated, vary in contents, it would be of great interest to know the exact places of discovery in the many elevations and depressions of certain parts of the ruins of Nippur, and to ascertain, in what environments and under what general conditions they were found. Thus it would be interesting to learn, whether the so-called "contract" tablets were found in the same places as the tablets containing various accounts, and whether these two kinds of tablets were found apart from or intermingled with each other. But unfortunately, no Assyriologist being present during the second and third expeditions, no records of this kind could be kept by Dr. Peters and Dr. Haynes, who, moreover, at times worked at Nippur under very trying circumstances.

From the Catalogue of the Philadelphia Museum, which also states the different expeditions during which the tablets were found, from the descriptions of the excavations by Peters¹ and Hilprecht,² as well as from the large raised map of the ruins of Nippur³ in the University Museum, where by cuts or different colors the work of the four expeditions is designated, and also from personal information kindly furnished by Prof. Hilprecht, some facts at least can be gathered in regard to the mounds, where these tablets were dug up.

During the first campaign most of the tablets unearthed in Nippur, according to Peters,⁴ came from the so-called "Tablet Hill," the site of the earlier "Temple Library," the hill at present marked IV on the Museum map and Hilprecht's reproduction of it,⁵ but V on the same plan given by Peters.⁶ This is the most southeast mound of the ruins of Nippur on the east side of the *Šatt en-Nil*.

According to information from Prof. Hilprecht, no dated administrative documents from the second dynasty of Ur came from this section of the ruins during the first campaign, when he was at Nippur personally. The eight tablets then found came exclusively from the long trench cut in the southern slope of the long ridge on the west side of the *Šatt en-Nil*, opposite "Tablet Hill."

While the few tablets of the second dynasty of Ur, discovered in a trial trench by the first expedition, evidently were found out of place in the general layer of that period, the second expedition reached the very rooms, in which they once had been

¹ *Nippur*.

² *B. E.*, Series D, I, pp. 289-568.

³ Made by Charles Muret, Paris, under the direction of Percy Hastings Field, architect.

⁴ *Nippur*, I, p. 247.

⁵ *B. E.*, Series D, I, p. 305.

⁶ *Nippur*, Vol. I, pp. 242, 243.

⁷ Cf. Peters, *Nippur*, Vol. II, the plan facing p. 491, and Hilprecht, *B. E.*, Series D, I, p. 305. In Peters' map the mound is called X; on Hilprecht's No. VI.

stored, at a point marked E on the plan given by Peters;¹ for, according to Hilprecht's deciphering of the tablets, reported by Peters to have come from a certain level of that section of the ruins, they were dated according to kings of the second dynasty of Ur and according to events characteristic of their reigns.²

During the third campaign Haynes also excavated thousands of tablets in the same mound, VI (IX), on the west side of *Šattu en-Nil*,³ and among them again were numerous tablets of the second dynasty of Ur.⁴ According to Hilprecht, the mound IV (V) or "Tablet Hill" was seemingly not touched at all, or only very slightly⁵ by Haynes during the third campaign. To judge from the colors on the map of the ruins, provided by Mr. C. S. Fisher to indicate the work of the different campaigns, some kind of excavations were indeed made in this mound during the third expedition, but evidently without yielding any of the documents included in this volume.

As to SIZE, SHAPE, MAKE-UP and PALEOGRAPHICAL CHARACTER, these tablets share the peculiarities of similar documents from this period already published. The comparative absence, however, of large many-columned account tablets,⁷ which occur in the Telloh collections frequently,⁸ and also of round-shaped field accounts,⁹ is to be noted.

As to their STATE OF PRESERVATION, many of these tablets show evidence of having been roughly handled by the vicissitudes that befell the ancient city with its temple library and archives. In this respect the Telloh tablets, to judge from the published texts, seem to have fared better. All the Nippur tablets with but one exception are baked, but, like many similar Telloh tablets, there is a certain number made from a kind of clay that now is crumbling.

Most of the smaller tablets, which no doubt originally were enclosed in cases or envelopes, have SEAL IMPRESSIONS. A certain small group of tablets made of the same kind of clay, similarly shaped and inscribed but not ruled, is covered with seal impressions that mar the writing and make the decipherment a very difficult task. These tablets had apparently never been enclosed in envelopes. As a rule the seal impressions on the tablets of this volume are very faint and indistinct,

¹ *Nippur*, Vol. II, facing p. 172.

² *B. E.*, Series D, p. 343.

³ Cf. *B. E.*, Series D, I, pp. 353, 364.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 408.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 431.

⁶ Cf. *Th. S.-C. P. H. C.*, p. 287.

⁷ According to Hilprecht there are a number of large fragments of this class known to him among the uncatalogued material.

⁸ See especially the *T. T.* and *H. L. G.* editions.

⁹ See especially *C. T.*, I.

so that it is almost impossible to trace them satisfactorily. In such cases I have not undertaken to restore the seals, although this, of course, can easily be done from the names on the tablet. A few impressions, however, are clear and distinct, and these are reproduced. The seals represent the picture characteristic of the second dynasty of Ur. The moon god is sitting on his throne. A worshipper is led into his presence by a priest and is followed by another. In accordance with the contents and character of the tablets, most of the seals are *dub-sar* seals.¹ One document has the seal of a *patesi*,² while another³ has the seal of a judge.

As the title of the volume indicates, all these tablets were made and inscribed during the reigns of the kings of the second dynasty of Ur, or during the second half of the third millennium B.C. About half of the number are duly dated, and may thus be assigned to this period without the slightest hesitation, while the undated documents have to be classified principally on the basis of their paleographical characteristics, their proper names and contents. The sifting and cataloguing of the immense mass of material in the Museum is exclusively done by Prof. Hilprecht. With his unrivalled experience and skill in deciphering original cuneiform script, older and later, he also classified, catalogued and assigned to the proper historical period the tablets here published. After a careful examination and study of every tablet, I have no occasion to differ from his in this respect almost unerring judgment.

¹ See No. 32. Cf. also the seals reproduced by Pinches in the *Amherst* volume.

² See No. 13.

³ See No. 14.

III.

SIMILAR TABLETS.

In regard to their contents, these tablets will have to be classed together with other collections of tablets from the same period already published by others. But while they contain, of course, material of a character similar to that of the texts published before, they also, as will be found, furnish a good deal of new information of special interest for the time, to which they belong.

The first tablets of a similar character from this period of Babylonian history were published by Prof. Hilprecht. As early as 1893-96 he published the first ordinary clay tablets of the second dynasty of Ur, together with other older Babylonian inscriptions, in "B. E.," Vol. I, Parts 1-2. Cf. Nos. 124-127 and such other inscriptions from the Ur period as Part 1 (1893), Nos. 14 (a basalt tablet), 15 (an agate tablet), 16 (a soapstone tablet), 20, 21 (door-sockets), and 22 (a brick), and Nos. 121 (a door-socket) and 122, 123 (soapstone tablets).

Publications of texts and also transcriptions, translations and treatments of sundry documents from this period were made in different journals and published works, as in *Recueil de Travaux*, etc., by Halévy, Vol. XI (1889), pp. 171ff.; by Scheil, Vol. XVII (1895), pp. 27ff., Vol. XVIII (1896), pp. 64ff., and also scattered through his "*Notes d'épigraphie et d'archéologie Assyrienne*" in the same journal, Vols. XVII-XXII; in *Revue d'Assyriologie*, etc., by Thureau-Dangin, Vol. III (1895), pp. 118ff., and Vol. V. (1902), pp. 67ff.; in *Revue Semitique*, by Virolleaud, Vol. XI (1893-1902), pp. 76ff. and 180ff.; in *Zeitschrift für Assyriologie* by Scheil, Vol. XII (1897), pp. 260ff., and Delaporte, Vol. XVIII (1904-05), pp. 252ff.; in *Comptes rendus* by Thureau-Dangin (1896); in *Orientalistische Literaturzeitung* by the same author, Vol. I, pp. 161ff.; in *Keilinschriftliche Bibliothek* by Winckler, Vol. III, p. 76 (1902).

The most recent contributions to the literature from the Ur period, and which have come into my hands only while reading the proofs, are by Delaporte, *Empreintes de Cachets de la Collection Amherst*, pp. 101-104; Genouillac, *Tablettes d'Ur*, pp. 137-141; and Huber, *Die Altbabylonischen Dahrlehnstexte aus der Nippur-Samm-*

lung im K. O. Museum in Konstantinopel, pp. 189–222, all included in the magnificent *Hilprecht Anniversary Volume* (1909) just issued.

Complete collections of documents of the same special character as the tablets published in this volume began to be published in 1896. Thus we have to note the small collection published by W. R. Arnold in his dissertation for the doctorate at the Columbia University *Ancient Babylonian Temple Records* in the Columbia University Library, New York, 1896.

In the same year the British Museum commenced the publication of its *Cuneiform Texts from Babylonian Tablets in the British Museum*, of which Vols. I, III, V, VII, IX and X, copied by King, contain documents from the Ur period. Unfortunately, on account of the fact that at first the material submitted was not arranged or numbered, these otherwise excellently edited volumes are most difficult to handle. Hence it is most gratifying to note that this quite formal defect has been remedied in later volumes, and especially in the latest, or XXVI, where not only the texts, but also an extensive introduction, accompanied by translations and notes, as well as by beautifully made photographic reproductions, are presented. A study of these texts has recently been made by Deimel, *Zeitschrift für Assyriologie*, Vol. XXII, pp. 17ff.

As an appendix to his *Early Babylonian History*, Radau published *The E. A. Hoffman Collection of Babylonian Clay Tablets in the General Theological Seminary, New York City*, New York, 1900, which for the greater part belong to the period of the second dynasty of Ur.

Reisner published a large and well-edited collection of tablets of this character and period from the *Königliche Museen*, Berlin, in his *Tempelurkunden aus Telloh* (*Mitteilungen aus den Orientalischen Sammlungen*, Heft XVI), Berlin, 1901.

Thureau-Dangin published a collection of old Babylonian tablets from the Louvre, Paris, and the Imperial Ottoman Museum, Constantinople, in *Recueil de Tablettes Chaldéennes*, Paris, 1903. Of these tablets (a large number of which he had published before in *Revue d'Assyriologie*) a part of the 4th, the 5th and 6th series date from the Ur period.

Virolleaud edited a small volume of Ur texts, principally documents, of which the texts had been published before, but which he now transliterated and translated under the title *Comptabilité Chaldéenne*, Parts I and II, Poitiers, 1903, and in the same year another small volume of similar texts, likewise published before by Scheil and Thureau-Dangin, entitled *Di-tilla, textes juridiques chaldéennes*, Poitiers, 1903.

In 1905(?)—no date is to be found in the volume itself—Prof. Barton published the first part of his *Haverford Library Collection of Cuneiform Tablets*, being

tablets from the Ur period, said to have been dug up at Telloh. To judge from the copies the Haverford Library possesses a collection of unusually large, carefully inscribed and well preserved tablets. Most unfortunately, however, this volume has been subjected to very severe criticism on account of the many mistakes in the copies as well as hasty and erroneous interpretations.

A more careful and reliable edition of Babylonian tablets, bought from dealers and presented to American institutions, is the collection of Ur tablets published by Lau in his *Old Babylonian Temple Records*, New York, 1906. The tablets published in that volume belong to the Columbia University. The collection was bought in 1896 from Noorian, formerly interpreter with the Babylonian expeditions of the University of Pennsylvania. The tablets are represented as coming from Telloh, but it is quite certain that at least some of them have come from Nippur.

Pinches published a beautifully made-up volume entitled *The Amherst Tablets*, London, 1908, "being an account of the Babylonian inscriptions in the collection of the Right Hon. Lord Amherst of Hackney, F.S.A., at Diddington Hall, Norfolk." Among the tablets published in this volume more than a hundred are Ur tablets.

Pélagaud published in transliteration and translation, with an introduction, notes, indexes and in part the cuneiform texts, a revised edition of texts previously published and translated by Scheil, Thureau-Dangin and Virolleaud, in his *Sâ-tilla, textes juridiques, etc., Babyloniaca*, Tome III, 2, Paris, 1909.

Lastly, Barton has published a second part of his *Haverford Library Collection of Cuneiform Tablets*, Part II, Philadelphia (1909). This volume contains ninety-four tablets, all of which are from the second dynasty of Ur, and said to have come from Telloh. This second volume is done with more care than the first. Barton has also given a list of corrections in regard to his first volume. The list is not complete, however.

It is a cause of regret that I have not been able to get access to the volume of old Babylonian tablets preserved in the Eremitage, St. Petersburg, in order to ascertain whether it contains any tablets from this period.

IV.

THE SUBJECT MATTER.

As to the content or subject matter of the tablets, published in this volume, the comparatively large number of so-called "contract" tablets is to be especially noted. Tablets of this character from the second dynasty of Ur have so far been rather rare. Though about 1,500 tablets have already been published or described in catalogues, there are only about a score of "contracts" among them.¹

The Hoffman collection, containing about 165 tablets from this period and partly described and partly published by Radau,² has not a single contract. Among the 267 tablets published by the British Museum there is none, in spite of the term "contracts" in the preface to Parts I, III, V, VII. Nor is there a single "contract" among the 211 tablets published by Barton.³ Neither is there any one among the 254 tablets described or published by Lau, nor among the 120 Amherst tablets. Among Reisner's 310 numbers there is a single "contract," No. 51, probably a sale of sheep. Broken as it is, the true character of the document escaped even the otherwise so keen and observant eye of Reisner. The collection published by Thureau-Dangin, however, have among its 171 tablets from this period eight "contracts." With these few exceptions all these tablets are account, and receipts of various kinds.⁴

The fact that among the tablets, excavated by the Philadelphia expeditions, there is a comparatively large number of these rare documents from the second dynasty of Ur will again tend to accentuate the interesting and valuable character of the Nippur collections.

¹ Pélagaud has recently collected and practically republished all of them, twenty-two in number, in his *Sa-tilla* texts. See Chapter III.

² For this and the following collections published see Chapter III.

³ The tablets which Barton represents and translates as "an appointment to a clerkship," *H. L. C.*, I, p. 10, and "the establishment of a Food Office" (corrected to business), are only accounts. Cf. the similar tablets *T. T.*, 161¹⁻⁶, 8; *Amh.*, 121.

⁴ According to the Catalogue of the Morgan collection in New York, made by Johns, Nos. 49, 70, 71, 85, 86, 87, 88 and 108, all from this period, are "contracts." Some of them have been already published by Scheil, No. 108, in *R. T.*, XVII, p. 38, and Nos. 70, 71 in *R. T.*, XIX, p. 63.

Among the 171 numbers published in this volume about thirty are "contract" tablets. Some of them, however, are fragmentary and their specific character cannot be determined definitely. The balance are accounts of various kinds. The term "contract" I understand to mean a document recording a legal or business transaction, or some agreement between different parties, in regard to which a document is legally drawn up, signed and attested.

Into the collection here published has also strayed a very fragmentary tablet, No. 154, which is of special interest, as it is a fragment of a literary tablet¹ dating from this early period.

FRAGMENT OF A LITERARY TABLET.²

	[.]	
	[.] [š]u	zu[.]
	[.] š[u . . . u]l	ib-[.]
	[.] ni	za ib-[.]
5.	[.] ni	za ib-[.]
	[.] dumu ama	nu-tug [.]
	[.] pi-pi	ib-[.]
	[.] u]m-mi	dug-[.]
	[.] še	ib-[.]
10.	[.] e]n	[.]
	[.]	
	[.]	

As easily seen, the fragmentary condition of the tablet renders any attempt of a translation or interpretation impossible, but that it is of a literary character seems certain. The *ib* at the end of the broken lines 3, 4, 5, 7 and 9 is, of course, a verbal prefix. The *nu-tug*, line 6, followed by *dumu*, "son," and *ama*, "mother," looks like a negative followed by the verb or "not" and some form of the verb "to be."

As far as paleographical and archaeological evidences tend to show, the tablet was written during the period of the second dynasty of Ur, and would thus form another link in the arguments as to the age of Babylonian literature,³ definitely showing, that literary documents existed as far back as in the period of the second dynasty of Ur.

¹ For another tablet of this kind in the Nippur collections of the Imperial Ottoman Museum in Constantinople, cf. Huber in *Hilprecht Anniversary Volume*, pp. 220ff.

² See Pl. 67, No. 154, and Description of Tablets, Chapter XI.

³ Cf. Hilprecht, *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. XX, pp. 1-10.

As for a general survey of the subject matter of the tablets of this volume, the following may be noted:¹

Court proceedings:

- Legal documents in regard to slaves. Nos. 1 (I), 4 (III).
 Legal document in regard to an office. No. 2 (II).

Contracts:

- Agreements between parties. Nos. 4, 10.

Documents of sale:

- Deed of sale of palm grove. No. 14 (VII).
 Deed of sale of a male slave. No. 15 (VIII).
 Receipt of purchase money for a pair of slaves. No. 16 (IX).

Loan documents:

- Documents in regard to loans of silver. Nos. 19(?), 20, 21.
 Promissory notes. Nos. 11 (V), 13 (VI).
 Acknowledgments of loans of silver. Nos. 11 (V), 17-20, 22 (X), 29 (XIII).
 Acknowledgments of loans of grain. Nos. 23 (XI), 24 (XII).
 Acknowledgment of loan of dates. No. 31.

- A bond* No. 7 (IV).

Fragmentary "contracts":

- Only parts of tablets remaining, the names of witnesses indicating
 the character of the documents. Nos. 3, 5, 8, 9, 12.

- Account of loans (or payments)* No. 56.

*Receipts:*²

- Receipt for silver. No. 29 (XIII).
 Receipts for corn. Nos. 34, 37-39, 43, 45.
 Receipt for wheat. No. 36.
 Receipts for grains. Nos. 30, 32, 35, 40, 41, 48.
 Receipts for vegetables of various kinds. Nos. 47, 49, 53.
 Receipts for different kinds of beans. Nos. 44, 45.
 Receipt for dates. No. 31.
 Receipts for figs. No. 54.
 Receipts for provisions. No. 35.
 Receipts for straw. No. 48.

¹ For a more detailed description of the contents of every tablet see the Description of the Tablets, Chapter XI.

² Some of these receipts may be acknowledgments of loans.

Accounts of income:

- Accounts of the receipts for corn..... Nos. 37, etc.
 Account of the receipts for bronze..... Nos. 71-74.

Accounts of supplies received and at hand:

- Statement of silver, corn, oil, etc., received and at hand..... No. 151.
 Statements of shiploads of grain delivered..... Nos. 60, 66.
 Statement of corn, wheat and vegetables delivered and at hand..... Nos. 63, 65.
 Statement of garments at hand..... No. 143.
 Statement of chairs on hand..... No. 62.

Storehouse accounts:

- Account of corn..... No. 119.
 Account of corn and wheat..... Nos. 67, 84, 100-104.
 Account of grain..... Nos. 56, 58.
 Account of beans..... No. 68.
 Account of vegetables..... No. 169.
 Account of figs, dates, etc..... No. 105.
 Account of bronze..... No. 71.
 Account of grain received and paid out..... Nos. 57-59.

*Unique account of a fruit harvest..... No. 76 (XVIII).**Cattle accounts:*

- A "round up" of cattle..... No. 79 (XIX).
 Various cattle accounts..... Nos. 80-82.

Field accounts:

- Accounts of the cost of the tilling of fields, as wages, feed of oxen,
 seed, etc..... Nos. 83, 89, 90 (XX), 91 (XXI).
 Renting of fields to different persons..... No. 144.
 Account of fields, their measurements, condition, etc..... No. 91.

Inventories:

- Enumeration of belongings, as implements, weapons, victuals, silver,
 cattle, skins, etc..... Nos. 76, 77 (XVIII).

*Memoranda..... Nos. 6 (XXIV), 155.**Accounts of expenditures:*

- Expenditures of corn..... No. 135.
 Expenditures of different kinds of grain..... No. 129 (XXI).
 Various expenditures of corn and wheat; among these are 1 *gur* wheat
 for porphyry stone for a couch for the god *Nusku*..... No. 117.
 Expenditure of wool..... No. 134 (XXIII).

Assignments of garments.....	Nos. 137-142.
Expenditures of sesam.....	Nos. 134, 136.
Expenditure of sesam oil.....	No. 125.
Expenditure of straw.....	No. 161.

Special temple accounts:

Grain for the temple of <i>En-lil</i>	No. 131.
Grain for temple offerings.....	No. 88.
Flour and grain for temple offerings.....	No. 132 (XXII).
Temple offerings and porphyry stone for couches for the deities.....	No. 133.

*Accounts of expenditures of supplies to special persons named, as wages or
for sustenance:*

Expenditures and distributions of grain... Nos. 85, 93-95, 97, 147, 149, 165, 166.
Distribution of grain and vegetables..... Nos. 53, 63, 65, 146, 148.
Distribution of fish..... No. 106.
Distribution of drink..... No. 120 (XX).

Pay-lists:

Lists of officials, employés, artisans and laborers, generally the amount of wages being stated.....	Nos. 88, 96, 107-110, 123, 170.
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Various accounts:

Accounts, the character of which cannot be definitely determined on account of the broken condition of the tablets.....	Nos. 61, 69, 72, 86, 98, 111, 114, 145, 152, 171.
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<i>Fragments</i>	Nos. 157-159, 164.
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V. D A T E S .

One of the most valuable features of these documents, especially for the reconstruction of Old Babylonian history, are, of course, the dates. Of the 171 tablets, published in this volume, about 115 are more or less completely dated. Some have complete dates, giving year, month and day, others year and month, others year, and five give only month and day. The rest, or about 56, are either originally undated or the dates are broken away.

As for the dates themselves, most of them were, of course, known before, either as certain or uncertain dates, but there are also to be found entirely new dates, as well as new variations of previously known date formulas.¹

The certain and known dates represent the latter part of the reign of *Dungi*, from the 35th to the 53d year of his reign, with documents from every year mentioned except the 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d and 48th-52d years; the entire reign of *Bur-Sin* except his 4th year; the whole of *Gimil-Sin*, and the 1st year of *Ibi-Sin*, thus covering a period of at least 45 years. The dates found in this volume, giving year, month and day, are the following:

CERTAIN DATES.

Dates from the reign of Dungi.

35th: ² <i>mu Si-mu-ru-um^{ki} ba-húl :</i>	
<i>itu Ezen-^dNin-a-zu</i>	No. 17.
<i>itu [Ezen-]mah</i>	No. 57.
<i>itu Áš-a, ud X ÷</i>	No. 111.
<i>itu Engar-dū-a, ud XIX</i>	Nos. 23 (XI). 24 (XII).
<i>itu Še-kin-kud, ud VIII</i>	No. 79 (XIX).

¹ See *New dates* and *New variations of known dates*, p. 27.

² For the identification and the chronological order of the dates see next chapter, *Reconstruction of the Dates of the Second Dynasty of Ur*.

- (No day).....No. 80.
itu Ezen-^dMe-ki-gál, (no day).....No. 81.
 36th: *mu uš-sa Si-mu-ru-um^{ki} ba-húl*:¹
itu Bár-zag, (no day).....No. 44.
 37th: *mu Ha-ar-š^{ki} ba-húl*:
itu Ezen-^dDun-gi.....No. 156.
mu Ha-ar-šum^{ki} ba-húl:
 (No month).....Nos. 83, 84, 112.
 40th: *mu dumu-sal lugal pa-tc-si An-ša^{ki} ba-an-tug*:²
 (Month broken off).....No. 140.
 (No month).....No. 142.
mu dumu-sal lugal:
 (No month).....No. 141.
 41st: *mu a-du II-kam Gan-har^{ki} ba-húl*:
itu ^dNe-[šu].....No. 115.
itu Ezen-An-na.....No. 34.
 (No month).....Nos. 301, 100 : 8, 49.
 44th: *mu An-ša-an^{ki} ba-húl*:
 (No month).....Nos. 100 : 71, 83.
itu Še-sag³-kud.....Nos. 100 : 79.
itu Še-kin-kud.....Nos. 100 : 55, 56.
 45th: *mu uš-sa An-ša-an^{ki} ba-húl*:
 (No month).....Nos. 100 : 17, 72.
 46th: *mu ^dNannar Kar-zi(d)-da*:⁴
a-du II-kam-ma-šu:⁵
é-an-na ba-an-tú(r):⁶
itu Še-kin-kud.....No. 14 (VII).
 47th: *mu bád-ma-da⁷ ba-rú*:⁸
 (No month).....Nos. 64, 101 : 19.

¹ This date formula must denote the same year as the formula *mu Si-mu-ru-um^{ki} a-du II-kam-ma-aš ba-húl* (see next chapter) and must have been used until *Šimurum* was captured the second time.

² Note in these cases the variation *ba-an-tug* instead of the usual *ba-tug*.

³ Note the sign SAG instead of the usual KIN.

⁴ Note omission of *Ki*.

⁵ Note variation of *šu* for *aš*.

⁶ Note variation for *é-a ba-tú(r)*.

⁷ *Ki* wanting.

⁸ Cf. *T. T.*, 161^a, IV, 9.

- 53d: *mu en* ^d*Innanna unu(g)*^{ki} *máš-e ni-pa(d)*:
 itu Gán-gán.....No. 22 (X).
 itu Áš-a, ud III.....No. 56.

Dates from the reign of Bur-Sin.¹

- 1st: *mu Bur-^dSin lugal-ám*:
 (No month).....No. 55.
- 2d: *mu ^dBur-^dSin-ge Ur-bí-lum^{ki} mu-hú-l-a*:
 itu Azag-ším,² *ud IX*.....No. 15 (VIII).
- 3d: *mu uš-sa Ur-bil-l[um^{ki}] ba-h[úl]*:
 *itu Ne-[šú]*³.....No. 35.
 mu gu-za ^dEn-líl-lá ba-dím:
 (No month).....No. 36.
 mu ^{ish}gu-za⁴ ba-dím:
 (Month broken off).....No. 124.
- 5th: *mu en am-gal An-na en ^dInnanna ba-túg-gà*⁵:
 itu Ab-è.....No. 41.
 (No month).....No. 95.
 mu en unū(g)-gal ^dInnanna ba túg-gà:
 itu Áš, ud XI.....No. 11.
 mu en unū(g)-gal ^dInnanna ba-túg:
 itu Gán-gán, ud II.....No. 47.
 mu en har-gal [.....]:
 itu Bár-zag-gar-[ra].....No. 18.
- 6th: *mu uš-sa en am-gal An-na en ^dInnanna ba-túg*:
 itu A[zag(?). . .].....No. 42.
- 7th: *mu Hu-hú-nu-ri^{ki6} ba-hú-l-a*:
 itu Bár-zag, ud XXV.....No. 4.
 itu Áš-a, ud XIV.....No. 8.

¹ From the important chronological tablet published by Prof. Hilprecht, *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. XX, No. 47, li. 3; also p. 46, we know definitely that *Bur-Sin* ruled nine years. Tablets dated in every year of his reign except 4th and 6th occur in this volume.

² Cf. Nos. 15 : 17; 42 : 8; 48 : 7.

³ Or *Bil-bil-gar-ra*.

⁴ *maḥ* wanting.

⁵ See next chapter VI and IX.

⁶ Written *ḫu*.

8th: *mu en Eridu^{k1} ba-túg:*

(Month broken off). No. 3.

itu Šu-ša-eš. No. 46.

9th: *mu uš-sa en Eridu^{k1} ba-túg:*

itu ^dXe-šú. No. 54 (XV).

itu Ezen-^dNin-a-zu. No. 32.

itu Ki-kin-^dNin-a-zu. No. 45.

itu Ezen-^dDun-gi. Nos. 104, 157.

(No month). Nos. 59, 103.

*mu uš-sa en ^dEn-ki Eridu^{k1} ba-túg:*¹

itu ^dXe-šú. No. 134 (XXV).

mu en ^dNanna Kar-zi(d)-da ba-túg:

itu Šu-kul-a. No. 60.

Dates from the reign of Gimil-Sin.

As for the chronological arrangement of the dates, see following chapter on reconstruction of the dates of this dynasty.

1st: *mu ^dGimil-^dSin lugal:*

itu Šu-kul, ud XXIII. No. 62.

itu Ab-è. No. 63.

2d: *m[u má-dara]-zu-ab ba-ab-ba-dū* (Note form of date):

itu Še-kin-kud. No. 158.

3d: *mu Si-mu-num² ba-húl:*

itu Azag-ším³. No. 48.

4th: *mu bád mar-tu mu⁴-rú:*

itu Á-ki-ti. No. 116.

5th: *mu uš-sa ^dGimil-^dSin lugal-e bád mar-tu mu-ri-ik Ti-íd-ni-im mu-[rú]:*

itu Síg. No. 49.

mu uš-sa bád mar-tu ba-rú:

itu Še-kin-kud. No. 1 (I).

¹ New variation of date.

² Written with sign LUM, cf. *E. B. H.*, p. 276. That the name is to be read *Si-ma-num* not *Si-ma-lum* is evident from *R. T.* XIX, p. 57, No. 210, where it is written *Si-ma-nu-um*. Hence the sign LUM must also have the phonetic value of NUM, known already from the door-sockets of Sargon and Narām-Sin of Nippur (Hilprecht, *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. I, Part 1, No. 1 : 4; 2 : 3, and Jensen in Schrader's *K. B.*, Vol. III, Part 1, p. 116, note 5); cf. No. 15 : 1. Note also even here the omission of *Ki* after the name. Cf. *E. B. H.*, p. 276, S. A. *K. T.*, p. 234.

³ New name of month. See Chapter VII.

⁴ To be noted is the use of *mu* as prefix of the verb. Otherwise *mu* is used when the active agent is given, and *ba* is prefix when not given. Cf. the form of date of 5th year.

- 6th: *mu* ^dGimil-^dSin *lugal* *Urù-unu(g)*¹-*ma-ge na*²-*rú-a-mah* ^dEn-lil ^dNin-lil-ra
mu-ne-dū:
itu *Še-kin-kud*.....No. 2 (II).
- 7th: *mu* ^dGimil-^dSin *lugal* *Urù-unu(g)*^{ki}-*ma ma-da Za-ab-ša-li*^{ki} *mu-hil*:
itu *B[ár]-zag*.....No. 117.
itu *Gu(d)-si*.....No. 117.
itu *Síg*.....Nos. 13, 49, 88.
itu *Šu-kud, ud XXX*.....No. 21.
(No day).....Nos. 75 (XVII), 117.
itu *Bil-bil-gar-ra*.....No. 126.
itu *Dul-azag*.....Nos. 85, 128.
itu *Engar-dū-a, ud VII*.....No. 37.
(No day).....No. 25.
itu *Gán-gán-è*.....No. 129.
itu *Áš*.....No. 117.
itu *Še-kin-kud*.....Nos. 117, 153.
(Month broken off).....Nos. 90 (XX), 145.
(No month).....No. 152.
- 8th³: *mu* ^dGimil-^dSin *lugal* *Urù-unu(g)*^{ki}-*ma-ge má-gúr-mah* ^dEn-lil ^dNin-lil-ra
mu-dim:
itu *Síg*.....No. 13 (VI).
itu *Ezen-Me-ki-gal* }
itu *Še-kin-kud* }.....No. 93.
mu má-gúr-mah ba-dim:
itu *Gu(d)-si-zu*.....No. 130.
itu *Áš-a*.....No. 131.
itu *Azag-šim*.....No. 9.
Gimil-Sin in seal.....No. 65.

Dates from the reign of Ibí-Sin.⁴

- 1st: *mu* ^dI-bí-^dSin *lugal*:
itu *Bár-zag-g[ar-ra]*.....No. 51.

¹ *Ki* omitted.

² Must be *na*, but looks like *ki*. Note form *na-rú-a* instead of usual *na*. Cf. next chapter.

³ See next chapter.

⁴ Of the twenty-five years of the reign of Ibí-Sin, according to the Hilprecht chronological tablet, *B. E.*, XX, Part 1, No. 47; also p. 46, only two tablets are to be found in this volume, and one of them cannot yet be identified with a certain year.

- itu Gu(d)-si-zu*.....No. 16 (IX).
itu Ezen-^dNin-zu¹.....Nos. 82, 94.

UNCERTAIN DATES.

From the reign of Ibí-Sin.

- mu ^dI-bí-^dSin lugal Si-mu-ru-un^{ki} ba-húł:*
itu Kin-^dInnanna.....No. 39.

UNCLASSIFIED DATES.

1. *mu bád-gal Nibru^{ki} Urù-unu(g)^{ki}-ma ba-rú:*
[itu G]u(d)-si-zu.....No. 133.
2. *mu uš-sa bád-gal Nibru^{ki} Urù-unu(g)^{ki}-ma ba-rú:*
[itu Š]u-kul-a.....No. 133.
3. *mu m[á(?)]-da z[u(?)] n[e(?)]:*
itu Gu(d)-si-zu.....No. 50.
4. *mu Tu-ki-in-PA-mi-ig-ri-ša dumu-sal lu[gal pa-te-si Za-ab-ša-li^{ki} ba-an-tug:*
itu Gán-gán-è.....No. 135.

FRAGMENTARY DATES.

Originally complete dates.

1. [.] *ba-húł*.....No. 19.
2. [.] *ba-hú[l]-a*.....No. 26.
3. *mu* [.].....No. 27.
[. z]u [.].
itu Še-kin-kud, ud IX.....No. 28.
4. [. g]al [.].
itu Še-kin-kud, ud I.....No. 31.
5. *m[u] ^d[.]*.
itu[.].....No. 137.
6. *m[u] e[u]*.
itu Pap + e(?) [.]².....No. 143.

Dated month and day only.

- itu Bil-bil, ud XVI*.....No. 163.
itu Šu-eš-k[ul](?) m[u](?), ud XV.....No. 53.

¹ Note omission of *a*.² Cf. *T. T.*, p. 31. Perhaps *Dim-[kù]*?

<i>itu Ab-è, ud XVIII</i>	No. 52.
<i>itu Á[š-a]</i>	No. 87.
<i>itu Še-kin-kud, ud XV</i>	No. 159.

NEW VARIATIONS OF DATES.

1. *mu uš-sa en ^dEn-ki Eridu^{ki} ba-túg*¹
itu Ne-šú.....No. 134.

NEW DATES.

1. *mu bád-gal Nibru^{ki} Urù-unu(g)^{ki}-ma ba-rú*².....No. 133.
2. *mu uš-sa bád-gal Nibru^{ki} Urù-unu(g)^{ki}-ma ba-rú*³.....No. 133.

¹ *Bur-Sin*, 9th year.² Unclassified dates, No. 1.³ Unclassified dates, No. 2.

VI.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE DATES OF THE SECOND DYNASTY OF UR.

The dates of the kings of the second dynasty of Ur, especially those of king *Dungi* and his followers, *Bur-Sin* and *Gimil-Sin*, have been more or less completely arranged chronologically by Radau¹ and Thureau-Dangin.² Both scholars encountered the difficulty, and in fact the impossibility, of a definite classification of these dates, owing partly to the gaps in the date lists, published long ago by Hilprecht,³ on which they principally founded the order of arrangement, and partly to the fact that the exact number of years the different kings ruled was yet unknown.

Recent material, and especially the new chronological list published by Hilprecht,⁴ will now enable us to reconstruct the dates of the kings of the second dynasty of Ur with more certainty. That a reconstruction of these dates according to the very latest chronological material at hand, such as I have undertaken, is not only justified but also necessary, can be gathered from the fact that scholars so far practically have overlooked the important bearing on the dates of the second dynasty of Ur, and especially on the dates of *Dungi*, which this new Hilprecht chronological list really has. Thus Thureau-Dangin makes no correction of the date lists in the German edition of his *Les Inscriptions de Sumer et d'Akkad*, although it was published in the year after the Hilprecht tablet was published. Pinches, in his *Amherst Tablets*, published in 1908, even reproduces a part of the new Hilprecht list,⁵ at the same time reproducing, translating and elucidating the date lists previously published by Hilprecht and Radau; but as for the identification of the years he still refers to Radau, who, of course, would be the first to disavow his former conclusions in face of all the new material published since.

¹ *E. B. II.*, pp. 252-287 (1900).

² *Les Inscriptions de Sumer et d'Akkad* (1905), pp. 329ff., and the German edition of the same work, to which I refer in this volume, *S. A. K. I.* (1907), pp. 228-236.

³ *B. E.*, I², 125, 127.

⁴ *B. E.*, XX¹, 17, also p. 46.

⁵ *Amh.*, pp. xiiiif.

Pélagaud in his *Sá-tilla* texts¹ still follows the figures given by Thureau-Dangin, by giving two dates of *Dungi* as the 30th and 46th year, though they should now be made the 43d and 58th respectively. Even Eduard Mayer² follows Thureau-Dangin, although he remarks that the figures of the dates of *Dungi* ought to be raised by 12. Barton in his latest volume of Ur tablets (1909) likewise follows Thureau-Dangin.

In regard to King *Ur-Engur*, the founder of the second dynasty of Ur, we now know from the new Hilprecht chronological list that he ruled eighteen years. Of the date formulas of this king, however, we know for certain only one: *mu Ur-^dEngur lugal-e sig-ta igi-nim-šû gîr si-ne-sá-a*. The formulas for the first and second years of his reign we may perhaps, with more or less hesitation, restore in accordance with the formulas used by the following kings of the dynasty. The dates *mu Ur-Ab-ba pa-te-si* and *mu en ^dInnanna Unu(g)^{ki}-a dumu Ur-^dEngur lugal-a maš-e ba-pa(d)-da*, given by Thureau-Dangin³ as belonging to the reign of *Ur-Engur*, may be the date formulas of the *patesi Ur-Abba* of *Lagaš*, just as well as the date *Gù-de-a pa-te-si*, etc.,⁴ is given by the same author as the date formula of *Gudea*. The same may be the case with the fourth date given by Thureau-Dangin.⁵ What we know, however, is that *Ur-Ab-ba* was *patesi* of *Lagaš*,⁶ and that he was a contemporary of *Ur-Engur*.⁷

The dates of *Dungi*, the second king of the dynasty, are those most affected by the new Hilprecht chronological list. Working on the basis of the material published or at hand at the time, Radau and Thureau-Dangin succeeded in establishing chronological order in the dates of *Dungi*, as far as the latter part of his reign is concerned, Thureau-Dangin, of course, having the advantage of more recent material.

As far as the last 45 years of *Dungi* are concerned, Radau and Thureau-Dangin have presented identical lists, not to mention differences in transcriptions and interpretations of the date formulas. The order of the last 45 (according to Thureau-Dangin 46) years is thus established with considerable certainty; but in regard to the identification of the date formulas with the respective years, the whole list was hanging in the air. That the chronological numbers given by Thureau-Dangin to these dates neither can nor were meant to represent the exact year is seen from the fact that he, in spite of the gap after the first year, begins anew with No. 1.

¹ *Babyloniaca*, III (1909), p. 82.

² *Geschichte des Altertums*, I², p. 341.

³ *S. A. K. I.*, p. 228.

⁴ *R. T. C.*, 200, R. II, 8.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ See seal *R. T. C.*, 287; *S. A. K. I.*, pp. 148, 149.

⁷ *R. T. C.*, 261, R. II, 12.

The whole list, thus far constructed, can now be nailed down to its proper place, and every date formula can be exactly identified with the year which it represents. Thus we know from the new Hilprecht chronological list¹ that *Dungi* ruled 58 years. We also know that the last date formula of the reign of *Dungi* was *mu uš-sa Ha-ar-ši^{ki} Ki-maš^{ki} à Hu-mur-ti^{ki} ba-húl*, which would denote the same year as that which in its later months have the date formula of the new king, or *mu ^dBur-Sin lugal*, both dates occurring during the pateship of *Ur-Šamaš*.²

The last full year of *Dungi* would then have the formula *mu Ha-ar-ši^{ki} Hu-mur-ti^{ki} à Ki-maš^{ki} ba-húl*, or the last date of the established list. Hence that formula would represent the 58th year of *Dungi*. Now by simply counting backward from this date we can establish the order of the known and certain dates of the last 46 full years of *Dungi*.³

As for King *Bur-Sin*, the third ruler of this dynasty, we know from the same source that he ruled nine years. If the translation of a date given by Lau from an unpublished tablet is correct,⁴ we have ten date formulas from the reign of *Bur-Sin*, the last formula, *mu uš-sa en ^dNanna Kar-zi(d)-da ba-túg*, denoting his last year, which is the same as the accession year of *Gimil-Sin*, while the preceding date formula, *mu en ^dNanna Kar-zi(d)-da ba-túg*, would represent the last full year of the reign of *Bur-Sin*. Thus we have a complete list of the dates of this king.⁵

In regard to *Gimil-Sin*, the fourth ruler of the dynasty, we now know from the new chronological list that he only ruled seven years. The perfectly clear cuneiform numbers, as can be seen from the photographic reproduction of the tablet,⁶ excludes every shadow of doubt. On account of certain date formulas, however, a larger number of years have been assigned to this ruler.⁷

The chronological list, published by Hilprecht many years ago,⁸ gives the date formula *mu ma-da Za-ab-ša-li^{ki} ba-húl*, or the recognized formula for the 7th year, as the last. The supposition that this is the formula for the 7th year is strengthened by the fact that the preceding date formula, *mu na-mah ^dEn-lil-lá ba-rú*, is in its turn preceded by an *uš-sa-bi* year of *mu bád mar-tu ba-rú*, denoting the 4th year. From the breaks of the tablet it would seem as if the date formula originally had

¹ *B. E.*, XX¹, 47; also p. 46.

² See dates.

³ See dates.

⁴ *O. B. T. R.*, No. 168, p. 68.

⁵ See dates.

⁶ *B. E.*, XX¹, *Phototype illustrations*, Pl. XV, No. 17, Rev.

⁷ Radau, *E. B. H.*, pp. 275-277; Thureau-Dangin, *S. A. K. I.*, p. 231.

⁸ *B. E.*, I², 127, R.

been *mu bád mar-tu ba-rú uš-sa-bi*.¹ In any case this date formula cannot correspond to the following. Hence the two formulas must represent two different years or the 5th and 6th respectively.

But if the *Za-ab-ša-li* ^{ki} formula is the 7th and last on the tablet, as is clearly shown by the uninscribed place below, it is not the last of the reign of *Gimil-Sin*. It is most likely that the very tablets were made in this year of *Gimil-Sin*, and thus naturally the following date formulas could not be given. We know two more date formulas from the reign of *Gimil-Sin*, for which there is no place except after the 7th year.² Thus in fact we have date formulas for 9 years of *Gimil-Sin*, although this king, according to the new Hilprecht chronological tablet, ruled only 7 years.

There is, however, a very plausible explanation of this apparent discrepancy between the chronological list and the date formulas at hand. The chronicler only counted the full years of the king's rule, while date formulas also for his first and last year, of which only a few months came within his rule, are to be found. His 1st year date formula would then designate the part of this year in which he ruled,³ the 2d year formula the 1st *full year*, the 8th formula would designate the 7th full year and the 9th the first part of the year in which he died, which year would be the same as the 1st year of his successor. Thus the *seven* years assigned to *Gimil-Sin* by the chronicler is a round number, only the full years being counted. As far as we know, he ruled at least eight years and three months in all. This tends to show that instead of the Babylonian chroniclers being apt to raise the length of the rules of their kings by giving round numbers,⁴ they were more apt to lower the total sum of the rule of a dynasty by only giving the number of full years.

An interesting case tablet bearing on the subject of the relation between the decease of *Bur-Sin* and the accession of *Gimil-Sin* has been published by Pinches.⁵ The tablet itself bears the date:

itu ^d*Dumu-zi*
mu Gimil-dSin lugal;

the case or envelope on the other hand:

itu Ezen-dBa-ú
mu en ^d*Nanna Kar-zi(d) ba-túg*.

¹ Cf. the date formula of the 14th year of *Dungi*.

² See dates of *Gimil-Sin*.

³ We know that *Gimil-Sin* had ascended the throne already in the month *Ne-šu* or 1th month, *C. T.*, III, 16371, 7.

⁴ Thus we have one tablet dated in the 1th month of his 1st year, *C. T.*, III, 16371, 7, and another dated in the 6th month of his 9th year, *R. T. C.*, 429, R., 2.

⁵ *Amh.*, p. xviii.

Thus the tablet is dated in the 7th month of the accession year of *Gimil-Sin*; but the envelope, as the text actually is transcribed by Pinches, is dated in the 9th month of the 9th year of *Bur-Sin*, that is ten months earlier, as we know, if Lau¹ gives an authentic translation, that the last or tenth year of *Bur-Sin* had the formula *mu-uš-sa en Kar-zi(d)-da*.² Of course, the date on the envelope must have been made after the tablet was enclosed, hence later. In any case there must be some mistake on the envelope. Perhaps the scribe wrote *mu* for *mu uš-sa*. The explanation offered by Pinches, that the *en Kar-zi(d)-da* formula must designate the 2d year of *Gimil-Sin*, and has to be taken away from *Bur-Sin*, cannot be maintained. It would upset the whole order of dates.

If, however, the date of the envelope really is meant for the last year of *Bur-Sin*, i.e., the *mu uš-sa en Kar-zi(d)-da*, as is the most plausible explanation, this would show that a scribe in principle perhaps would continue to date according to the formula of a dead king even after the new king had been established, or possibly by ignorance of the change, or by mistake pure and simple, just as we in the beginning of a new year are apt to forget and continue to write the old accustomed year.

It will be noted that I have identified the formulas for the last year of *Bur-Sin* and the *mu lugal* of the first year of *Gimil-Sin*, as well as the last year of *Gimil-Sin* and the first year of *Ibi-Sin*, as denoting the same year respectively. This, to be sure, in spite of Kugler's very positive statement to the contrary.³ The only proof that Kugler advances for his dogmatic statement is the fact that the same years are designated by two date formulas. To my mind, and as long as no stronger proofs are presented, this fact proves the very opposite of what Kugler's "*These*" asserts.

Thus it is certain that a year, beginning at the New Year, was designated by a *mu uš-sa* formula of the date formula for the preceding year, until some event took place, which would make the occasion for the giving out of a new date formula. As far as the kings of the second dynasty of Ur are concerned, the last year of three of them is designated by a *mu uš-sa* formula.⁴ Naturally this formula would be used in the beginning of the year, which also, as of course could not be foreseen, proved to be the last year of the king. The accession of the new king would

¹ O. B. T. R., No. 168, p. 68.

² That the *mu en Kar-zi(d)-da* does not designate the last year of *Gimil-Sin* is seen from the dating in this year even up to the month *Dir-Še-kin-kud*, *Amh.*, 118, 6.

³ Z. A., XXII, p. 65, i.e.: "*These I. mu X lugal(-e) bezeichnet durchaus nicht das Antritts-Jahr (accession year) des Königs, sondern sein erstes volles Jahr.*"

⁴ *Dungi*, *Bur-Sin* and *Gimil-Sin*; see dates.

certainly be such an important event as to make it the occasion for the issue of a new date formula, which, according to ordinary usage, would serve as date formula for the rest of the year.

This view of the matter also explains satisfactorily the nine date formulas of *Gimil-Sin*, while according to the new Hilprecht tablet he ruled only seven (full) years. As long as Kugler does not give more convincing proofs for his "*These*," it would also in this respect be safer to rely on the statement of the Babylonian chronicler.

In regard to *Ibî-Sin*, the fifth and last king of the dynasty, the new list has assigned twenty-five years to his rule. Of the date formulas of this king we know only two, the formula for his first year and another that cannot be identified with a certain year.

DATE FORMULAS OF THE SECOND DYNASTY OF UR.

I. CERTAIN DATES.

Ur-Engur.

1st: [*mu* *Ur-dEngur lugal*](?)

2d: [*mu uš-sa Ur-dEngur lugal*](?)

3d: [.]

4th: [.]

5th: [.]

6th: [.]

7th: [.]

8th: [.]

9th: [.]

10th: [.]

11th: [.]

12th: [.]

13th: [.]

14th: [.]

15th: [.]

16th: [.]

17th: [.]

18th: [.]

CERTAIN:

*mu Ur-dEngur lugal-e sig-ta igi-nim-
šú gġr si-ne-sá-a¹*

UNCERTAIN:

*mu Ur-Ab-ba pa-te-si²
mu en^dInnanna Unu(g)^{ki}-a dumu Ur-
^dEngur lugal-a maš-e ba-pa(d)-da³
[mu é] ^dNin-sun-[na(?)] ba-rú-a⁴*

¹ *R. T. C.*, 261, R., II, 14; 262, R., II, 2; 263, R., 1.

² *R. T. C.*, 264, R., II, 5.

³ *R. T. C.*, 264, R., II, 2.

⁴ *R. T. C.*, 265, R., III, 7.

Dungi.

- 1st: *mu Dun-gi lugal*¹
 2d: [*mu uš-sa Dun-gi lugal*](?)²
 3d: [.]
 4th: [.]
 5th: [.]
 6th: [.]
 7th: [.]
 8th: [.]
 9th: [.]
 10th: [.]
 11th: [.]
 12th: [.]
 13th: *mu uš é-dNin-ÍB ki-ba-a-gar*⁴
 14th: *mu uš é-dNin-ÍB uš-sa*⁷
 mu gír Nibru^{ki}[.]⁸
 15th: *mu lugal-e Urù-unú(g)*^{ki}-*la Nibru*^{ki} *šu-in-nigin*⁹
 16th: *mu má dNin-lil-lá ba-dū*¹⁰
 17th: *mu má dNin-lil-lá-ge uš-sa*¹¹
 *mu dNanna Kar-zi(d)-da é-a ba-tú(r)*¹²

- (a) *mu dDun-gi-ra à-su(m)-ma*³
 (b) *mu lugal-ra à [. . .] su(m)-ma*⁴
 (c) *mu en-naim-X dDun-gi-ra-ge ba-gub*
 *ba-túg*⁵

¹ *R. T. C.*, 273, R., 5.

² Restored by analogy and in accordance with the date formula for the second year of *Bur-Sin*, *C. T.*, VII, 19775, II, 17; X, 19061, R., 20. Radau, *E. B. H.*, p. 254, has suggested *mu é-SID.LAM ba-rú* as a date formula that perhaps would come into this gap. Another hypothetical date formula could for good reasons be suggested from the new chronicle published by King, *Chronicles Concerning Early Babylonian Kings*, Vol. II, p. 11, 117, where it is stated (Reverse, lines 5-7) that *Dungi* plundered the treasures of *Esugila* and *Babylon*. This must certainly have been an event of great notoriety and consequence. Hence it is in the highest degree probable that *Dungi* would date a year after such an event. The formula would, of course, be something like *mu Ka-dingir-ra*^{ki} *ba-húl*.

³ On a tablet in the possession of Mr. Noorian, New York (see Radau, *E. B. H.*, p. 254). Barton gives a date *mu temen E-nun*^{ki} as a date of *Dungi*, but on what authority he does not state. The reading, however, is very doubtful. See *H. L. C.*, II, Pl. 81, No. 36.

⁴ *R. T. C.*, 268, R., 8.

⁵ *E. A. H.*, 109, R., 7; *B. E. H.*, pp. 280, 420

⁶ *R. T. C.*, 274, R., 5.

⁷ *R. T. C.*, 275, R., 3.

⁸ *B. E.*, I², 125, R., 2.

⁹ *B. E.*, I², 125, O., 3; *R. T. C.*, 277, R., 1.

¹⁰ *B. E.*, I², 125, O., 4.

¹¹ *R. T. C.*, 282, R., 4; 283, R., 3.

¹² *B. E.*, I², 125, O., 5.

- 18th: *mu É-har-sag lugal ba-dū*¹
*mu É-har-sag ba-dū*²
*mu É-har-sag*³
- 19th: *mu* ^d*K.A.DI* *bád-gal-AN*^{ki} *é-a ba-tú(r)*⁴
- 20th: *mu* ^d*Nu-TÚ*(*ḡ*⁵-*muš-da Ka-zal-lu*^{ki} *é-a ba-tú(r)*⁶
- 21st: *mu É-hal-bi lugal ba-dū*⁷
- 22d: *mu* ^d*Nanna Nibru*^{ki} *é-a ba-tú(r)*⁸
- 23d: *mu en-ner-zi An-na en* ^d*Nanna máš-e ni-pa(d)*⁹
- 24th: *mu* ^{ish}*na(d)*¹⁰ ^d*Nin-lil-lá*¹¹
mu na(d) ^d*Nin-li[l]-l[á] b[a]-d[ím]*¹²
mu ^{ish}*na(d)* ^d*Nin-lil-lá uš-sa*¹³
- 25th: *mu* ^{ish}*na(d)* *uš-sa*¹⁴
mu en-ner-zi An-na en ^d*Nanna ba-túg-gà*¹⁵
- 26th: *mu Ni-alim-mi-da-šu dumu-sa*¹⁶ *lugal nam-nim Mar-ha-ši-ki ba-il*¹⁷
- 27th: *mu UBARA*^{kiis} *ki-bi ba-ab-gí*¹⁸
- 28th: *mu dumu Urù-unú(g)*^{ki}-*ma galu-giš-gid-šú ka-ba-ab-keš*²⁰
- 29th: *mu* ^d*Nin-ÍB pa-te-si-gal* ^d*En-lil-lá-ge*²¹
- 30th: [*mu* ^d]*En-lil-lá* ^d*Nin-lil-lá-ge*²²
- 31st: *mu* [. . .] *ba-du(g)-ga* [; . . .]²³

¹ *B. E.*, I², 125, O., 6.² *R. T. C.*, 284, R., 6.³ *R. T. C.*, 285, R., 4.⁴ *B. E.*, I², 125, O., 7.⁵ Left out in Randolph Berens' tablets, *Amh.*, p. xiv.⁶ *B. E.*, I², 125, O., 8.⁷ *B. E.*, I², 125, O., 9.⁸ *B. E.*, I², 125, O., 10.⁹ *B. E.*, I², 125, O., 11; *E. A. II.*, 40; *E. B. II.*, p. 256.¹⁰ Radau reads *alam*, *E. B. II.*, p. 257, still followed by Pinches, *Amh.*, p. 29; but the sign is no doubt *na(d)*.¹¹ *T. T.*, 256, 8.¹² *B. E.*, I², 125, O., 12.¹³ *T. T.*, 257, R., 2.¹⁴ *Amh.*, 16, 12.¹⁵ *B. E.*, I², 125, O., 13.¹⁶ This sign, on which every scholar has stumbled, is most likely *alim*, *Br.* 8882; *R. E. C.*, 228. Cf. Sign List.¹⁷ *B. E.*, I², 125, O., 14.¹⁸ Radau reads *bad*, *E. B. II.*, p. 258, but it is no doubt *Br.* 4394.¹⁹ *B. E.*, I², 125, O., 15.²⁰ *B. E.*, I², 125, O., 16.²¹ *B. E.*, I², 125, O., 17.²² *B. E.*, I², 125, O., 18.²³ *B. E.*, I², 125, O., 19.

- 32d: *mu uš* [.]¹
 33d: *mu lugal* [.]²
 34th: *mu Gan-har^{k13} ba-húl¹*
 35th: *mu uš-sa Gan-har^{k1} ba-húl⁵*
 mu Si-mu-ru-um^{k1} ba-húl⁶
 36th: *mu uš-sa Si-mu-ru-um^{k1} ba-húl⁷*
 mu S[i]-m[u]-r[u]-u[m^k]' [a]-du II-kam-ma-aš ba-húl⁸
 37th: *mu Ha-ar-ši^{k19} ba-húl¹⁰*
 38th: *mu en Eridu^{k1}-ga ba-túg-gà¹¹*
 39th: *mu uš-sa en Eridu^{k1}-gà ba-túg-gà¹²*
 40th: *mu dumu-sal lugal pa-te-si An-ša^{k1} ba-an-túg¹³*
 mu dumu-sal lugal pa-te-si An-ša-an^{k1}-ge ba-túg¹⁴
 mu dumu-sal lugal¹⁵
 41st: *mu Gan-har^{k1} a-du II-kam-aš ba-húl¹⁶*
 mu a-du II-kam-aš Gan-har^{k1} ba-húl¹⁷
 42d¹⁸: *mu Si-mu-ru-um^{k1} a-du III-kam¹⁹-aš ba-húl²⁰*
 43d: *mu uš-sa Si-mu-ru-um^{k1} a-du III-kam-aš ba-húl²¹*
 mu Gan-har^{k1} a-du III-kam-aš ba-húl²²

¹ *B. E.*, 1², 125, R., 1.

² *B. E.*, 1², 125, R., 2.

³ To read the name as *Sumerian*. If taken as *Semitic*, it is, of course, to be read *Kar-har^{k1}*.

⁴ *B. E.*, 1², 125, R., 3; *T. T.*, 27.

⁵ *Amh.*, 17, IV, 6.

⁶ *B. E.*, 1², 125, R., 4; *Amh.*, 18, R., 5; also Dates of *Dungi*, preceding chapter.

⁷ *C. T.*, X, 14348, R., 11; also Dates of *Dungi*, preceding chapter.

⁸ *B. E.*, 1², 125, R., 5.

⁹ *Amh.*, 22, 7, has *A-ar-ši^{k1}*, and a fragment of the envelope has *.1r-ši*. Note also the variation *šum*, Dates of *Dungi*, preceding chapter.

¹⁰ *B. E.*, 1², 125, R., 6; also reference in preceding note.

¹¹ *B. E.*, 1², 125, R., 7.

¹² *B. E.*, 1², 125, R., 8; *T. T.*, 121.

¹³ Dates of *Dungi* (Nos. 140, 142).

¹⁴ *B. E.*, 1², 125, R., 9; Dates of *Dungi*.

¹⁵ Dates of *Dungi* (No. 141).

¹⁶ *B. E.*, 1², 125, R., 10; *Amh.*, 23, 7.

¹⁷ *E. A. H.*, No. 96, has this form, not the one given by Radau, *E. B. H.*, p. 260. See also Dates of *Dungi*.

¹⁸ A *mu uš-sa* formula for this year is probably to be found in *H. L. C.*, II, Pl. 63, No. 31, R., 1. See Unclassified Dates, No. 12.

¹⁹ *R. T. C.*, 288, R., 10 adds *ma*.

²⁰ *B. E.*, 1², 125, R., 11.

²¹ *B. E.*, 1², 125, R., 12.

²² *R. T. C.*, 142, left edge.

44th: *mu An-ša-an^{ki} ba-hú¹*

45th: *mu uš-sa An-ša-an^{ki} ba-hú²*

mu uš-sa An-ša-an^{ki3}

46th: *mu ^dNauna Kar-zi(d)-da^{ki} a-du II-kam-ma-šu é-an-na ba-an-tú(r)⁴*

47th: *mu bá^d mu-da ba-rú⁵*

48th: *mu uš-sa bá^d ma-da^{ki} ba-rú⁶*

49th: *mu é-kù-ša-iš ^dDa-gan-ge ^dDun-gi-ra ba-rú⁸*

mu sú-ša-iš ^dDa-gán-ge ^dDun-gi ba-rú⁹

mu é-kù-sa-iš ^dDa-gán-na ba-rú¹⁰

50th: *mu uš-sa é-kù-ša-iš ^dDa-gán-na ba-rú¹¹*

mu uš-sa é-ka-ša-iš ^dDa-gán-na ba-rú¹²

mu uš-sa é-sú-ša ^dDa-gán ba-rú¹³

mu uš-sa é-sú-ša-iš Da ba-rú¹⁴

mu uš-sa é ^dDun-gi-ra ba-rú¹⁵

51st: *mu uš-sa é-kù-ša-iš ^dDa-gán-na ba-rú mu uš-sa-bi¹⁶*

mu uš-sa é-sú-ša-iš ^dDa-gán ba-rú mu-uš-sa-bi¹⁷

mu uš-sa é mu uš-sa-bi¹⁸

52d: *mu Ša-aš-ru^{ki} ba-hú¹⁹*

¹ *B. E.*, I², 125, R., 13; *C. T.*, X, 15322, IV, 16; *Amh.*, 24, 12; Dates of *Dungi*.

² *B. E.*, I², 125, R., 14; *E. A. H.*, 98; *E. B. H.*, p. 260; *C. T.*, I, 94-10-15, 5, R., III, 14; X, 17717, IV, 21; Dates of *Dungi*.

³ *Amh.*, 25, 9.

⁴ *B. E.*, I², 125, R., 15 (*ba-tú(r)*); Dates of *Dungi* (14).

⁵ *B. E.*, I², 125, R., 15; *T. T.*, 164¹⁴, IV, 9; *Amh.*, 26, 7; 27, R., 8; Dates of *Dungi*.

⁶ *B. E.*, I², 125, R., 16 (the only formula having *kù*); *R. T. C.*, 299, R., 4; *E. A. H.*, 99, 100; *E. B. H.*, p. 261; *C. T.*, I, 94-10-15, 3; IV, 18957, V, 145.

⁷ The sign occurs in different forms in these date formulas as *KI* + *GIR* = *kù*, *KI* + *SA* = *sú*, and, if Lau is right, only *KI*. See *O. B. T. R.*, No. 252, R., IV, 16. The signs are here transcribed as occurring in the different texts. Cf. the numerous proper names containing this element.

⁸ *E. A. H.*, 101; *E. B. H.*, p. 261.

⁹ *Amh.*, 29, 11.

¹⁰ *B. E.*, I², 125, R., 18; *R. T. C.*, 423, R., 3 (*dingir* before *Da-gan* wanting); *C. T.*, IX, 18437, R., 21 (*na* wanting); X, 19067, R., 16 (*na* wanting); *H. L. C.*, Pl. 33, No. 81, VIII, 13; *O. B. T. R.*, 185, 5.

¹¹ *B. E.*, I², 125, R., 19; *R. T. C.*, 414, R., 5; *C. T.*, VII, 13165, R., 16; *Amh.*, 31, IV, 13. Barton makes this a new date that he has not noticed elsewhere, *H. L. C.*, I p. 9.

¹² *O. B. T. R.*, 252, R., 16.

¹³ *C. T.*, X, 19067, R., 16; 21429, R., 11; *H. L. C.*, Pl. 33, No. 81, VIII, 13.

¹⁴ *Amh.*, 30, 8.

¹⁵ *R. T. C.*, 424, R., 4.

¹⁶ *B. E.*, I², 125, R., 20; *T. T.*, 26; *C. T.*, V, 18358, VI, 5 (*na* wanting), etc.; *O. B. T. R.*, 185; *Amh.*, 32, R., 11.

¹⁷ *C. T.*, VII, 12927, IV, 10.

¹⁸ *C. T.*, V, 18358, I, 5.

¹⁹ *B. E.*, I², 125, R., 21; *C. T.*, V, 17752; VII, 12946; X, 18962, etc.; *Amh.*, 35, 8 (*ša-aš-ru-un^{ki}*).

- 53d: *mu en* ^dNanna máš-e ib-pa(d)¹
mu en ^dNanna máš-e ni-pa(d)²
mu en ^dInnanna unu(g)^{ki} máš-e ni-pa(d)³
- 54th: *mu Si-mu-ūr-ru-um*^{ki} Lu-lu-bu-um^{ki} a-du X-lal-I-kam-aš ba-húl⁴
mu Si-mu-ūr-ru-um^{ki} Lu-lu-bu^{ki5}
- 55th: *mu uš-sa Si-mu-ru-um*^{ki} Lu-lu-bu-um^{ki} a-du X-lal-I-kam-aš ba-húl⁶
mu ^dDun-gi nita kala(g)-ga lugal Urù-unu(g)^{ki}-ma lugal an-ub-ba tab-ba-ge Ur-
bil-lum^{ki} Si-mu-ru-um^{ki} Lu-lu-bu^{ki} ù Ġan-har^{ki} aš eš-šú sag + sīg-bi šu-
gìr-ra im-mi-ra⁷
mu Ur-bil-ġi^{ki} ba-a-húl⁸
mu Ur-bil-lum^{ki} ba-húl⁹
- 56th: *mu uš-sa Ur-bil-lum*^{ki} ba-húl¹⁰
mu Ki-maš^{ki} Hu-mur-ti^{ki} ba-húl¹¹
mu Ki-maš^{ki} ba-húl¹²
- 57th: *mu* ^dDun-gi nita kala(g)-ga lugal Urù-unu(g)^{ki}-ma lugal an-ub-ba tab-ba-ge Ki-
maš^{ki} Hu-mur-ti^{ki} ù ma-da-bi ud-aš mu-húl *mu uš-sa-bi*¹³
mu uš-sa Ki-maš^{ki} ù Hu-mur-ti^{ki} ba-húl¹⁴
- 58th: *mu uš-sa Ki-maš*^{ki} ba-húl *mu uš-sa-bi*¹⁵
mu uš-sa Ki-maš^{ki} *mu uš-sa-a-bi*¹⁶
mu Ha-ar-ši^{ki} Hu-mur-ti^{ki} ba-húl¹⁷
mu Ha-ar-ši ba-húl¹⁸

¹ *C. T.*, VII, 13164, R., 5; *Amh.*, 38, IV, 28.

² *E. B. H.*, p. 263; *C. T.*, I, 91-10 15, 5, R., III, 18; X, 14612, R., VI, 29 (*ni* wanting).

³ It is a question whether this formula denotes the same year as the one above or the formula of *Dungi* 23d or 38th.

⁴ *E. A. H.*, I, 2, 3; *E. B. H.*, p. 263; *R. T. C.*, 305, R., 18 (*ūr* wanting); *C. T.*, V, 12231, O., VII, 28 (adds *a*).

⁵ *C. T.*, III, 18957, III, 60; IV, 107.

⁶ *C. T.*, I, 96-4-10, 3, R., 3; V, 19024, XII, 26; *Amh.*, 40, 9.

⁷ *C. T.*, V, 12231, X, 15.

⁸ *Amh.*, 42, 7.

⁹ *E. A. H.*, 4, 5; *E. B. H.*, p. 264; *C. T.*, VII, 12910, R., 19 (adds *um*); *T. T.*, 299.

¹⁰ *C. T.*, VII, 13138, R., 15; 18407, R., 18; *T. T.*, 61.

¹¹ *C. T.*, III, 21310, VI, 160.

¹² *E. A. H.*, 6-8; *E. B. H.*, p. 265; *H. L. C.*, Pl. 16, No. 24; *Amh.*, 43, 7.

¹³ *C. T.*, V, 18316, VIII, 6.

¹⁴ *E. A. H.*, 9-17; *E. B. H.*, p. 263; *H. L. C.*, Pl. 21, Nos. 11, 13; Pl. 22, No. 26.

¹⁵ *E. A. H.*, 18-24; *E. B. H.*, p. 265; *G. T.*, V, 17751, IV, 20; *H. L. C.*, Pl. 24, No. 29.

¹⁶ *C. T.*, 17776, R., 15; 17785, R., 7; X, 14344, R., 10 (*a* wanting).

¹⁷ *C. T.*, VII, 12932, IV, 11; 12934, VI, 6, etc.

¹⁸ *C. T.*, III, 21338, VII, 162; *Amh.*, 21, 9 (p. 40).

59th¹: *mu uš-sa Ha-ar-ši^k Ki-maš^k ù Hu-mur-ti^k ba-húl²*
mu uš-sa Ki-maš^k ù Hu-mur-ti^k ba-húl³

Bur-Sin.⁴

1st: *mu^d Bur-^d Sin lugal-ám⁵*
mu^d Bur-^d Sin lugal⁶

2d: *mu uš-sa^d Bur-^d Sin lugal⁷*
mu^d Bur-^d Sin lugal-e Ur-bil-lum^k ba-húl⁸
mu^d Bur-^d Sin lugal Ur-bil-lum^k mu-húl¹⁰

3d: *mu uš-sa Ur-bil-lum^k ba-húl-a¹¹*
mu^{gish} gu-za-mah^d En-lil-lá ba-dím¹²
mu gu-za^d En-lil-lá ba-dím¹³

4th: *mu en gal-mah An-na en^d Nanna bu-a-túg¹⁴*
mu en mah-gal An-na en^d Nanna ba-túg¹⁵
mu en mah An-na en^d Nanna ba-túg¹⁶
mu en mah-gal An-na ba-túg¹⁷

5th¹⁸: *mu^d Bur-^d Sin nita kalu(g)-ga lugal an-ub-da tab-ba-ge en unū(g)-gal^d Innanna*
in-túg¹⁹
mu en unū(g)-gal An-na en^d Innanna ba-túg²⁰

¹ Last year of *Dungi* and accession year of *Bur-Sin*.

² Given by Scheil, *R. T.*, XVII, p. 38, without reference made to original. The tablets *R. T. C.*, 291, 292, referred to by Thureau-Dangin, *S. A. K. I.*, p. 233, has the formula *mu^d Bur-^d Sin lugal*.

³ *C. T.*, X, 11308, I, 7.

⁴ See Dates of *Bur-Sin*, preceding chapter.

⁵ *B. E.*, I², 127, O., 1.

⁶ *E. A. H.*, 27-32; *E. B. H.*, p. 266; *R. T. C.*, 291, R., 3; 292, R., 8; *C. T.*, VII, 12915, IV, 4; 13110, R., 19; etc.; *Amh.*, 57, 12; 58, R., 17, etc.

⁷ *E. A. H.*, 33, 34; *E. B. H.*, p. 266; *C. T.*, VII., 11766, R., 15; 18394, R., 15, etc.

⁸ Note prefix *ba* with the name given.

⁹ *B. E.*, I², 127, O., 2; *E. A. H.*, 35-54; *E. B. H.*, p. 266; *C. T.*, VII, 12926, IV, 3; 18373, R., 20.

¹⁰ *Amh.*, 61, R., 11; 62, R., 8 (*lugal-e*).

¹¹ *C. T.*, VII, 18407, R., 18; *Amh.*, 66, R., 15.

¹² *B. E.*, I², 127, O., 3; *E. A. H.*, 68-73; *E. B. H.*, p. 267; *R. T. C.*, 296, R., IV, 12; *Amh.*, 68, R., 6.

¹³ *Amh.*, 69, R., IV, 23.

¹⁴ *Amh.*, 70, 12; 71, 10; 72, 13; *H. L. C.*, Pl. 2, No. 300, R., 3. Barton makes this an altogether new date by translating the verbal infix *a* as meaning "for the second time," I, p. 25.

¹⁵ *B. E.*, I², 127, O., 4; *E. A. H.*, 68-73; *E. B. H.*, p. 267; *C. T.*, VII, 12925, IV, 5; X, 12921, IV, 36; *Amh.*, 73, 9, etc.; 74, 12 (*ba-túg* wanting); 78, 5 (*ba-túg-a*).

¹⁶ *H. L. C.*, Pl. 51, No. 1, 24.

¹⁷ *H. L. C.*, Pl. 44, No. 232, R., 3; *T. T.*, 117, X, 7 (*ba-túg* wanting).

¹⁸ For a discussion of the formula for the 5th year of *Bur-Sin*, see chapter IX.

¹⁹ *B. E.*, I², 126, R., VII, 6.

²⁰ *C. T.*, VII, 18370, R., 14.

mu en am-gal An-na en ^dInnanna ba-túg¹
mu en unū(g)-gal ^dInnanna ba-túg-gà²
mu en-mun-gal An-na ki-ág ^dBur-^dSin en Eridu^{ki} ba-túg³
mu en-mun-gal ^dBur-^dSin ki-ág en Eridu^{ki} ab-túg⁴
mu en-mun-e ^dBur-^dSin-ra ki-ág en Eridu^{ki} ba-túg⁵
mu en-mun-ni ^dBur-^dSin-ra ki-ág ba-túg⁶
mu en-mun-ni ki-ág ^dBur-^dSin Eridu^{ki} ba-túg⁷
mu en unū(g)-gal ^dInnanna ba-túg⁸
mu en unū(g)-gal ^dInnanna ba-túg⁹
mu en unū(g)-gal ba-túg¹⁰
mu en har-gal ^dInnanna ba-túg¹¹
mu en har-gal [.]¹²

6th¹²: *mu uš-sa en am-gal An-na en ^dInnanna ba-a-túg¹⁴*

mu uš-sa en An-na en Innanna ba-túg¹⁵
mu uš-sa en am-gal An-na ba-túg¹⁶
mu ^dBur-^dSin lugal-e Ša-aš-ru-um^{ki} ba-húl¹⁷
mu Ša-aš-ru^{ki} ba-húl¹⁸

7th: *mu uš-sa Ša-aš-ru-um^{ki} ba-húl¹⁹*

mu Hu-hú-nu-ri^{ki20} ba-húl-a²¹
mu Hu-hú-nu-ri^{ki22} ba-húl²³

¹ *R. T.*, XIX, p. 60, No. 615; Dates of *Bur-Sin* (41 : 8; 95 : 31).

² See Dates of *Bur-Sin* (11 : 17).

³ *C. T.*, III, 14606, R., 1.

⁴ *H. L. C.*, Pl. 78, No. 67, VII, 11.

⁵ *T. T.*, 291; *R. T. C.*, 303, R., 2; *Amh.*, 102, R., 7.

⁶ *H. L. C.*, Pl. 50, No. 283, R., 5.

⁷ *Amh.*, 104, 6.

⁸ *R. T. C.*, 298, R., 5(?) ; *Amh.*, 81, 10; *Amh.*, 83, 13 (*ba-a-túg*); Dates of *Bur-Sin* (47 : 7).

⁹ *E. A. H.*, 74-77; *E. B. H.*, p. 268; *R. T. C.*, 298, R., 5.

¹⁰ *Amh.*, 82, 6.

¹¹ *B. E.*, I², 127, O., 5.

¹² Dates of *Bur-Sin* (18 : 11).

¹³ For the dates of the 6th year of *Bur-Sin* see Chapter IX.

¹⁴ *Amh.*, 84, L. 12.

¹⁵ Dates of *Bur-Sin* (42 : 7).

¹⁶ *T. T.*, 50, R., 3; 75, L. E.

¹⁷ *E. H. B.*, 78-86; *E. B. H.*, p. 268.

¹⁸ *B. E.*, I², 127, O., 6; *Amh.*, 85, 7 (*Ša-aš-ru-um^{ki}*).

¹⁹ *C. T.*, X, 19065, L. E. This date may belong to *Dungi*, 54. See Thureau-Dangin, *S. A. K. L.*, p. 233.

²⁰ Written *hu*.

²¹ Dates of *Bur-Sin* (4 : 16).

²² The signs *hu* and *ri* have changed places in *B. E.*, I², 127, O., 7.

²³ *C. T.*, X, 12248, R., 12; *Amh.*, 86, R., 2; 87, 11, etc. See preceding reference.

- 8th: *mu* uš-sa *Hu-ū-hú-nu-ri*^{k1} *ba-húl*¹
mu uš-sa *Uu-hú-nu-ri*^{k1} *ba-húl*²
mu é-gal ^d*Bur-dSin* *ki-áy* ^d*en Eridu*^{k1} *ba-túg*³
mu en Eridu^{k1} *ba-a-túg*⁴
mu en Eridu^{k1} *ba-túg-gà*⁵
mu en Eridu^{k1} *ba-túg*⁶
9th: *mu* uš-sa *en* ^d*En-ki Eridu*^{k1} *ba-túg*⁷
mu uš-sa *en Eridu*^{k1} *ba-túg*⁸
mu uš-sa *en Eridu*^{k13}
mu en ^d*Nanna Kar-zi(d)-da* *ba-a-túg*¹⁰
mu en ^d*Nanna Kar-zi(d)-da* *ba-túg*¹¹
mu en ^d*Nanna Kar-zi(d)-da*¹²
10th¹³: *mu* uš-sa *en* ^d*Nanna Kar-zi(d)-da* *ba-túg*¹⁴

Gimil-Sin.

- 1st: *mu* ^d*Gimil-dSin* *lugal*¹⁵
2d: *mu* *má-dara-zu-ab* *ba-ab-ba-dū*¹⁶
mu *má-dara-zu-ab* *ba-dū*¹⁷
3d: *mu* uš-sa *má-dara zu-ab* *ba-dū*¹⁸
mu *Si-ma-num*^{k119} *ba-húl*²⁰

¹ *C. T.*, X, 24959, R., E.² *C. T.*, I, 94-10-16, 2, R, III, 1; I, 94-10-16, 4, R., III, 9.³ *C. T.*, I, 94-10-16, 5, E.⁴ *Amh.*, 97, 14; 99, 14; 99, 11; 100, 14.⁵ *E. A. H.*, 87; *E. B. H.*, p. 269.⁶ *B. E.*, I², 127, O., 8; *Amh.*, 96, R., 2; Dates of *Bur-Sin* (3 : 7; 46 : 15).⁷ Dates of *Bur-Sin* (134 : 13).⁸ *E. A. H.*, 88; *E. B. H.*, p. 269; Dates of *Bur-Sin* (32; 45; 54; 59; 103; 104).⁹ *Amh.*, 106, 8.¹⁰ *Amh.*, 117, 10.¹¹ *B. E.*, I², 127, O., 9; *E. A. H.*, 89; *E. B. H.*, p. 269; *Amh.*, 107, 7; 109, 19; 110, 9; 112, 10; 114, 10; 116, 13; 118, 7; 121, 6; Dates of *Bur-Sin* (60 : 5).¹² *Amh.*, 119, 10.¹³ Last year of *Bur-Sin*, the same as the accession year of *Gimil-Sin*.¹⁴ *O. B. T. R.*, 169, according to the catalogue given by Lau, p. 68. The tablet is not published. I have given the Sumerian text according to the English translation by Lau.¹⁵ *R. A.*, III, p. 144; *E. A. H.*, 91; *E. B. H.*, p. 275; Dates of *Gimil-Sin* (62 : 10; 63 : 7).¹⁶ Dates of *Gimil-Sin* (158 : 7).¹⁷ *R. A.*, III, p. 144.¹⁸ *T. T.*, 240.¹⁹ See note to Dates of *Gimil-Sin*, 3d year.²⁰ *R. T. C.*, 415, R., 4; Dates of *Gimil-Sin* (48 : 8).

- 4th: *mu* uš-sa *Si-ma-num*^{ki} *ba-húl*¹
mu ^d*Gimil-Sin* *lugal* *Urù-unu(g)*^{ki}-*ma-ge* *bád-mar-tu* *mu-ri-ik* *Ti-id-ni-im*
*mu-dū*²
mu *bád-mar-tu*^{ki} *ba-dū*³
mu *bád-mar-tu* *ba-dū*⁴
mu *bád-mar-tu* *mu*⁵-*dū*⁶
[*mu* *b*]*ád-mar-t*[*u* *ba-dū*] *uš-sa-bi*⁷
- 5th: *mu* uš-sa ^d*Gimil-Sin* *lugal* *Urù-unu(g)*^{ki}-*ma-ge* *bád-mar-tu* *mu-ri-ik* *Ti-id-ni-im* *mu-dū*⁹
mu uš-sa ^d*Gimil-Sin* *lugal-e* *bád-mar-tu* *mu-ri-ik* *Ti-id-ni-im* *mu-[dū]*¹⁰
mu uš-sa *bád-mar-tu*^{ki} *na-dū*¹¹
mu uš-sa *bád-mar-tu* *ba-dū*¹²
mu uš-sa *bád-mar-tu*^{ki} *ba-dū* *mu* uš-sa-*bi*¹³
- 6th: *mu* ^d*Gimil-Sin* *lugal* *urù-unu(g)*^{ki}-*ma-ge* *na-rú-a-mah* ^d*En-lil* ^d*Nin-lil-ra* *mu-ne-dū*¹⁴
mu *na-mah* ^d*En-lil-lá* *ba-dū*¹⁵
- 7th: *mu* ^d*Gimil-Sin* *lugal* *urù-unu(g)*^{ki}-*ma-ge* *ma-da* *Za-ab-ša-li*^{ki} *mu-húl-a*¹⁶
- 8th¹⁷: *mu* ^d*Gimil-Sin* *lugal* *urù-unu(g)*^{ki}-*ma-ge* *má-gúr-mah* ^d*En-lil* ^d*Nin-lil-ra* *mu-ne-dím*¹⁸
mu *má-gúr-mah* *ba-dím*¹⁹

¹ *T. T.*, 76; *R. A.*, III, p. 144.² *C. T.*, III, 14608, *R.*, 5.³ *R. T.*, XVIII, p. 71.⁴ *R. A.*, III, p. 144; *E. A. H.*, 93; *E. B. H.*, p. 276.⁵ Note the prefix *mu*.⁶ Dates of *Gimil-Sin* (116 : 21).⁷ *B. E.*, I², 127, *R.*, 1.⁸ *Ti* omitted in *R. T. C.*, 428, *R.*, 7.⁹ *R. T.*, XIX, p. 186; *R. T. C.*, 428, *R.*, 4.¹⁰ Dates of *Gimil-Sin* (49 : 9).¹¹ *R. T.*, XVIII, p. 71.¹² Dates of *Gimil-Sin* (1 : 23).¹³ *R. T.*, XVIII, p. 71.¹⁴ *R. T. C.*, 295, *O.*, 9; Dates of *Gimil-Sin* (2 : 19, *ki* after *urù-unu(g)* is wanting).¹⁵ *B. E.*, I², 127, *R.*, 2.¹⁶ *B. E.*, I², 127, *R.*, 3; Dates of *Gimil-Sin* (a number of tablets).¹⁷ See above.¹⁸ *R. A.*, III, p. 124.¹⁹ Dates of *Gimil-Sin* (9, 130, 131).

9th¹: *mu* ^d*Gimil-dSin* *lugal urù-unu(g)^{ki}-ma-ge é* ^d*Lagab* + *sīg² g^{1sh}U^{k1}* *mu-dū³*
mu é ^d*Lagab* + *sīg ba-dū⁴*

Ibī-Sin.

1st: *mu* ^d*I-bī-dSin* *lugal⁵*

2d: *mu* ^d*Innan[na]* *ba-túg⁶*

3d-25th: *mu* ^d*I-bī-dSin* *lugal Si-mu-ru-um^{ki} ba-hú⁷*

2. UNCERTAIN DATES.⁸

Dungi.

1. *mu* ^d*Dun-gi-ra à-su(m)-ma⁹*

mu *lugal-ra à* [. . .] *su(m)-ma¹⁰*

2. *mu en-nam-X¹¹* ^d*Dun-gi-ra-ge ba-gub ba-túg¹²*

Ibī-Sin.

1. [m]u ^d*I-bī-dSin* *lu[gal] urù-[unu(g)^{ki}-ma-ge]* *Si-mu-ru-um^{ki} mu-hú¹³*

mu ^d*I-bī-dSin* *lugal Si-mu-ru-um^{ki} ba-hú¹⁴*

3. UNCLASSIFIED DATES.¹⁵

1. *mu bád-gal Nibru^{ki} urù-unu(g)^{ki}-ma ba-rú¹⁶*

2. *mu bád urù-unu(g)^{ki} ba-rú¹⁷*

¹ Last year of *Gimil-Sin*, the same as the accession year of *Ibī-Sin*. See above.

² Barton simply copies the sign as *GĀL*, *H. L. C.*, I, Pl. 50, No. 144, R., 3, and translates, "the great god Gi-shul," p. 50; but this is no doubt a misinterpretation of the usual *Lagab* + *sīg* sign.

³ *R. T. C.*, 309, 4; 429, R., 3; and reference in preceding note.

⁴ *R. A.*, III, p. 144; *R. S.*, p. 74. Lan, *O. B. T. R.*, No. 206 (text not given) gives this date as "the year in which the temple of *dīngirGIS.UH(?)* was built." He has probably overlooked the sign of the name of the deity.

⁵ *R. A.*, III, p. 144; *C. T.*, III, 16366, l. E., 16367, R., 13; 16368, R., 17; Dates of *Ibī-Sin* (16, 51, 82, 94).

⁶ According to Thureau-Dangin, from an unpublished tablet in Constantinople, *M. I. O.*, 831. See *S. A. K. I.*, pp. 229, 235.

⁷ Dates of *Ibī-Sin* (39 + 7).

⁸ For uncertain dates of *Ur-Engur* see dates of that king.

⁹ See *Dungi*, 3d-12th.

¹⁰ *R. T. C.*, 268, R., S.

¹¹ Sign *R. E. C.*, No. 316.

¹² *E. A. H.*, 109, R., 7; *E. B. H.*, pp. 280, 420.

¹³ *R. A.*, III, p. 126.

¹⁴ Dates of *Ibī-Sin*.

¹⁵ Under this head would naturally fall the date given by Pinches, *Amh.*, pp. 15, 16, as *mu a-bu-gi*, "Year the water returned," but the phrase is certainly no date at all. Under this head would also come the date given by Barton, *H. L. C.*, II, p. 29, as "The year the king repaired the house." How Barton derived this meaning from the text is not easily seen, but he has copied the last signs of the line, *H. L. C.*, II, Pl. 56, No. 56, V, 7, something like *in-še-za*, omitting the horizontal wedge at the bottom of the last sign. As it now stands, it has, of course, no meaning. The line no doubt has to be read *mu lugal ge in-pa(d)*, "By the name of the king he (they) swore." It is no date.

¹⁶ New dates (133 : 17). This may be a fuller formula for the following.

¹⁷ *R. T. C.*, 269, R., 3. This may be a shorter formula for the preceding.

3. *mu uš-sa bád-gal Nibru^{ki} urù-ūnu(g)^{ki}-ma ba-rú¹*
4. *mu íd A-^dNin-tu ba-at²*
5. *mu uš é ^dNin-BÁD + [?]³ ki-ba-a-gar⁴*
6. *mu lugal-e ^dNibru^{ki}-ta⁵*
7. *mu uš-sa Lu-lu-bu-um^{ki} ba-húl⁶*
8. *mu en Ga-eš^{ki} ba-túg⁷*
9. *mu en ^dInnanna unú(g)^{ki}-ga⁸ máš-e ní⁹-pa(d)¹⁰*
mu en ^dInnanna unú(g)^{ki} máš-e i[b]¹¹
10. *mu m[á(?)]-du z[u(?)]-a[b(?)] n[e(?)]]¹²*
11. *mu Tu-ki-in-PA-mi-ig-ri-ša dumu-sal lugal pa-te-si Za-ab-ša-li^{ki} ba-an-tug¹³*
mu dumu-sal lugal pa-te-si Za-ab-ša-li^{ki} ba-tug¹⁴
mu-dumu-sal lugal pa-te-si Za-ab-ša-li^{ki} ba-an-tug¹⁵
mu uš-sa^{ki} a-du II-kam-aš ba-húl¹⁶
13. *mu Sibum^{ki} ba-húl¹⁷*
14. *mu Huhunuri^{ki} ba-húl¹⁸*

¹ New dates (133 : 20).

² *R. T. C.*, 270, R., 6.

³ The sign in *R. T. C.*, 271, is *BÁD* with a broken sign inside. May be *R. E. C.*, No. 366, but not certain. Cf. Thureau-Dangin, *S. A. K. I.*, p. 235.

⁴ *R. T. C.*, 271, R., 3.

⁵ *R. T. C.*, 272, R., 3.

⁶ *E. A. H.*, 106, 6; *E. B. H.*, pp. 279, 428.

⁷ *R. T. C.*, 378, R., 5.

⁸ *ga* is wanting in No. 56 : 46.

⁹ *T. T.*, 296, has *ní-e*.

¹⁰ *R. T. C.*, 401, R., 111, 3; *T. T.*, 296. Unclassified dates (22, tablet : 7; 56 : 46).

¹¹ Unclassified dates (22, case : R., 2).

¹² Unclassified dates (50 : 9).

¹³ *R. T. C.*, 404, R., 21; Unclassified dates (135 : 42).

¹⁴ *T. T.*, 237, R., 5; 276, R., 6.

¹⁵ *T. T.*, 243, R., 6.

¹⁶ *H. L. C.*, II, Pl. 63, No. 31, R., 4. Barton translates: "The year the land was devastated a second time," p. 30. But the *KI* is no doubt only the remaining postposition after the name of a country; the name itself being left out, whether by the old Babylonian scribe or by the American copyist, cannot be seen from the reproduced text. Both are possible, however. If this explanation is correct, the only known date formula that would answer all conditions, not considering the *uš-sa*, would be the formula for the 41st year of Dungi, *mu Gan-har^{ki} a-du II-kam-aš ba-húl*. This would be an *uš-sa* formula of the same and would designate the following or 12d year of Dungi, for which year no *uš-sa* formula has been found as yet. Hence we would have to read: *mu uš-sa Gan-har^{ki} a-du II-kam-aš ba-húl*.

¹⁷ Thus according to Lau in his catalogue, *O. B. T. R.*, No. 147, but no text is given. Cf., however, the name *Sabum* in connection with *Huhunuri*, Morgan, Scheil collection, No. 112.

¹⁸ Thus according to Lau, *O. B. T. R.*, No. 71, but again no text is given. May be an error for *Huhunuri*.

VII.

THE NAMES AND ORDER OF THE MONTHS DURING THE SECOND DYNASTY OF UR.¹

In regard to the old Babylonian months of the year, there has been and is still a great deal of uncertainty. It is true that Kugler² recently proposed to brush away all difficulties in the matter by pointing out the fact that *Gan-maš* was the first month of the year. Unfortunately, however, even if this proposition be granted, there are still, as will be seen, other problems to be solved in a more satisfactory way.

First, then, we have to note the fact that not only two, as Kugler puts the case, but at least *four different nomenclatures* of the months are used at the same time during the second dynasty of Ur. And still there are names for months to be found that cannot as yet be identified with certainty, *e.g.*, *Mes-an-du* and *Azag-šim*, etc.³ That other different nomenclatures of the old Babylonian months existed is clearly shown by the list in *V R.*, 43., where six old Babylonian names are given for every name of the months written ideographically during later periods.

As for the time of the second dynasty of Ur, however, we know that at least four nomenclatures were used. Thus we find a list of names occurring at the time of *Sargon I*, and even before,⁴ still used during this later period. Although Kugler speaks with great authority and considers the order of months, he presents as definitely settled, the list of old Babylonian months in use at the time of Sargon I, which he gives as List A, is absolutely wrong.⁵

¹ For treatises on the Babylonian calendar, see Ginzler, *Handbuch d. mathem. u. techn. Chronologie*, I, pp. 107ff.; Kugler, *Z. A.*, XXII, pp. 68ff.; Mahler, *Hilprecht Anniv.*, pp. 1ff., and references given to previous publications on the same subject; Meissner, *W. Z. K. M.*, V, p. 180; Muss-Arnolt, *J. B. L.*, XI, pp. 72, 160; Pinches, *Amh.*, pp. XIXff.; Radau, *E. B. H.*, pp. 287ff.; Thureau-Dangin, *J. A.*, Ser. IX, Vol. VII (1896), pp. 339ff.; *R. A.*, IV, pp. 88, 89; *O. L. Z.*, I, p. 164; *Z. A.*, XV, pp. 409ff.; Weisbach, *Hilprecht Anniv.*, pp. 281ff., etc.

² *Z. A.*, XXII, pp. 68ff.

³ See Chapter IX.

⁴ See text-editions by Genouillac and De la Puyé.

⁵ *Z. A.*, XXII, pp. 68ff.

Disavowing the suggestion, made by Thureau-Dangin, that *Mes-an-du* is to be regarded as an intercalary month, he inserts it between *Mu-šu-dū* and *Ezen-Amar-a-a-si*, thus not only bringing the whole list out of harmony with List B, but giving the list 13 months, without counting the intercalary month. Thus *Amar-a-a-si*, for example, would be both the 10th and 11th month at the same time.

Now the order as well as the number of the months of this list, from *Dumu-zi* to *Dir-Še-kin-kud*, are definitely fixed by *R. A.*, IV, Pl. XXVIII, No. 77. We have here not only the order and number of months given, but these are also checked by the summary at the end. Thus from *Dumu-zi* to *Dir-Še-kin-kud* are seven months, the full month of those given always being counted. There is no place for *Mes-en-du* in this list, and hence it has to be placed in some other list of nomenclatures. This list, marked I in the comparative list of nomenclatures, has to be constructed as given in the first column below. Then another list can be constructed, which by Thureau-Dangin is designed as being characteristic for this period,¹ and which has been marked II in the comparative lists.² This is given in the second column below.

I. <i>itu Ezen-Gan-maš</i> ,	I. <i>itu Gan-maš</i> ,
II. <i>itu Ezen-Gu(d)-du³-ne-sar-sar</i> ,	II. <i>itu Gu(d)-ne-sar-sar</i> ,
III. <i>itu Ezen-^dNc-šú</i> ,	III. <i>itu ^dNc-šú</i> ,
IV. <i>itu Šu-kul</i> ,	IV. <i>itu Šu-kul</i> ,
V. <i>itu Ezen-Dīm-kù</i> ,	V. <i>itu Dīm-kù</i> ,
VI. <i>itu Ezen-^dDumu-zi</i> ,	VI. <i>itu Dumu-zi</i> ,
VII. <i>itu Ur</i> ,	VII. <i>itu Ezen-^dDun-gi</i> ,
VIII. <i>itu Ezen-^dBa-ú</i> ,	VIII. <i>itu Ezen-Ba-ú</i> ,
IX. <i>itu Mu-šu-dū</i> ,	IX. <i>itu Mu-šu-dū</i> , ⁶
X. <i>itu Amar-a-a-si</i> ,	X. <i>itu Amar-a-a-si</i> ,
XIa. <i>itu Še-kin-kud-du</i> , ⁴	XIa. <i>itu Še-kin-kud</i> , ⁷
XIb. <i>itu Dir-Še-kin-kud</i> ,	XIb. <i>itu Dir-Še-kin-kud</i> , ⁸
XII. <i>itu Še-íl-la</i> . ⁵	XII. <i>itu Še-íl-la</i> .

But we find even in this comparatively early period names, which are practically

¹ *R. A.*, IV, pp. 83, 84.

² See *R. T. C.*, 403; *T. T.*, 3.

³ Also written *ra*, *R. T. C.*, 357, edge; 326; *R.* 5; and *ta*, *Amh.*, 53, 7.

⁴ See *R. T. C.*, 55, *R.*, II, 2; *Še-kin-a*, *R. T. C.*, 180, O., 3; cf. *itu Še-ir-hu-um Še-kin-kud-a* and the remarkable variant, *Āš-kin-kud-a*, *D. P. M.*, X, Nos. 11, 12.

⁵ For names see also *R. T. C.*, 180; *Amh.*, pp. xixff.

⁶ No. 136: 18.

⁷ Written *itu Še-sag-kud*, Nos. 100 . 117. See also Nos. 1, 14, 28, 31, 79, 80, 93, 100, 158, 159.

⁸ No. 2.

identical with the names of the months, written ideographically, used during the time of *Hammurabi* and even at later periods, marked III in comparative lists:

- | | |
|--|---|
| I. <i>itu Bár-zag-gar</i> , ¹ | VIII. <i>itu Engar-dū-a</i> , ⁸ |
| II. <i>itu Gu(d)-si-zu</i> , ² | IX. <i>itu Gán-gán-è</i> , ⁹ |
| III. <i>itu Síg-ga</i> , ³ | X. <i>itu Ab-ba-è</i> , ¹⁰ |
| IV. <i>itu Šu-kul-a</i> , ⁴ | XI. <i>itu Āš-a</i> , ¹¹ |
| V. <i>itu Bil-bil-gar</i> , ⁵ | XIIa. <i>itu Še-kin-kud</i> , ¹² |
| VI. <i>itu Kin-^dInanna</i> , ⁶ | XIIb. <i>itu Dir-Še-kin-kud</i> . ¹³ |
| VII. <i>itu Dul-azag</i> , ⁷ | |

Lastly we have an altogether new and different list of nomenclatures from this period, given in the interesting but somewhat mysterious tablet of the *E. A. II.* collection No. 134, published by Radau,¹⁴ which begins with *Še-kin-kud*, marked IV in comparative lists:

- | | |
|---|--|
| Ia. <i>itu Še-kin-kud</i> , | VII. <i>itu Ā-ki-ti</i> , ¹⁷ |
| Ib. <i>itu Dir-Še-kin-kud</i> , | VIII. <i>itu Ezen-^dDun-gi</i> , |
| II. <i>itu Bar-azag-kù</i> , | IX. <i>itu Šu-eš-ša</i> , ¹⁸ |
| III. <i>itu Dun-da-kù</i> , | X. <i>itu Ezen-Mah</i> , ¹⁹ |
| IV. <i>itu Ū-ne-ri-mù</i> , | XI. <i>itu Ezen-An-na</i> , ²⁰ |
| V. <i>itu Ki-sùg-^dNin-a-zu</i> , ¹⁵ | XII. <i>itu Ezen-Me-ki-gál</i> . ²¹ |
| VI. <i>itu Ezen-^dNin-a-zu</i> , ¹⁶ | |

As far as the *order of the months* goes, these four lists are pretty well established. The difficulty lies in the identification of these different names with the particular months referred to. In some cases the names, although varying more or less, can be identified with each other, and the order is known. This gives starting points for the comparison of others; but in other cases we are still at a loss as to the reconciliation of these different nomenclatures.

The chief problem, however, is to determine which month in the different lists actually was *the first month of the year*. In the beginning of his study of old Baby-

¹ Nos. 4, 44, 51, 85, 117.

² Nos. 13, 49, 88.

³ Nos. 126, 163.

⁴ Nos. 85, 128.

⁵ Nos. 129, 135.

⁶ Nos. 8, 11, 56, 87, 111, 117, 131.

⁷ Nos. 100, 117.

⁸ No. 45.

⁹ No. 116.

¹⁰ Nos. 57, 104.

² Also read *gu(d)-si-sá*. See Nos. 16, 50, 117, 130.

⁴ Nos. 21, 60, 62, 75, 117.

⁶ Nos. 39, 86.

⁸ Nos. 23, 24, 25, 37.

¹⁰ Nos. 41, 52, 63, 65.

¹² Nos. 1, 14, 28, 31, 79, 80, 93, 100, 158, 159.

¹⁴ *E. B. H.*, p. 299.

¹⁶ Nos. 17, 32, 94.

¹⁸ No. 53. Also written *Šu-ša-cš*, No. 46 : 14.

²¹ Nos. 81, 93.

²⁰ No. 31.

lonian months, Thureau-Dangin placed *Gan-maš* as the second, *Še-íl-la* as the first month.¹ Later he has been a staunch supporter of the view that *Gan-maš* was the first and *Še-íl-la* the last.² This against Radau, who maintained the previous position taken.³ Radau, however, has found his followers⁴ as well as Thureau-Dangin.⁵

As for the documents from *Telloh*, and as far as the lists I and II are concerned, the facts seem to support the view that *Gan-maš* was the first, *Še-íl-la* the last month of the year at this period. But there are difficulties yet to be surmounted, as will be seen later, in regard to the other lists. That accounts in the *Telloh* tablets run from *Gan-maš* to *Še-íl-la* does not prove the numerical order of these months in the slightest degree. Accounts run between any months in the same year, as well as from any month in one year to any other month in another year, as from *Še-íl-la* to *Dir-Še-kin-kud*,⁶ from *Še-íl-la* to *Gu(d)-ra-ne-sar-sar*,⁷ from *Gu(d)-du-ne-sar-sar* to *Še-kin-kud*,⁸ from *Gu(d)-si-zu* to *Bár-zag-gar-ra*,⁹ from *Gu(d)-si-zu* to *Šu-kul* the next year,¹⁰ from *Dūm-kū* to *Gau-maš*,¹¹ and from *Amar-a-a-si* to *Amar-a-a-si* the following year.¹² But, as has been asserted before,¹³ the summary of 62 months during 5 years in *C. T.*, V, Pl. 44, No. 18358, V, 10, and also the summary of 15 months during 2 years in *O. B. T. R.*, 251, IV, 18,¹⁴ would show that, as far as the methods used in *Telloh* are concerned, *Gan-maš* was counted as the first month and *Še-íl-la* as the last. But how are the lines *O. B. T. R.*, 251, III, 1-10, *Še-kin-kud* | ù *Še-íl-la* | *mu-gu-za*, etc. | | *itu XII-kam* | to be explained?

To these proofs may now be added *Amh.*, 31, last col., 9-17, *itu Gau-maš* | *mu uš-sa bá-d-ma-da-ta* | *itu Še-íl-la* | *mu uš-sa é*, etc. | *itu dir ni-gál* | *itu-bi XXVII* | . Thus from *Gan-maš*, as the first month of the 48th year of *Dūngi*, to *Še-íl-la*, the last month of the 50th year, with one intercalary month, will make 27 months. Also, if *Še-íl-la* were the first month, we would expect an *uš-sa* formula when tablets were

¹ See *J. A.*, Ser. IX, Vol. VII (1896), p. 339ff.; *R. A.*, IV, pp. 88, 89.

² See especially *Z. A.*, XV, pp. 409ff.; also *O. L. Z.*, I, p. 461.

³ *E. B. H.*, p. 287ff.

⁴ Ginzel, *Handbuch*, p. 114; Lau, *O. B. T. R.*, p. 41; Pinches, *Amh.*, p. XXIII.

⁵ Huber, *P. K. U. N.*, p. X; Kugler, *Z. A.*, XXII, pp. 68ff.

⁶ *R. T. C.*, 402, O., 11; R., 18.

⁷ *Amh.*, 53, 1-7.

⁸ *C. T.*, V, Pl. 39, No. 17752, IV, 5-10.

⁹ No. 117.

¹⁰ No. 133.

¹¹ *T. T.*, 3.

¹² *H. L. C.*, I, Pl. 1, No. 67.

¹³ Thureau-Dangin, *Z. A.*, XV, pp. 409ff.; Kugler, *Z. A.*, XXII, pp. 71ff.

¹⁴ Kugler, *Z. A.*, XXII, p. 72.

dated in this month, as only in exceptional cases the event, on account of which a new date formula would be instituted, would occur in the very first month of the year. Thus *Amh.*, 84 and 86, are dated *itu Še-il-la | mu en*, etc., and *C. T.*, III, 14600, *itu Še-il-la | mu Ur-bil-lum^{ki} |*, and not *mu uš-sa^d Bur^d Sin lugal*, which was an earlier date formula for the same year. On the other hand, *Gan-maš* has an *uš-sa* formula, *mu uš-sa en-mah*, *Amh.*, 80, 8; but the later formula of the same year was *mu en am-gal*, etc., being the 5th year of Bur-Sin.

In *C. T.*, I, Pl. 1, Nos. 94-10-16, 59, R., 12, the phrase *itu X-kam* takes the regular place of the name of a month immediately before the date formula of the year. By itself the phrase might perhaps mean "10 months" as well as "the 10th month." Still no summary of the months given above on the tablet will make 10 months. On the other hand, the last month of the accounts is *Amar-a-si*, which is the 10th month of the year, if *Gan-maš* is placed first.

The material and hence the findings in regard to *Gan-maš* and *Še-il-la*, however, are entirely confined to *Telloh* tablets. In regard to the tablets excavated at *Nippur*, on the other hand, I have not found, as yet, a single tablet where the months *Gan-maš* or *Še-il-la* are mentioned. From this fact it might be argued that the lists of which these two months form part, were used particularly at *Telloh*. Still other names of these lists, as *Gu(d)-du-ne-sar-sar*, *Ne-šú* and *Dumu-zi*, are found on *Nippur* tablets.

In regard to the lists III and IV, which seem to predominate on the *Nippur* tablets, the burning question is also the numerical order of the months. Which were the first months? Unfortunately, this cannot be absolutely determined with the material at hand.

In the document published and discussed by Radau,¹ the month *Še-kin-kud* heads the list of months, while at the same time the order of the months is conclusively determined.² This would point to this month as the first month of the year during some period of the second dynasty of Ur; but it does not, of course, by itself supply a conclusive argument for such a proposition. Another document from the same period, *Amh.*, 85, seems to support this view, however. The tablet in question is dated in the month of *Ezen-Ba-ú*, but the envelope or case, in which it was originally enclosed, is dated in the month *Še-kin-kud*. The year, according to Pinches³—the text of the envelope not being published *in extenso*—is the same on both

¹ *E. B. H.*, pp. 299ff.

² See also No. 93: 8-10, *itu Se-kin-kud-la | itu Ezen Me-ki-gál-šú | itu-bi XII-a-an*, which establishes the order of the months.

³ *Amh.*, p. 156.

the tablet and the envelope, *viz.*, the 52d year of *Dungi*¹ or the 6th year of *Bur-Sin*. As the tablet must have been made and dated before being enclosed in the envelope, and as the latter consequently must have been dated later than the tablet—but, if Pinches is right, in the same year—*Še-kin-kud* must precede *Ezen-Bau*, and thus be the first month of the year.

On the other hand, it is clear that *Še-kin-kud* could not very well be the first month. Tablets are dated in this month without an *uš-sa* formula, which would show that this month came later in the year.² Still the *Še-kin-kud* of these tablets may belong to list I or II, where it was the 11th month, or to list III, where it perhaps was the 12th month, and would tend to prove that during the reign of the kings of the second dynasty of Ur the calendar was changed so as to make *Še-kin-kud* the 11th month of List I and II, the 12th month of List III and the 1st month of the list IV. This would also relieve us of the difficulty, otherwise arising, that although *Ḫammurabi* changed the calendar by inserting an extra month,³ the numerical order of the list III of the Ur dynasty would be the same as that of the *Ḫammurabi* period and of later Babylonian and Assyrian times. This would also satisfactorily explain, why the 7th month was called *Ì-ki-ti*, the beginning month of the (half) year. *Bár-azag-kù*, if it really is to be identified with *Bár-zag-gar*, will come a month later than in the list III, likewise *Ezen-Dungi*. *Ezen-Me-ki-gál* would be the 12th month, to which there are no known obstacles. On the contrary, V R., 43, R., 7, places this month opposite *Še-kin-kud*, or the 12th month of List III. In any case, the customary identification of the old month of *Dumu-zi* with the later *arḫu Du'azu* cannot be maintained.

Thus, as over against the certainty of Kugler, I still fully agree with such a careful and experienced investigator as Pinches, that "there is still much to learn concerning the calendar of this early period."⁴

On the supposition that there were changes made in the calendar during this period, of which we still have no definite knowledge, or on the supposition that perhaps different nomenclatures were used in different Babylonian centres, and until fresh material will throw new light on the subject, I venture, provisionally, to harmonize the four different nomenclatures used during the second dynasty of Ur in the following comparative lists. In regard to list IV, however, I am not sure, whether it would not prove more harmonious simply to ignore the evidence which the *E. A. H.* tablet and *Amh.*, S5, seem to furnish, and consequently make *Bar-azag-kù* the first, *Še-kin-kud* the last month.

¹ In the 9th year of *Bur-Sin*, *Še-kin-kud*, according to the year formula, would not be the first month. See *Amh.* 116, 12.

² *H. L. C.*, I, Pl. 45, No. 35; *Amh.*, 116, Nos. 1, 14, 28, 31, 79, 80, 93, 158 and 159.

³ *L. I. H.*, No. 11, 6.

⁴ *Amh.*, p. XXII.

NOMENCLATURES OF OLD BABYLONIAN MONTHS
USED DURING THE SECOND DYNASTY OF UR.

	I.	II.	III.	IV.
Ia	<i>itu Gan-maš</i>	<i>itu Gan-maš</i>	<i>itu Bár-zag-gar</i>	<i>itu Še-kin-kud</i>
Ib				<i>itu Dir-Še-kin-kud</i>
II.	<i>itu Gu(d)-du-ne-sar-sar</i>	<i>itu Gu(d)-ne-sar-sar</i>	<i>itu Gu(d)-si-zu</i>	<i>itu Bar-azag-kù</i>
III.	<i>itu Ezen-^dNe-šú</i>	<i>itu ^dNe-šú</i>	<i>itu Síg-ga</i>	<i>itu Dun-da-kù</i>
IV.	<i>itu Šu-kul</i>	<i>itu Šu-kul</i>	<i>itu Šu-kul-a</i>	<i>itu Ū-ne-ri-mù</i>
V.	<i>itu Ezen-Dim-kù</i>	<i>itu Dim-kù</i>	<i>itu Bil-bil-gar</i>	<i>itu Ki-sìg-^dNin-a-zu</i>
VI.	<i>itu Ezen-^dDumu-zi</i>	<i>itu Ezen-^dDumu-zi</i>	<i>itu Kin-^dInnanna</i>	<i>itu Ezen-^dNin-a-zu</i>
VII.	<i>itu Ur</i>	<i>itu Ezen-^dDun-gi</i>	<i>itu Dul-azag</i>	<i>itu À-ki-ti</i>
VIII.	<i>itu Ezen-^dBa-ú</i>	<i>itu Ezen-^dBa-ú</i>	<i>itu Engar-dū-a</i>	<i>itu Ezen-^dDun-gi</i>
IX.	<i>itu Mu-šu-dū</i>	<i>itu Mu-šu-dū</i>	<i>itu Gán-gán-è</i>	<i>itu Šu-eš-ša</i>
X.	<i>itu Amar-a-a-si</i>	<i>itu Amar-a-a-si</i>	<i>itu Ab-ba-è</i>	<i>itu Ezen-Mah</i>
XIa	<i>itu Še-kin-kud-du</i>	<i>itu Še-kin-kud</i>	<i>itu Áš-a-an</i>	<i>itu Ezen-An-na</i>
XIb	<i>itu Dir-Še-kin-kud-du</i>	<i>itu Dir-Še-kin-kud</i>		
XIIa	<i>itu Še-il-la</i>	<i>itu Še-il-la</i>	<i>itu Še-kin-kud</i>	<i>itu Ezen-Me-ki-gál</i>
XIIb			<i>itu Dir-Še-kin-kud</i>	

VIII.

TRANSCRIPTION AND TRANSLATION OF SPECIMEN TABLETS.

In presenting these translations of specimen tablets, it hardly needs to be emphasized that some of them, especially the translations of the documents of court proceedings, necessarily must be more or less tentative. In some cases the texts will allow more than one rendering and interpretation grammatically and lexicographically possible. A number of terms stand either quite isolated or are used in a connection different from others known before. Hence a definite interpretation is not possible with the rather scant material at hand. As pointed out before, the so-called "contracts" have been rather rare from this period so far, but further publications of new texts will no doubt throw fresh light on many problems, which it has been impossible to solve satisfactorily in this book. The most tangible translation of the documents in question are here given, however, mostly with a view of calling attention to the difficulties and possibilities, and thus paving the way for a more definite and final interpretation of these and similar documents, which no doubt will come to light later.

I.

(Text, Pl. 1, No. 1; Haft., Plate I, Nos. 1, 2.)

Court Proceedings.

À-la-la brings his slave *Sir-ka* into court, in order to have put on record that whenever *Sir-ka* runs away, he would be subjected to the treatment accorded to a runaway. His mother and his sister seem to be made responsible for his conduct.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. 𒀭 <i>Sir-ka</i> | A certain <i>Sir-ka</i> , |
| 2. 𒀭 <i>À-la-la-kam</i> | who is a slave of <i>À-la-la</i> , |
| 3. 𒀭 <i>À-la[-l]a igi[-n]i-ni-</i>
<i>[ig]i + gar</i> ¹ | <i>À-la-la</i> made
to appear. |

¹ Cf. *igi-ni-in-gar-ar-ra*, *Sû-tilla*, IX, 5; also p. 126. Here the phrase is causative and corresponds to the later *kurrubu*, *A. B. P. R.*, p. 125, or better *uġtarribšu*, *A. D. D.*, No. 1, p. 262.

5. *mu lugal* [u]d-ba¹ *H.A. + A² ge³-* "By the name of the king, on the day
when an escape indeed
6. *n[a]⁴-mà* he will make,
7. *ner-da he-a⁵* a *ner-da* may he be,"
8. *ne-[i]n-du(g)⁶* he said.
9. *Za-an-me-ni ama-ni* *Zau-me-ni*, his mother,
10. *ù Gīn-d En-zu nin-* and *Gin-Sin*, his sister,
11. *na-ni*
12. *šu-tú(r) nu-H.A. + A-da⁷* for (his) remaining(?), that he shall not
run away,
13. *ba-an-gub-šú⁸* they shall stand.
14. *∇ Lugal-Lagab* *Lugal-Lagab*,
15. *∇ Nam-ha-ni* *Nam-ha-ni*,
16. *∇ Ur-É-gí-a⁹* *Ur-E-gi-a*,
17. *∇ Šeš-kalla* *Šeš-kalla*,
18. *∇ É(G.Ā) + ner-e-ba-ul* *E(G.Ā) + ner-e-ba-ul*,
19. *∇ Uš-a-ni* *Uš-ani*,
20. *∇ Pap-ni-mu* *Pap-ni-mu*,
21. *galu-enim-ma-bi-me* witnesses.
22. *itu Še-kin-kud II* Month *Še-kin-kud*, second,

¹ The inside of the sign preceding *ba* is broken away, but the outside lines seem to make the reading *UD* certain. It could be *E*, however. In any case the interpretation would be very much the same.

UD by itself might of course stand for *enu*, Br. 7781, besides *i-nu*, also written *i-na*, A. B. R. U., 121, 7; 137, 6. The *ba* could possibly be verbal prefix to *H.A. + A*, cf. V R., 25, 16a, but on account of the verb following it is better to take *H.A. + A* as an infinitive form. Thus I read *ud-ba*, "the day when." Cf. C. T., XV, 21, 16; XXIV, 16, 17; also Radau, *Hilprecht Anniv.*, p. 386.

² The sign is *H.A.* enclosed by *A*; cf. line 12 and No. 1 (III): 7. I take the sign as a composition of *H.A.* and *A*, which later were written separately, *H.A.-A*, and expressing the verbal meaning of *haliku*, Br. 11856. I take the form here as infinitive, followed by a finite verb expressed by *MĀ*. For the construction cf. *Gudea*, Cyl. A, XI, 11; B, IX, 2. See further Chapter IX.

³ *NE* could possibly be taken as postposition, also expressing the idea of "when," cf. C. T., XV, 17, 15, 19, 21. It could be overhanging vowel, *dē*, as it appears to be in No. 4 (III): 7, cf. R. H., No. 38, 1-3; C. T., XVII, 17, 8, 9; *Gudea*, Cyl. A, VIII, 2; XIV, 7. Still it seems better to take it as the emphatic *gē*, equal to *he*, Br., p. 512.

⁴ The sign is badly broken, but it is most likely *na*.

⁵ *NER.D.1* may perhaps be taken as a term for a runaway slave, who is at the entire mercy of his master. See Chapter IX.

⁶ Cf. *Sá-tilla*, XVI, 7; XVII, 10; XVIII, 2.

⁷ *ŠU.TÚ(R)* may be a phonetic writing for *SU.DUR*, i.e., *TÚ(R)* for *DUR* = *KU*, *ašábu*, Br. 10523. Cf. *Gudea*, Cyl. A, XXVI, 27. Cf., however, the term *ŠÚ.DU-ma*, B. T. N., 135, 28; S. C. N., p. 131.

⁸ *DU* = *kānu*, Br. 2884, or *nazizu*, Br. 4893, or *šakānu*, Br. 4897.

⁹ Or *Ur-Mā-gi a*.

23. *mu uš-sa bál-mar-*

year after westland-

24. *tu ba-dū*

wall built.

II.

(Text, Pl. 2, No. 2; Halft., Plate I, Nos. 3, 4.)

Court Proceedings.

Lugal-iskim-zidda brings suit against *Ur-Rammān* in regard to a head office of the temple.

1. *nam-pa-išib-da*¹

In regard to the head priestly office,

2. *Lugal-iskim-zi(d)-da*²concerning which *Lugal-iskim-zidda*3. *ki Ur-^dIM du(g)*

has brought suit against

*ni-gál-la*³*Ur-Rammān*, and5. *Ur-^dIM la-ba-*to which *Ur-Rammān*6. *a-dū-ù-da*⁴

has not given attention,

7. *Lugal-iskim-zi(d)-da**Lugal-iskim-zidda*8. *[m]u lugal-bi in-na-pa(d)*

by the name of the king swore.

9. *[. . . . d]u(g)-ga-ni nu-banda*

[. . . . d]ug-ga-ni, the overseer,

10. *[. . . .]-^dDun-pa-è*[. . . .]-*Dun-pa-è*,11. *dumu Ur-Ba-ù*son of *Ur-Ba*,12. *Lul-a dumu Ur-gu**Lul-a*, son of *Ur-gu*,13. *À-ka-ka-mu*⁵*À-ka-ka-mu*,

¹The N.I.M.P.I.M.E, as can be seen from the autograph and halftone reproductions, is not very certain as far as the P.I.M.E is concerned. The signs could possibly be read *GUR* or *PA.DIŠ*. *GUR* = *kuukku*, Br. 3362, and N.I.M.*GUR* might denote the office of sealing, a "clerkship." *GUR* also stands for *tiru*, Br. 3367, and N.I.M.*GUR* could thus mean "restitution." *ME*, read *išib*, on the other hand denotes a priestly office, as *pašišu*, Br. 10375, *ramku*, Br. 10376, *šiptu*, Br. 10379, and *tertu*, Br. 10380. See also H. W., p. 117a; K. B., VI, p. 463. *PA* always denotes a head officer, with others under his charge, or an overseer. See Radau, *E. B. H.*, p. 413. Temple offices are always the object of bartering in the contracts and lawsuits. See, for example, Poebel, *B. E.*, VI², Nos. 37, 39 and 66. The *nam-pa-išib* would thus be an overseer of priests, a priestly head office.

²For the reading of *iskim*, *IGL.DUB*, see M. 7142. Cf. Tallqvist, *N. B. A.*, pp. xii, 335; also M. 7149.

³*KA-ni-gál* generally stands for *raggumu*, Br. 612, with the preposition *a-na*, see *Urkunden*, 117, 12, *eh* or *muš-hi*, *S. P. C. N.*, p. 126; *B. V.*, CXIII, 14; but the construction here would correspond to the *it-ti*, *B. V.*, CXIII, 16, used with *d'an* in similar connections.

⁴The *la* as a Sumerian negative is emphatic, *a* expresses *lu*. Cf. *R. H.*, 80, 20; *Hilprecht Anniv.*, pp. 400, 419.

The difficulty as to the translation of this document, aside from the exact meaning of the first term, is to be able to decide in what definite meaning the verb *KI.K* here is employed. As it apparently is a question in regard to an office, *epišu* with the meaning "to practise, exercise," may be suggested. The accused man has not or shall not exercise that office. Also *pašādu* would express this idea. Another interpretation would be to take *KI.K* as meaning *sanāku*, which also expresses the idea "to appear before the judge, to be summoned, also obey." Hence the document would be a second appeal for the dispute to be settled, the defendant having paid no attention to the first, or he having not been summoned.

⁵*MU* may be a title.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 14. <i>Ba-ka-ka</i> | <i>Ba-ka-ka</i> , |
| 15. <i>Ur-^dEn-zu</i> | <i>Ur-Sin</i> |
| 16. <i>Ur-Engar-^dUtu</i> | <i>Ur-Engar-Šamaš</i> , |
| 17. <i>galu-enim-ma-bi-uc</i> | witnesses. |
| 18. <i>itu Dir-Še-kin-kud</i> | Month <i>Dir-Še-kin-kud</i> , |
| 19. <i>mu ^dGimil-^dSin lugal</i> | Year <i>Gimil-Sin</i> , king |
| 20. <i>Urù-unu(g)-ma-ge</i> | of <i>Ur</i> made the |
| 21. <i>na-rù-a-mah ^dEn-lil</i> | great stele |
| 22. <i>^dNin-lil-ra mu-ne-dū</i> | for <i>Enlil</i> and <i>Ninlil</i> . |

III.

(Text, Pl. 3, No. 4.)

Court Proceedings.

Galu-Enlil takes the oath that he will not run away from the house of *Ur-Nusku*.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <i>Galu-^dEn-lil-lá</i> | <i>Galu-Enlil</i> , |
| 2. <i>dumu Galu-^dU⁷(d)-du(g)-ge</i> | son of <i>Galu-Ūdug</i> , |
| 3. <i>Ur-^dPA.KU-ra</i> | to <i>Ur-Nusku</i> |
| 4. <i>mu-lugal ni-na-pa(d)</i> | by the name of the king he swore: |
| 5. <i>é-za ga-gin²</i> | "From thy house I will go, |
| 6. <i>ga-a-an-ta-é³</i> | I will indeed depart, (but) |
| 7. <i>[ba]-ra-ba-HA + A-dé-šú⁴</i> | not shall I run away." |
| 8. <i>[ne(?)-in-n]a-du(g)</i> | he said. |
| 9. <i>[∇][. . .]-é-el-la</i> | <i>[. . .]-é-el-la</i> , |
| 10. <i>∇ Ba-la-an-gi</i> | <i>Ba-lan-gi</i> , |
| 11. <i>∇ Šu-Ūr-ra</i> | <i>Šu-Ūr-ra</i> |
| 12. <i>ukuš-nita pa-al⁵</i> | the <i>ukuš-nita</i> of the <i>pa-al</i> . |

¹ For the scheme of this document cf. the much later document of a similar nature, *B. 17*, No. CXLV.

² Schorr makes the statement that the second person, as a pronoun or subject, is never found in old Babylonian contracts, *Hilprecht Anniv.*, p. 28, but this seems to be a clear case.

³ The two lines could perhaps also be translated: "Thy house I will come to, from thy house I will go out," i.e., he would go in and out, but not run away.

⁴ Cf. No. 1 (1): 5, 12. See Chapter IX.

⁵ For the sign see *Code of Hammurabi*, IX, 90; *L. I. H.*, No. 1, 19, 22; 3, 7, 11; *C. T.*, VI, 29, 5. In regard to the reading of *MIR.US*, it will be noted that the explaining gloss stands between the *MIR* and the *US*, and this would point to the reading *ukuš*, not *uku*, for *MER*, thus for the group *ukuš-uš*, or better *ukuš-nita*. That the *ukuš-nita* in our text was in the service of a *pa-al* would tend to support the view expressed by Daiches, *Z. J.*, XVIII, p. 222, that these officials, in some instances at least, did not hold positions of great trust. Cf. also Meissner, *Z. J.*, XVIII, p. 393; and Langdon, *Babyloniaca*, I, pp. 289, 290.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 13. <i>galu-enim-ma-bi-me</i> | witnesses. |
| 14. <i>itu Bár-zag-gar-ra</i> | Month <i>Bár-zag-gar-ra</i> , |
| 15. <i>ud XXV-ba-ni</i> ¹ | day 15th, |
| 16. <i>mu Hu-hú-nu-ri</i> ^{ki2} | year when <i>Huhunuri</i> |
| 17. <i>ba-hú-l-a</i> | devastated. |

IV.

(Text, Pl. 4, No. 7; Halft., Plate II, Nos. 5, 6.)

Bond.

In case *Ur-Enlil* does not pay the grain on his account, *Ur-Da-mu* shall do it.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. <i>tukuudi-bi</i> ³ | In case |
| 2. <i>ša(g) dub Ur-d En-lil-lá-ka</i> | on account of <i>Ur-Enlil</i> , |
| 3. <i>X še-gur</i> | 10 <i>gur</i> corn, |
| 4. <i>nu-ub-mā</i> ⁴ | are not forthcoming, |
| 5. <i>še-bi Ur-d Da-mu-ge</i> | its corn <i>Ur-Da-mu</i> |
| 6. <i>ib-zu-zu</i> ⁵ | shall bring in. |
| 7. <i>mu lugal-bi</i> | By the name of his king |
| 8. <i>ni-pa(d)</i> | he has sworn. |
| 9. <i>∇ Ur-d Šu-mah</i> | <i>Ur-Šu-mah</i> , |
| 10. <i>∇ Ad-da-kal-la</i> | <i>Ad-da-kal-la</i> , |
| 11. <i>∇ Kalam-ne-mu</i> ⁶ | <i>Kalam-ne-mu</i> , |
| 12. <i>∇ Utu-ša(g)-ga</i> | <i>Utu-šagga</i> , |
| 13. <i>galu-enim-ma-bi-me</i> | witnesses. |
| 14. <i>mu Si-mu-ru-um</i> | Year <i>Simurum</i> |
| 15. ^{ki} <i>ba-hú-l</i> . | devastated. |

V.

(Text, Pl. 5, No. 11.)

Promissory Note.

Elag-nu-a and *Nûr-ili* has given *Lugal-šâlim* 1 *šekel* of silver as a loan. On a certain day he promises to pay it back.

¹ Perhaps to be read *zal*.² Erroneously written *U*.³ See Chapter IX.⁴ Whatever particular verb *ŠAR* stands for, as *agu*, *Br.* 4302; *kašidu*, 4319; *kunukku*, 4322; *šatûru*, 4336, it must denote *delivery* or *payment*. Cf. *ib-la-i-a* = *u-še-gi*, *B. E.*, VI¹, 42, 6; *Urkunden*, V. 1, *Th.*, 1922, p. 32.⁵ *ZU.ZU* causative form of *eribu*, cf. *Br.* 133; also *ahûzu*, III¹, *Br.* 143, "cause to take, i.e., give, pay." It would perhaps be possible to interpret the document in a different way by considering *Ur-Da-mu* as the *lender*, not the bond-giver. The stipulation then would be that if the grain was not delivered, the creditor would *increase*, i.e., place interest on the loan.⁶ Or *Uku-ne-mu*.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. [E]-la-ag-nu-à ¹ | <i>Elaḡ-nu-a</i> , |
| 2. à Nu-ûr-i-lî | and <i>Nûr-ilî</i> , |
| 3. dumu Da- ^d Î-lî | son of <i>Da-Ilî</i> , |
| 4. I ḡûn azag-ud-ta mu-sî(d)-dam ² | 1 <i>šekel</i> of silver have given |
| 5. [Lu]ḡal-ša-lim-ra | to <i>Lugal-šâlim</i> |
| 6. [p]ad-da ³ | as a partial payment(?). |
| mu lugal- | By the name of |
| 7. bi ni-pa(d)-da | his king he has sworn |
| 8. igi A-kal-la pa | before <i>A-kal-la</i> , the <i>pa</i> , |
| 9. igi Galu- ^d Ra | before <i>Galu-Ra</i> , |
| 10. igi Galu- ^d En-lil-lá | before <i>Galu-Enlil</i> , |
| 11. igi Ur-Luh | before <i>Ur-Luh</i> , |
| 12. igi Hu-pi-pi šeš-ḡal- | before <i>Hu-pi-pi</i> , his oldest |
| 13. nam ⁴ | brother, |
| 14. igi Ma-da-i-lî | before <i>Mada-ilî</i> , |
| 15. ḡalu-enim-ma-bi-me | witnesses. |
| 16. itu Áš ud XI ni-la ⁵ | In the month of <i>Áš</i> , the 11th day, he |
| | shall pay it. |
| 17. mu en-am-unu(g)-ḡal- | Year when the high priest of |
| 18. ^d Innanna ba-túg-gà ⁶ | the great abode of <i>Innanna</i> appointed. |

VI.

(Text, Pl. 6, No. 13; Halft., Plate II, Nos. 7, 8; III, Nos. 9-14.)

Promissory Note.

At the making up of the accounts of the business transactions between *Ur-Luh* and *Galu-Utu* there is found a surplus of 1 *mana* 10 *šekel* of silver. *Galu-Utu* receives this amount as a loan, or as an investment and promises to pay it at a stated time.

¹ The seal reads *I-la-ag-nu-à*. Thus the name obviously is written phonetically and is Semitic as the following *Nu-ûr-i-lî*.

² Cf. the document of the same character, *A. B. P.*, No. 19.

³ In later contracts *azag pad-da* is equal to *šebirtu*, Br. 9918, which Meissner explains as "*die Nebenkosten beim Kaufe*"; also partial payment, *Muss.-Irnott*, p. 1005^b. Here it is something that has to be repaid, if *ni-la*, line 16, is *juburum*, which seems to be the case.

⁴ Cf. *T. T.*, 101, R., 8, *še'-a-na*.

⁵ That *ni-la* is written phonetically for *ni-lá* is seen from *C. T.*, VI, Pl. 38, 11; VIII, Pl. 39, 10, as Ranke has pointed out, *B. E.*, VI, p. 19. Cf. *ni-la-a*, No. 13 (VI): 5, and *ni-la*, No. 15 (VIII): 17. That it stands for *isakal*, not *iškul*, see the form *ni-lá-c* on tablet, but *i-sa-ga-ul* on envelope, *B. E.*, VI, No. 51, 13. Cf. also *A. R. U.*, II, Nos. 35, 10; 36, 9; 17, 10; 19, 10; 51, 10, 13. See Nos. 13 (VI): 15; 15 (VIII): 17; cf. Huber, *Hilprecht Anniv.*, pp. 206ff.

⁶ See Chapter IX.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>I ma-na X gín azag-ud</i> | 1 <i>mana</i> 10 <i>škel</i> of silver, |
| 2. <i>si-ni-ib nig-šid-ag</i> | being a surplus, when the accounts |
| | had been made up, |
| 3. <i>ki Ur-Luh-ta</i> | from <i>Ur-Luh</i> , |
| 4. <i>Galú-^dUtu šu-ba-ti</i> | <i>Galú-Utu</i> has received. |
| 5. <i>itu Šu-kul ud VII ni-la-a¹</i> | On the 7th day of <i>Šu-kul</i> he shall |
| | pay it. |
| 6. <i>si(m)-mu-da²</i> | Concerning the payment, |
| 7. <i>mu lugal in-pa(d)</i> | by the name of the king he swore. |
| 8. <i>tukundi-bi</i> | In case |
| 9. <i>nu-na-an-si(m)</i> | he does not pay it, |
| 10. <i>ib-tap-pi-a³</i> | it shall be increased. |
| <i>mu lugal</i> | By the name of the king |
| 11. <i>in-pa(d)</i> | he has sworn, |
| 12. <i>igi Lugal-azag-zu</i> | before <i>Lugal-azag-zu</i> , |
| 13. [<i>igi</i>] <i>Lugal-itu-Da</i> | before <i>Lugal-itu-Da</i> , |
| 14. [<i>igi</i>] <i>A-lul-a</i> | before <i>A-lul-a</i> , |
| 15. [<i>ig</i>] <i>i Ur-^dMa-mi</i> | before <i>Ur-Ma-mi</i> . |
| 16. [<i>i</i>] <i>tu Síg ù-ru ba-gar⁴</i> | (In) the month of <i>Sig</i> , the document |
| | was drawn up; |
| 17. <i>mu ^dŠu-^dEn-zu</i> | year <i>Gimil-Sin</i> , king of |
| 18. <i>lugal Ur-ù-unu(g)^{ki}-ge</i> | <i>Ur</i> , built the great |
| 19. <i>má-gúr-mah</i> | ship of <i>Enlil</i> and |
| 20. <i>^dEn-lil ^dNin-lil-ra ba-dím</i> | <i>Ninlil</i> . |

VII.

(Text, Pl. 8, No. 14; Haft., Plate IV, Nos. 15, 16.)

Purchase of a Palm Grove.

A commercial agent, *Ur-Nusku*, purchases a palm grove, 40 *sar* in area, on behalf of *En-lil-al-šág*, and he pays as purchase money $\frac{1}{2}$ *mana* 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ *škel* of silver.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <i>XL sar ki-gi^{ish}šar-šá(g)</i> | 40 <i>sar</i> of a grove of palm trees, |
| 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>ma-na VIII $\frac{1}{2}$ gín azag-ud-šú</i> | for half a <i>mana</i> 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>škel</i> of silver, |

¹ Cf. No. 11 (V): 16.² The envelope adds *ne-ka*. *si(m)* = *nadīnu*, Br. 4118.

³ *TAB* = *çšipū*, Br. 3762, "to add, increase, double," hence the term may simply designate the payment of interest. It may, however, have the meaning "to increase to the double amount." Cf. *Code of Hammurabi*, § 101; 121. The sign may, of course, also stand for *šanú*, Br. 3370. See Chapter IX.

⁴ For *ù-ru*, cf. *Ù-RA* = *labirtu*, Br. 1435.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 3. <i>En-lil-lá-al-ša(g)</i> ¹ | for <i>En-lil-al-šág</i> , |
| 4. <i>dumu Lugal-nanga-šu</i> | son of <i>Lugal-nanga</i> , |
| 5. <i>Ur-d PA.KU dumu Ka-ka-ge</i> | <i>Ur-Nusku</i> , son of <i>Ka-ka</i> , |
| 6. <i>in-ši-sa(m)</i> ² | has bought. |
| 7. <i>igi Ur-d Dumu-zi(d)-[d]a</i> | Before <i>Ur-Dumu-zi</i> , |
| 8. <i>di-kud lugal-k[a?]-šu</i> | judge of the king, |
| 9. <i>[i]n(?)-[pa(d)?]</i> | they have sworn(?). |
| 10. <i>i[gi(?)] [A]b(?) -gi [.]</i> | Before <i>Ab-gi</i> [.] |
| 11. <i>mu lugal-bi [in-pa(d)]</i> | by the name of the king they swore. |
| 12. <i>Y Lugal-itu-Da</i> ³ | <i>Y Lugal-itu Da</i> , |
| 13. <i>Y Lugal-[.]</i> | <i>Y Lugal</i> [.], |
| 14. <i>Y [.]</i> | <i>Y</i> [.], |
| 15-20. [.] | [.], |
| 21. <i>[Y] Ur-d Da-m[u]</i> | <i>[Y] Ur-Da-m[u]</i> , |
| 22. <i>[Y] Ur-[.]</i> | <i>[Y] Ur-[.]</i> , |
| 23. <i>gahu-enim-ma-bi-me</i> | witnesses. |
| 24. <i>itu Še-kin-kud</i> | Month <i>Še-kin-kud</i> . |
| 25. <i>mu dNanna Kar-zi(d)-[d]a</i> | year (when he) brought <i>Nanna</i> of
<i>Kar-zidda</i> |
| 26. <i>a-du II-kam-ma-šu</i> | into his temple |
| 27. <i>E-a-na ba-an-tu(r)</i> | for the second time. |

VIII.

(Text, Pl. 9, No. 15.)

Purchase of a Male Slave.

The commercial agent *Ur-Nusku* has bought a male slave for *Ur-e-lugalani*, the price being 11 *šekel* of silver.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>I sag-ùr¹ [mu-n]i LU²M³</i> | 1 male slave, his name is called(?) |
|--|-------------------------------------|

¹ *al-ša(g)* could possibly be a title, but also a part of the name, "Enlil is the gracious protector." Cf. *Ur-šág-ga-al*, *P. K. U. N.*, p. 66b.

² For the reading *sa(m)*, or *sa-a*, see M. 3235.

³ Cf. No. 13 (IV) : 13.

⁴ *I sag*, "one head," cf. *A. B. P.*, Nos. 1-5.

⁵ The sign is *LU²M*, but this sign is interchanged with *LAM*, *A. V.* 2611, and ref., and often in this period with *NUM*. See especially the date formula for the 3d year of *Gimil-Sin*, p. 24. Here it may denote a *verb* or be a part of the name of the slave. *LU²M* as well as *LAM* is also equal to *un-nu-bu*, *uš-šu-bu*, *A. V.* 2611, Br. 11186-11188, which Haupt, *Hebraica*, I, p. 219, derives from a stem *anabu*, "to spring," hence *annabu*, "a hare," "a jumper, springer,"

- | | |
|--|--|
| [<i>Luga</i>]- <i>IM</i> ¹ | <i>Lugal-Rammān</i> , |
| 2. <i>XI gîm azag-ud-šû</i> | for 11 šekel of silver, |
| 3. <i>Ur-Ē-lugal-a-ni-šû</i> | on behalf of <i>Ur-Ē-lugal-anī</i> , |
| 4. <i>Ur-PA.KU dam-ḫar</i> | <i>Ur-Nusku</i> , the agent, |
| 5. <i>in-ši-sa[(m)]²</i> | has bought. |
| 6. <i>igi Gû-de-a MU-é-dub³</i> | Before <i>Gudea</i> , the <i>MU</i> -official of the |
| | tablet house |
| 7. <i>igi Š[u-du](g)-ga-zi(d)-da iš-ku⁴</i> | before <i>Šu-du(g) ga-zidda</i> , the <i>iš-ku</i> - |
| | priest. |
| 8-15. [.] | |
| 16. <i>galu-enim-ma-bi-me</i> | witnesses. |
| 17. <i>itu Azag-šim ud X-lal-I</i> | In the month <i>Azag-šim</i> , on the 9th day, |
| <i>ni-la⁵</i> | he shall pay. |
| 18. <i>mu^d Bur-^dEn-zu-ge</i> | Year when <i>Bur-Sin</i> devastated |
| 19. <i>Ur-bil-lum^k mu-ḫûl-a</i> | <i>Urbillum</i> . |

IX.

(Text, Pl. 9, No. 16.)

Sale of a Pair of Slaves.

Gimil-Tammuz acknowledges the receipt from *Āzidda* of one *mana* of silver, being the payment for a pair of slaves. The document was enclosed in an envelope.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>I ma-na azag-ud</i> | 1 <i>mana</i> of silver, |
| 2. <i>azag⁶ nam-galu-tab-ba-šû⁷</i> | the purchase money for a slave pair, |
| 3. <i>ki Ā-zi(d)-da-ta</i> | from <i>Ā-zidda</i> , |

Muss-Arnolt, p. 68b. *NIM, NIM*, Br. 9011, is equal to *šamû*, read *enim*, Br. 9017. This sign also represents *gir-ru*, C. T., XI, 30a; XIV, 1, 3a, which may denote "a runner." Moreover it stands for *šakû*, which denotes some kind of servant, "cupbearer," etc., of which *ameluṣab šakû* is the head. See *Muss-Arnolt*, p. 1099b. The *LU* may thus be a verb, referring to *mu-ni*, or a part of the name of the slave. Possibly *LU* might also have the reading *ĪM*, *mu-ni-im*, "his name." See Chapter IX.

¹ Or *Gabu-IM*. If *LU* belongs to the name, *Girru(?)lugal(galu)-IM*.

² Cf. No. VII: 6.

³ See Chapter IX.

⁴ See Chapter IX.

⁵ Cf. Nos. 11 (V); 16; 13 (VI); 5.

⁶ Here *azag* is equivalent to *sa(m)*, "purchase money."

⁷ *NIM, GILU* = *amelūtu*, Br. 2200, i.e., the human race, but it is also used as collective for slaves, servants. See *Muss-Arnolt*, p. 576. *TAB-ba* = *esipu*, Br. 3762, "to increase, double," also *šanû*, Br. 3770, "to double," hence here *nam-galu-tab-ba* is literally "a double slave-ship, a slave pair."

4. Šu- ^d Dumu-zi	Gimil-Tammuz
5. šu-ba-ti	has received.
6. ∇ A-ab-gal-mu ¹	Ab-gal-mu(?),
7. ∇ Ur- ^d Dun-pa-è	Ur-Dun-pa-è,
8. ∇ Galu- ^d En-lil-lá	Galu-Enlil,
9. ∇ Gūr-[n]i-šag	Gūr-ni-šag,
10. ∇ Šeš-Da-da	Šeš-Da-da,
11. Galu-enim-ma-bi-me	witnesses.
12. itu Gu(d)-si-[z]u	Month Gu(d)-si-zu,
13. mu ^d I-bí- ^d En-zu	year Ibí-Sin (became)
lugal	king.

X.

(Text, Pl. 11, No. 22.)

Receipt for a Loan.

Gūr-ilī-šág acknowledges the receipt of half a *mana* of silver from *Ur-Dun-pa-è* as a loan, on which he is to pay an interest of one *škel* for five *škel*, or at the rate of twenty per cent.

1. $\frac{1}{2}$ ma-na azag-ud	$\frac{1}{2}$ mana of silver,
2. máš ² V gín I gín-ta ³	interest 1 <i>škel</i> for 5 <i>škel</i> ,
3. ki Ur- ^d Dun-pa-è-ta	from Ur-Dun-pa-è,
4. [Gī]r-í-lī-šá(g)	<i>Gūr-ilī-šág</i>
5. [šu-ba-ti]	has received.
6. itu Gán-gán-è	Month Gán-gán-e,
7. mu en ^d Innanna U nū(g) ^{ki}	year the high priest of Innanna of Erech
8. má[š-e ni-pa(d)] ⁴	appointed.

XI.

(Text, Pl. 12, No. 23; Hallf., Plate V, Nos. 17, 18.)

Receipt for a Loan.

Išme-ilu acknowledges the receipt of three *gur* of grain from *Ur-Dun-pa-è* as

¹ MU may be a title, i.e., "baker." Cf. also MU-*i-dub*, No. 15 (Y111):9. It may also belong to the name.

² MĀŠ = *šiptu*, Br. 2029, from *esipu*, "to gather, add, increase," hence increase, interest. See *Muss-Arnolt*, p. 67a. Cf. HAR, No. XI, 1.

³ Literally "Interest 5 gín 1 gín according."

⁴ The envelope has mu en ^dInnanna U nū(g)^{ki} máš-e ib-[pa(d)].

a loan, on which he is to pay an interest of 90 *qa* to a *gur* (300 *qa*), or at the rate of more than 30 per cent. *Ur-Dun-pa-è* transacts another loan to another person on the same day.¹

1. <i>III še-gur ha[r-šú]</i> ²	3 <i>gur</i> corn at interest,
2. <i>máš I gur XC-ta</i>	interest for 1 <i>gur</i> 90 (<i>qa</i>),
3. <i>ki Ur-^dDun-pa-</i>	from <i>Ur-Dun-pa-è</i>
4. <i>è-ta</i>	
5. <i>Iš-me-ilu</i> ³	<i>Išme-ilu</i>
6. <i>šu-ba-ti</i>	has received.
7. <i>itu Engar-dū-a</i>	Month <i>Engar dū-a</i> ,
8. <i>ud XIX-ba-ni</i>	day 19th,
9. <i>mu Si-mu-ru-um</i> ^k	year <i>Simurum</i>
<i>ba-hūl</i>	devastated.

XII.

(Text, Pl. 12, No. 21.)

Receipt for a Loan.

À-bilalum acknowledges the receipt of ten *gur* of corn from *Ur-Dun-pa-è* as a loan, on which he agrees to pay an interest of 90 *qa* to a *gur*, or at the rate of more than 30 per cent.

1. <i>X še-gur har-šú</i> ⁴	10 <i>gur</i> corn at interest,
2. <i>máš I gur XC-ta</i>	interest (for) 1 <i>gur</i> 90 <i>qa</i> ,
3. <i>ki Ur-^dDun-pa-è-</i>	from <i>Ur-Dun-pa-è</i> ,
<i>ta</i>	
4. <i>À-bil-la-lum</i>	<i>À-bil-la-lum</i>
5. <i>šu-ba-ti</i>	has received.
6. <i>itu Engar-dū-a</i>	Month <i>Engar-dū-a</i> ,
7. <i>ud XIX-ba-ni</i>	day 19th,
8. <i>mu Si-mu-ru-um</i> ^k	year <i>Simurum</i>
<i>ba-hūl</i>	devastated.

¹ See next document translated.

² *UAR-šu*, as emended from No. 21 (XI): 1, may be taken as *ana habulli*, cf. Br. 8530, "at interest," thus referring to the nature of the loan transaction, or it may be taken as *ana akalī*, "for food," stating the object of the loan, as often is the case.

³ The name is no doubt Semitic.

⁴ Cf. No. 23 (XI): 1, as emended in analogy with this tablet.

XIII.

(Text, Pl. 13, No. 29; Halft., Plate V, Nos. 17, 18.)

Receipt for Silver.¹*Ā-zīdda* acknowledges the receipt of one *šekeš* of silver from *Lugal-Namtar*.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. <i>I gīn azag-ud</i> | 1 <i>šekeš</i> of silver, |
| 2. <i>ki Lugal-Nam-tar-ri-ta</i> | from <i>Lugal-Namtar</i> , |
| 3. <i>Ā-zī(d)-da</i> | <i>Ā-zīdda</i> |
| 4. <i>šu-ba-ti</i> | has received. |
| 5. <i>itu Še-kin-kud</i> | Month <i>Še-kin-kud</i> , |
| 6. <i>mu en-am-gal</i> | year the high priest of the |
| 7. <i>^dInnanna ba-tūg</i> | great abode of <i>Innanna</i> appointed. |

XIV.

(Text, Pl. 16, No. 41.)

Receipt for Grain.

Lugal-Namtar acknowledges the receipt of twenty *gur* of grain for cattle feed from *Ur-Azag-šim*.²

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <i>XX še-gur</i> | 20 <i>gur</i> of corn, |
| 2. <i>šu(g)-gal amar-ra³</i> | feed for young cattle, |
| 3. <i>ki Ur-^dAzag-šim-ta</i> | from <i>Azag-šim</i> |
| 4. <i>Lugal-Nam-tar-ri</i> | <i>Lugal-Namtar</i> |
| 5. <i>šu-ba-ti</i> | has received. |
| 6. <i>dub Galu-^dEn-zu</i> | Account of <i>Amīl-Sin</i> . |
| 7. <i>itu Ab-e</i> | Month <i>Ab-e</i> , |
| 8. <i>mu en-am-gal An-na</i> | year the high priest of <i>Ana</i> , |
| 9. <i>en ^dInnanna ba-tūg</i> | high priest of <i>Innanna</i> appointed. |

XV.

(Text, Pl. 27, No. 75; Halft., Plate VI, Nos. 23, 24.)

Account of a Date Harvest.

This tablet is unique both in regard to make-up and contents. It supplies

¹ Probably also a loan, but without a statement as to the interest to be paid. Still it may also be only a receipt.² Note the transaction recorded in previous document in regard to the same man.³ See Reisner, *T. T.*, p. 3*a*.

an excellent illustration of the queer and laborious, but exceedingly exact and painstaking methods of classification employed by the Babylonian account makers. It is an account or report in regard to the results of the harvest of a palm grove, stating:

1. Number of date palms yielding a certain amount of dates each.
2. Number of date palms from which the dates had already been taken away or plundered.
3. Total number of date palms, from which dates had been gathered.
4. Total of date palms plundered.
5. Total amount of dates gathered.

1. VII ^{gish} gišimmar ^a I gu[r-ta] ²	7 date palms at 1 gu[r each].
2. II ^{gish} 3 CCXL-ta	2 trees 240 (ga) e[ach].
3. XII ^{gish} CLXXX	12 trees 180
4. XVI ^{gish} CL	16 trees 150
5. XXIV ^r ^{gish} CXX	24 trees 120
6. XXI ^{gish} XC	21 trees 90
7. XXII ^{gish} LXXX	22 trees 80
8. XXVII ^{gish} LX	27 trees 60
9. V ^{gish} L	5 trees 50
10. V ^r ^{gish} XL	5 trees 40
11. XX[II] ^{gish} XXX	2[2] trees 30
12. ^{gish} 4 XXV	4 trees 25
13. XXII ^{gish} XX	22 trees 20
14. XIV ^r ^{gish} X	14 trees 10
15. XL ^{gish} gišimmar ka-lum sír ³	40 date palms, the dates taken away.
16. šunigin CXC ^a ^{gish} gišimmar tiq-a ^b	Total: 190 date palms harvested,

¹ The fruit gathered is *ka-lum*, dates, hence ^{gish}gišimmar must signify date palms.

² *Ta* restored after the remaining part of *ta* at the end of line 2.

³ Of course *giš* is only the determinative, but I have translated "trees" as a matter of convenience, to mark the mode of abbreviation employed by scribe.

⁴ Numeral is wanting, but according to the amount of fruit gathered the numeral *I* ought to be inserted, or it may be simply understood.

⁵ *BL^r* must here designate *našihū*, "to tear out, take away, remove," Br. 7528, and hence it could also be read *gid* and *bur*. No doubt this term designates the fact that the dates of these 40 palms had already been harvested or plundered. In any case these 40 trees stand in opposition to the 190 trees from which the dates are now gathered.

⁶ *TIG-a* is no doubt a verb form with the meaning of *puhuru*, "to gather together," Cf. Br. 3220, 3222. Thus the term would denote harvesting, or the gathering of dates from these palm trees, in contrast to the 40, which had no fruit.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 17. <i>šunigīn XL^{gish}gišimmar sir</i> | Total: 40 date palms plundered. |
| 18. <i>šunigīn LIV C [LXXX ka-lu]m [gu]r</i> | Total: 44 <i>gur</i> 180 (<i>qa</i>) of dates. |
| 19. <i>itu Šu-[kul b]a-ai</i> | Month <i>Šu-kul</i> , day [. . . .] th. |
| 20. <i>mu ma-d[a Za-ab-š]a-li</i>
[^k <i>b</i>]a- <i>hul</i> | Year the co[untry of <i>Zabš</i>]ali
[de]vastated. |

XVI.

(Text, Pl. 29, No. 77.)

Inventory.

A list of implements, tools, furniture, skins, cattle, articles of food, etc., being the property of *Šarrum-ili* of the city of *Basime*.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>XLIV^{gish}gid-da</i> ¹ | 44 wooden <i>gid-da</i> , |
| 2. <i>V^{gish}ku-ma-ru</i> ² | 5 wooden <i>ku-ma-ru</i> , |
| 3. <i>III^{gish}na-ba-tum</i> ³ | 3 wooden <i>nabatum</i> , |
| 4. <i>VII^{gish}ga-am-lu</i> ⁴ | 7 wooden <i>gamlu</i> , |
| 5. <i>XIII^{gish}dubbin keš-da</i> ⁵ | 13 wooden <i>dubbin-keš-da</i> , |
| 6. <i>XII^{gi[sh]}PA-uš-sa</i> ⁶ | 12 wooden staffs(?), second size (?), |
| 7. <i>I gu(d)-^{gish}PA</i> ⁷ | 1 ox goad(?), |
| 8. <i>IV uz [V]II, máš-uš</i> | 4 goats, 7 male lambs, |
| 9. <i>IV [. . .]-uš</i> ⁸ | 9 male . . . , |
| 10. <i>III gaš ni-giš</i> ⁹ | 3 <i>gaš</i> of wood oil, |
| 11. <i>V gaš ni-nun</i> | 5 <i>gaš</i> of butter, |
| 12. <i>I gaš-tur ni-nun</i> | 1 small <i>gaš</i> of butter. |

¹ *GIS.GID.DA* means really long or heavy wood, or rather something made of wood, long or heavy, cf. Br. 7511, 7518, but it is no doubt here some special object or implement made of wood. Cf. the *šeḫa*, Br. 7584. See also Z. A. VIII, p. 77, *urudu šun-kaš-lum* = *ši-i-ḫu*, weapon or instrument.

² Cf. *gishKU* = *kakku*, Br. 10529.

³ Seems to be Semitic word. Cf. *nibittu*, "rope, fetter, bond."

⁴ Also Semitic; no doubt some instrument, implement or weapon. See *Muss-Arnolt*, p. 221.

⁵ *DUBBIN* = *šapīru*, Br. 2714, "be sharp," hence *šip-ri tar-ta-ḫi*, "sharp tools, or points of spears," see *Muss-Arnolt*, p. 886. It might also come from *galību*, Br. 2710, 2711, 2724, 2725, 2727, "make a mark, whip," and also *mašūru*, Br. 2716, "send, drive," hence perhaps a "whip." It might also stand for *gumbu*, Br. 2716, "wagon, freight wagon," see *Muss-Arnolt*, 881. *KEŠ-da* = *rakāsu*, Br. 4331, "bind," *šar.ihū*, Br. 4333, "excite"; *ša-up-pu-ru*, Br. 4334, "sharp points;" also *taridu*, "hunt, drive," Br. 4344, which also points to the meaning of whip, "wagon whips," "team whips."

⁶ *GIS.PA* = *ḫallu*, "staff, scepter," Br. 5573. *UŠ-sa* means next, perhaps next in size to the regular ones.

⁷ Literally "ox staff."

⁸ Perhaps *gu(d)-uš*, "male, i.e., virile oxen, bulls."

⁹ *GAS* seems to be a measure or jar. *NI.GIS* wood oil, sesam.

13. <i>I su-gu(d)</i>	1 ox hide,
14. $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>AN.DAH.ŠÚM</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>AN.DAH.ŠÚM</i> ,
15. <i>LXXXVI si-KÁB</i>	86 <i>si</i> of <i>KÁB</i>
16. <i>XXX-lal-I su-ḫá</i>	29 hides,
17. <i>I su dug-gán²</i>	1 good(?) hide,
18. <i>II^{gish}banšur-giš</i>	2 wooden tables.
19. [. . .] [<i>d</i>] <i>ir mà-dub³</i>	Account of the
20. <i>nig-ga Šar-ru-um-í-lì</i>	property of <i>Šarrum-ilì</i>
21. <i>ša(g) Ba-si-me^{ki} ni-gál</i>	in the city of <i>Basime</i> .

XVII.

(Text, Pl. 31, No. 79; Halft., Pl. VIII, Nos. 27, 28.)

Account of Cattle Herds.

A specific account given of four different herds of large and small cattle, entrusted to the keeping of *Ur-dun-pa-è*, the son of *Ur-Rammān*.

1. <i>I àb⁴ amar rú-a⁵</i>	1 cow calf (new) born,
2. <i>II àb-amar-na(d)-a⁶</i>	2 cow calves of the fold,
3. <i>IV àb-al</i>	4 full grown cows,

¹ *SI* = *ḫarnu*, "horn," also *malû*, "fill," "amount." *KÁB, gub, ḫûb?* = *šumelu?* "left horns"?

² The sign *ḫI*, read *dug*, may possibly be *àb*. *GA.N* may stand for *gá*. Cf. Br. 8261.

³ Of the sign that probably stood at the beginning of the line only traces of a vertical or slanting wedge can be distinguished. The following sign, *SI*, is not very clear, but on account of the following *A*, I am inclined to read the two signs *dir*. Besides *malû* and *atûru*, which perhaps do not fit so well in this connection, *dir* also stands for *ahûzu*, Br. 3721, and *asîhu*, Br. 3725, which is a synonym of *asâru*, i.e., "to bind, enclose." The *IM.GÍ.A* = *e-si-ri ša-duppi*, II R., 48, 40, must signify the making up of a document; *IM*, read *imi*, standing for *duppu*, Br. 8360. Cf. *Š.1M.ŠEBIR.AB.MU.SAR* = *uz-zu-uh-tu*, A. V. 2622, Br. 8851.

The *dir mà-dub* may thus be an equivalent of *csiri duppi*, and signify the making up of a document. The *mà-dub*, generally written *mà-dub-ba*, really signifies some kind of receptacle of a tablet. It could possibly, among other things, be applied to the envelope or case of a tablet. The phrase sometimes apparently is employed to signify an office equal to the *dub-sar*. See Chapter IX.

⁴ That the Sumerian of the sign, usually given the value of *LID*, is to be read *àb*, cf. Br. 8865, is clearly shown by the gloss to "*LID*" *GU(D).ḫI.A, àb-ba-gu(d)-ḫa-a*, R. M. A., Pl. 25, No. 103, O. 11.

⁵ *K.1K-a* = *banû*, Br. 5298, is most likely to be considered as a synonymous term for *tu(d)-da*, lines 21, 23 and 30, which must stand for some form of *alâdu*, and would then denote a (new) born calf, as a careful distinction always was made as to the age of cattle. Here the *rú-a* calves are distinguished from the *na(d)-a* calves, see next line. See also *KAK.KAK-a* = *kalamu*, Br. 5286, denoting *mar* or young offspring, especially of lambs; but the term can, of course, be applied to other animals. See Z. A., IV, p. 266; *Muss-Arnolt*, p. 389. Of course, the term may also come from *lû-u*, Br. 5257, "be strong"; *paḫûdu*, Br. 5263, "given in keeping"; *nadû*, Br. 52, "deposited," etc.

⁶ *NA(D)* = *rabûu*, *na'dlu*, etc., with the meaning "to lie down, to rest," hence couch, but here it must stand for *rubûu*, Br. 8998, a place of rest and shelter, hence the fold. Calves of the fold would be those that still were kept in special care, not being developed enough to go with the herd. Cf. "lamb of the fold," line 19.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 4. <i>XI gu(d)-giš</i> | 11 bulls, |
| 5. <i>I àb-mu-III</i> | 5 cows 3 years (old), |
| 6. <i>I àb-mu-II</i> | 1 cow 2 years (old), |
| 7. <i>III àb-mu-I</i> | 3 cows 1 year (old), |
| 8. <i>II gu(d)-mu-I</i> | 2 oxen 1 year (old), |
| 9. <i>XXVIII gu(d)-àb-ḫá¹</i> | 28 cattle, |
| 10. <i>gīr A-a-du-n[a(d)]</i> | <i>gīr-officer Aa-du-na(d)</i> . |
| 11. <i>XXIV ganam</i> | 24 sheep, |
| 12. <i>CCLXVIII udu-uš</i> | 268 virile sheep, |
| 13. <i>XX sal-síl-uz²</i> | 20 female kid goats, |
| 14. <i>XXIII máš-gal³</i> | young ones grown up, |
| 15. <i>máš-uš</i> | 15 male offspring, |
| 16. <i>CCCXL udu-máš-ḫá</i> | 340 sheep (and) lambs, |
| 17. <i>ki Ur-zag-è</i> | from (with) <i>Ur-zagè</i> . |
| 18. <i>CLIV ganam</i> | 154 sheep, |
| 19. <i>ša(g)-ba X ganam-síl-na(d)⁴</i> | among them 10 lambs of the fold, |
| 20. <i>in-gub</i> | are |
| 21. <i>CXXXV síl tu(d)-da⁵</i> | 135 young ones born. |
| 22. <i>XLVIII uz</i> | 48 goats, |
| 23. <i>XLV⁶ máš-tu(d)-da⁷</i> | 45 (46?) young ones born, |
| 24. <i>CCCLXXXII udu-uz-máš-ḫá</i> | 382 young ones of
sheep and goats |
| 25. <i>ki Da-bi-a</i> | from (with) <i>Dabia</i> . |
| 26. <i>XLII ganam</i> | 42 sheep, |
| 27. <i>VII udu-uš</i> | 7 virile sheep, |
| 28. <i>LVIII sal-síl-[u]z</i> | 58 female kid goats, |
| 29. <i>XLI síl-uš-uz</i> | 41 male kid goats, |
| 30. <i>XXXVIII síl-tu(d)-da⁸</i> | 38 young ones born |
| 31. <i>III uz</i> | 3 goats, |

¹ That *HI-A* is to be read *ḫá* is seen from the gloss, *C. T.*, XXV, 20a, 2; *R. M. A.*, Pl. 28, No. 103. O. 11.

² For the reading *síl* see *J. R. A. S.*, 1905, p. 144, cuneiform text, line 8.

³ *Máš* = *urišu*, i.e., offspring, young ones, both of sheep and goats, hence may denote both kids and lambs.

See *Muss.-Arnolt*, p. 104b.

⁴ Cf. line 2.

⁵ *TU(D)-da* (see also lines 23 and 30) must probably be taken in the meaning of *alidu*, Br. 1070. Cf. the term *ru-a*, line 1.

⁶ May be XLVI.

⁷ Cf. lines 21 and 30.

⁸ Cf. lines 21 and 23.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 32. <i>XIII sal-ĀŠ.KAR</i> ¹ | 13 sucklings. |
| 33. <i>CCII udu-uz-máš-ĥá</i> | 202 lambs (and) kids, |
| 34. <i>ki Ā-bil-lum-ma</i> | from (with) Ā-billum. |
| 35. <i>šunigín XXVIII gu(d)-āb-ĥá</i> | Total: 28 large cattle, |
| 36. <i>šunigín² udu-ĥá</i> | Total: sheep, |
| 37. <i>šunigín CXXXVIII uz-máš-ĥá</i> | Total: 138 kids, |
| 38. <i>si(l?)-la Ur^dDun-pa-ē</i>
<i>dumu Ur^dIM³</i> | in the keeping(?) of Ur-pa-e,
son of Ur-Rammān. |

XVIII.

(Text, Pl. 37, No. 90.)

Cost of Cultivation of Fields.

Statement of the amount of grain required for wages, or sustenance of slaves, employed in the cultivation of certain fields.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. $\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{18} \frac{1}{72}$ gan sag-dū ³ | 725 (sar) of land, the labor cost of
tilling; |
| 2. al-dū ⁶ XX sar-ta | for 20 sar |
| 3. ā-kal I CCXLVI qa-ta ⁷ | wages of slaves 1 (gur) 246 qa, |
| 4. ā-bi XXX VI XV ġin | the wages 30 (gur) 6 (qa) 15 ġin |
| 5. kal ul-I-šú | for slaves per day, |
| 6. še-bi CCXVII $\frac{1}{2}$ qa ⁸ | the grain 217 $\frac{1}{2}$ qa. |
| 7. $\frac{1}{18}$ gan al ⁹ VI sar-ta | 100 (sar) land cultivated; for 6 sar |

¹ In later Babylonian and Assyrian *ŠU.KAR* = *unuku*, Br. 10980.

² As the numerals now stand in the text, cf. Halftone Reproductions, the sum total according to the values of numerals in corresponding positions given by Hilprecht, *B. E.*, XX, p. 26, would be 3600 + 600 + 3 × 60 + 6 = 4550. But this is altogether too high, as can be seen by adding together the number of animals specified.

³ *ŠI.LA* may stand for *ŠI.LA* = *paḫudu*, Br. 3167, written phonetically, cf. *ni-la* for *ni-lá*, Nos. 11 (V) : 16; 13 (VI) : 15; 15 (VIII) : 17. But it is not quite certain that the sign is *ŠI*. It may be *ŠU* + *NIGĜIN*, the wedges in front being indistinct. If such is the case, the *la* would, of course, be the overhanging vowel and would prove that the composite sign, generally read *šunigín*, will have to be read *šukil*.

⁴ That is 600 + 100 + 25 sar.

⁵ *SAG* = *reštu* in the phrase *rēšti kišri*, meaning the payment of rent, *B. E.*, VI¹, 33 (8) : 10; 47 (*A. R. U.*, II, 18) : 10; 49 (*A. R. U.*, II, 19) : 11. In analogy with this *SAG.KAK* would then here express *rēšti zikpi* or *rēšti epši*, "payment, cost of cultivation." *SAG* might also be explained as referring to the slaves employed for the tilling of these fields, hence *SAG.KAK* might mean something like "slave-labor." Cf. *amelu* *KAK* = *amelu* *banū*, M. 3608.

⁶ Cf. *al-ag*, line 30. *AL* prefixed to the verb has the force of the permansive. Cf. the phrases *AL.BAD*, "being completed," *AL.DUG*, "being satisfied," *A. B. P.*, 2, 10, 11, etc. *GAN AL.DŪ* = *eklu zikpu* or *eklu epšu*, "field under cultivation."

⁷ For a different way of calculating cost of cultivation see *O. B. T. R.*, 254, 6, 7.

⁸ Here we would expect a grand total given, but this comparatively small amount must denote a ratio of the cost.

⁹ *KAK* = *dū* omitted.

8. à-bi X VI $\frac{2}{3}$ kal ud I-šú the wages 10 (*gur*) $6\frac{2}{3}$ *qa*, for slaves
per day,
9. še-bi XC the grain is 90,
10. Lagab + sīg dumu dumu A-a-bi Lagab-sīg the son-son of A-a-bi.
11. $\frac{2}{18}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ gan al VI sar-ta 225 (*sar*) land cultivated for 6 *sar*
12. à-bi XL LX $\frac{1}{2}$ kal ud I-šú the wages 40 (*gur*) $60\frac{2}{3}$ (*qa*), for slaves
per day
13. še-bi CCI the grain is 201.
14. $\frac{1}{18}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ gan al-dū X [+ sar-t]a 125 (*sar*) land cultivated; for 10 + ? *sar*
15. à-bi X kal ud [I-šú] the wages 10 (*gur*) for slaves per day,
16. še-bi LX [. . . ?] the grain 60.
17. [. . .]-ba-lul-ge [. . . .] [.]
18. $\frac{2}{18}$ gan al-[dū] 200 (*sar*) land cultivated;
19. sar-t[a] for [. . .] *sar*
20. à-bi XXX III $\frac{1}{3}$ kal [ud I-šú] the wages 30 (*gur*) $3\frac{1}{3}$ *qa* for slaves
per day
21. š[c-b]i [.] the grain [.]
22-29. [.] [.]
30. [. . . .] gan al-ag a-ša(*g*)[gab-. . .] [. . . .] land cultivation of field
 $^dA[ma?]-^dKA^1$ [.]
31. [mu dŠu - dEn -zu l]ugal-[e ma-] year Gimit-Sin, the king,
da Za-a]b-ša-li^{ki}- devastated the country
m[u-hú]l of Zabšali.

NIX.

(Text, Pl. 39, No. 92; Haft., Pl. IX, Nos. 29, 30.)

Field Account.

An account of the amount of grain required for seed and the feed of oxen at the cultivation of different fields.

1. I $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{3}{18}$ $\frac{1}{16}$ gan ab-nam-bi³ 1 gan 50 *sar* of land; its cultivation,

¹ Cf. *O. B. T. R.*, 254.² That is 1 gan + 600 + 300 + 50 *sar* = $1\frac{1}{2}$ gan 50 *sar*.³ *AB* = *eršū*, cf. Br. 3819, also *nasāku*, cf. Br. 3820, "to place, appoint," but also "to do, perform," and thus = *epišū*. *NAM* = *šāmu*, Br. 2103, also "to place, settle, fix," see *Muss-Arnolt*, p. 701. *AB.NAM* is equal to *AB.ENGAR*, line 15. Cf. *ameluAB* = *ameluṛ-ri-šu*, Br. 3819; *ameluAB* = *ameluṇa-si-ku*, Br. 3820. Hence the term *AB.NAM* and *AB.ENGAR* must stand for farming.

2. *I gar¹ VIII $\frac{1}{2}$ -a-an²* for 1 *gar* according to $8\frac{1}{2}$,
 3. *še-kul-bi I XXIX $\frac{1}{2}$ qa V gín* the seed is 1 (*gur*) $29\frac{1}{2}$ *qa* 5 *gín*
lugal royal,
 4. *III $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ gan ab-nam-bi* $3\frac{1}{2}$ *gan* of land; its cultivation,
 5. *I gar X-lal I-ta-a-an ni-gál* for 1 *gar* 9 (*qa*),
 6. *še-bi III XXXVIII qa-gur* the grain is 3 *gur* 38 *qa*,
 7. *har-gu(d)-bi II LXVIII $\frac{2}{3}$ qa* feed for oxen, 2 *gur* $68\frac{2}{3}$ *qa*,
 8. *VII $\frac{1}{2}$ gín-gur* $7\frac{1}{2}$ *gín*,
 9. *šunigín še-bi VI CCVI $\frac{1}{3}$ qa* Total: its grain 6 *gur* $206\frac{1}{3}$ *qa*,
 10. *II $\frac{1}{2}$ gín še-kul har-gu(d)* $2\frac{1}{2}$ *gín* for seed and feed.
 11. *Za-la-lum engar* *Za-la-lum*, farmer.
 12. *I $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{2}{18}$ gan ab-nam-bi* 1 *gan* 1400 *sar* of land; its cultivation,
 13. *I gar VIII $\frac{1}{2}$ a-an ni-gál* for 1 *gar* $8\frac{1}{2}$ (*qa*),
 14. *še-bi $\frac{1}{2}$ XXXIII $\frac{1}{3}$ qa-gur* the grain is $\frac{1}{2}$ *gur* $32\frac{1}{3}$ *qa*.
 15. *II $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{2}{18}$ gan ab-engar-b[i]* 2 *gan* 1400 *sar* of land; its cultivation,
 16. *I gar X-lal-I-ta-a-an ni-gál* for 1 *gar* 9 (*qa*)
 17. *še-bi II CXN $\frac{1}{2}$ gur* the grain is 2 *gur* $120\frac{1}{2}$ *qa*,
 18. *har-gu(d)-bi I CCLXXI $\frac{2}{3}$ qa-gur* feed for oxen, 1 *gur* $271\frac{2}{3}$ *qa*.
 19. *š[unigín še-b]i V CCLXXV qa-gur* Total: the amount of grain is 5 *gur*
275 qa,
 20. *š[e-ku]l har-gu(d)* for seed and feed.
 21. [. en]gar [.]
 22. [. a]b-nam I gar [.]
 23. [.] ni-gál [.]
 24. [. q]a XV gín [.]
 25. *har[r q]a VIII $\frac{1}{2}$ gín[n]-* [.]
gur [.]
 26. [.] qa II $\frac{1}{2}$ gín [.]
 27. [.] [.]
 28. [.] [.]
 29. [.] ^{ka}ba-lú[ul] [.] devastated.

XX.

(Text, Pl. 55, No. 120; Halft., Pl. XII, Nos. 39, 40.)

Expenditure for Drink.

An account of expenditure of grain for drink to a number of men.

¹ For *gar* as a measure of area see *B. E.*, VI, 41, 1; 60, 6.² Cf. *ta-a-an*, line 5.³ That is $3 \text{ gan} + 600 + 300 \text{ sar} = 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ gan}$.

1. <i>V qa š[e-g]aš</i>	<i>5 qa</i> grain (for) drink,
2. <i>gūr Ur-d En-ki gūn¹</i>	<i>gūr</i> -officer <i>Arad-Ea</i> (for) journey,
3. <i>V qa gaš A-dug-ga²</i>	<i>5 qa</i> drink (to) <i>A-dug-ga</i> ,
4. <i>III qa Ri-pi-pi dub-sar</i>	<i>3 qa</i> (to) <i>Ri-pi-pi</i> , the scribe,
5. <i>V qa a-du H-kam-ma-aš</i>	<i>5 qa</i> a second time
6. <i>gūr A-dug-ga</i>	(to) <i>gūr A-dug-ga</i> ,
7. <i>V qa gaš gūr Lugal-sirim</i>	<i>5 qa</i> drink (to) <i>gūr</i>
8. <i>dumu Hal-hal-la</i>	<i>Lugal-sirim</i> , son of <i>Hal-hal-la</i> ,
9. <i>V qa er-šú</i>	<i>5 qa</i> for the city,
10. <i>A-dug-ga</i>	(to) <i>A-dug-ga</i> .
11. <i>šunigin XXVIII qa šc</i>	Total: <i>28 qa</i> of grain
12. <i>ba-zi</i>	given out
13. <i>ša(g) In-si^{ki}-na</i>	in <i>Isin(?)</i> .
14. <i>gūr A-dug-ga</i>	<i>Gūr A-dug-ga</i> .

XXI.

(Text, Pl. 59, No. 129.)

Expenditure of Grain.

An account of expenditure of grain for different purposes and to different persons.

1. <i>VIII CCLXXV qa še-gur</i>	<i>8 gur 275 qa</i> corn,
2. <i>XLVIII XII qa áš-gur</i>	<i>48 gur 12 qa</i> wheat,
3. <i>šá-du(g) Gu-du MU³</i>	temple offerings to <i>Gu-du</i> , the baker,
4. <i>XXX šc XXX áš gar-ezen-ma</i>	<i>30 (qa)</i> corn, <i>30 (qa)</i> wheat, food
5. <i>Gán-gán-è</i>	during the festival of <i>Gán-gán-è</i> ,
6. <i>IX CC gur še-ba ara⁴</i>	<i>9 gur 100 qa</i>
7. <i>šam il-me⁵</i>	
8. <i>II XC gur še-ba amar-tur-me</i>	<i>2 gur 90 (qa)</i> feed for young cattle,

¹ Cf. *T. T.*, p. 17.² *gūr A-dug-ga*, see li. 6.³ For name cf. *Gu-du*, the farmer, *C. T.*, I, 94-10-15. 3, O., III, 17. *MU* as a title = *nuhatimmu*, "baker," *Muss-Arnolt*, pp. 666b, 667a; *Zimmer*, *Z.D.M.G.*, Vol. 53, p. 115. *DIKA*, as denoting temple offerings, would thus include bread.⁴ *ŠE.B.1* = *ib-ru*, Br. 7110, "corn, food," and would thus have the same meaning as *GUR*, line 1, but here food that is prepared in a certain way.⁵ *ĪAR.ĪAR*, read *ara* = *tenú*, Br. 8587, "to grind, cut, chop, or prepare in some way," here prepared from some plant, see next line. Cf. *A.B.M.*, Pl. XV, 19; pp. 46, 47, 136; cf. the *ametu* *ĪAR.ĪAR*, "miller," and *zinnishtu* *ĪAR.ĪAR*, M. 6504; also *Pinches*, *Amb.*, p. 151.⁶ *Lil*, "plants lifted up," grown up. In any case plants from which the *še-ba* or food was cut or prepared.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 9. <i>LX Ri-ùg-ba</i> ¹ | 60 (<i>qa</i>) to <i>Ri-ùg-ba</i> , |
| 10. <i>LX Da-a-lim</i> | 60 (<i>qa</i>) to <i>Da-a-lim</i> (<i>Tâlim</i> ?) |
| 11. <i>XXX^d U^{tu}-ha-ba</i> ² | 30 (<i>qa</i>) to <i>U^{tu}-ha-ba</i> . |
| 12. <i>šunigín XXI CCLXV qa še-gur</i> | Total: 21 <i>gur</i> 265 <i>qa</i> of corn, |
| 13. <i>šunigín XLVII CLII qa áš-gur</i> | Total: 47 <i>gur</i> 152 <i>qa</i> of wheat, |
| 14. <i>ENUN ka^{id} Ib-ul-ta</i> ³ | <i>ENUN</i> at the mouth of the river <i>Ib-ul</i> , |
| 15. <i>ba-ziⁱ ita Gán-gán-è</i> | has been given out. Month <i>Gán-gán-è</i> , |
| 16. <i>mu^d Šu^d En-zu lugal-</i> | year <i>Gimil-Sin</i> , the king, |
| 17. <i>e ma-da Za-ab-ša-li^{ki}</i> | devastated the country |
| 18. <i>mu-hul</i> | of <i>Zabšali</i> . |

XXII.

(Text, Pl. 60, No. 132; Haft., Pl. XII, No. 41.)

Expenditure of Flour.

An account of expenditure of flour and vegetables given out for temple offerings.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <i>X⁴ zid-ku⁵ sá-du(g)-g ul I-kam</i> | 10 (<i>qa</i>) <i>gu</i> -flour, temple offerings for the 1st day, |
| 2. <i>X zid sá-du(g) ul II-kam</i> | 10 (<i>qa</i>), temple offerings for the 2d day, |
| 3. <i>VIII [q]a sá-du(g) ul III-kam</i> | 8 [<i>q</i>]a, temple offerings for the 3d day, |
| 4. <i>XV qa sá-du(g) ul IV-kam</i> | 15 <i>qa</i> , temple offerings for the 4th day, |
| 5. <i>XV qa sá-du(g) ul V-kam</i> | 15 <i>qa</i> , temple offerings for the 5th day, |
| 6. <i>X zid-gar si(g)-ga⁶</i> | 10 (<i>qa</i>) flour food given away(?). |
| 7. <i>V qa zid V qa [.]</i> | 5 <i>qa</i> flour, 5 <i>qa</i> [.] |
| 8. <i>II m[u . . .]</i> | 2 m[u . . .] |
| 9. <i>V</i> | 5 |
| [.] | [.] |

¹ The name may be read *Ri-kalum-ba*, "The shepherd of his land," as well as reading above, "The shepherd of his people."² Possibly *zu*, cf. Z. A., XII, p. 343.³ *ENUN*, "the great house." *Ka* = *pā*, "mouth," or possibly "side."⁴ The sign is *BIR* and might mean $\frac{1}{2}$, but in analogy with following lines, where the offerings vary between 8 and 15 per day, it must here mean 10, as also in line 2.⁵ *KU* must denote some cereal or plant from which flour could be made. See Reisner, *T. T.*, p. 15a.⁶ *SI(g)-ga* may = *šapiku*, "pour out," also "store," Br. 4425, but also *nadīnu*, "give, offer," Br. 4418, as well as *nadū*, "deposit," Br. 4418.

XXIII.

(Text, Pl. 61, No. 131.)

Expenditure of Wool.

An account of expenditures of different quantities of wool to a number of persons, given out by (or from) *Ur-Nigin-gar*.

1. <i>IV ma-na sìg-gi</i>	4 <i>mana</i> wool
2. <i>I-na-na</i>	(to) <i>I-na-na</i> ,
3. <i>IV^d Ûr-ra-kal</i>	4 (to) <i>Ûr-ra-kal</i> ,
4. <i>III Igi-ni-da-a</i>	3 (to) <i>Igi-ni-da</i> ,
5. <i>III A-ni-a-bi</i>	3 (to) <i>A-ni-bi</i> ,
6. <i>III Im-ti-dam</i>	3 (to) <i>Im-ti-dam</i> ,
7. <i>IV Ur^d Lugal-edin-</i>	7 (to) <i>Ur-Lugal-edin</i> .
8. <i>na-ka</i>	
9. <i>šunigin XXI ma-na sìg</i>	Total: 21 <i>mana</i> wool
10. <i>zi(g)-ga</i>	given out,
11. <i>ki Ur-Nigin-gar-ta</i>	by (from) <i>Ur-Nigin-gar</i> .
12. <i>itu^d Ne-šú</i>	Month <i>Nešú</i> ,
13. <i>mu uš-sa</i>	year after
14. <i>en^d En-ki Eridu^{ki}-</i>	the high priest of Ea of Eridu
<i>ba-túg</i>	appointed.

XXIV.

(Text, Pl. 3, No. 6.)

Memorandum.¹

This small tablet, containing only two lines of writing, is most likely to be regarded as "notes," jotted down on pieces of clay by the scribes when preparing larger tablets of accounts. Two objects are recorded as wanting.

1. <i>lal-ni I gi-mà-ku²</i>	Wanting one <i>gi-ma-ku</i> .
2. <i>lal-ni I^{giš} na(d)</i>	Wanting one couch.

¹ Cf. No. 155; *Amh.*, 46, 51.² Cf. *mà* = *gi-ku*, *T. T.*, 135, which Reisner explains as "*eine Art Kleid oder Stoff*," p. 26.

IX.

GLEANINGS.

A complete and thorough discussion of the entire terminology of the texts of this period would be most desirable, but as this volume has to be kept within reasonable bounds, I must be content only to make some gleanings from these texts.

1. CUNEIFORM SIGNS AND READINGS.

$\overline{A}B$.

That the Sumerian sign for the Semitic *littu* is to be read *âb*, not *lid*, as Lau, Barton and even Pinches still continue to read it, is seen from *R. M. A.*, No. 103, O. 11.

$AB + gunu$ or $ZAG?$

The new sign, Sign List No. 79, comes nearest to $AB + gunu$ or ZAG (cf. No. 94), but does not exactly correspond to either.

$A + \overline{H}A$ or $\overline{H}A + A$.

This sign, occurring thrice in these texts, No. 1 : 5, 12 and No. 4 : 7, Sign List No. 345, is composed of A with $\overline{H}A$ inside. This composite sign occurs, according to Thureau-Dangin,¹ already in *Gudea* texts, unfortunately not published. It also is found in accounts from the Ur period, see especially *C. T.*, X, Pls. 38, 39, No. 14316, where the signs stand before numerals, like BAD , referring to slaves. Whether this composite sign is the same as the later term $\overline{H}A.A$, also used in regard to slaves, is a question that cannot be definitely settled, although this seems to be the case. In later "contracts" $\overline{H}A.A$ occurs in connection with BAD , *mêtu*, in the sense of *halâqu*, referring to slaves running away. Cf. *V R.*, 25, 16a: *ba-BAD ba-an- $\overline{H}A.A$ = im-tu-ud i \overline{h} -ta-liq*. Also *A. D. D.*, I, p. 34, No. 61, 6, $BAD BAD\text{-}ma \overline{H}A.A NUN$, referring to a slave girl, which no doubt is to be rendered *ênu mêtat-ma halqa'*, "when she dies or runs away," etc.² The following NUN , which Johns

¹ *R. E. C.*, No. 471.

² Cf. Johns, *A. D. D.*, I, p. 89. For $BAD = inu$, see *Br.* 1505.

does not render, seems to stand for *qarâbu*, cf. *Br.* 2626, which with *ana* means to "go, be against," cf. Sennacherib, III, 1, I *R.*, 31, 12. Knudtson's rendering, *ša* [. . . . š] *a qi-ri-ib*, etc., "[d]er nahe stand deinem Vater," *A. T.*, 1, 20, 21, is not possible, as *qi-ri-ib* is not permansive, and the following *a-na* in this case remains unexplained. In accordance with Knudtson's notes on the signs, the reading [it-] *a-qi-ri-ib*, "none that is (goes) against your father," may perhaps be better. Brünnow's reading *lip* is to be changed to *rib*, or *he-in-NUN* = *tiq-qa-rib*, No. 2626. In any case the meaning of this and similar phrases in the stipulations concerning slaves given as pledges¹ would be that in case the slave died or ran away, the loss of the pledge should be put against the owner.²

The term *A.ĜA* also occurs as a verbal preposition particle and also as a verb in the *Anzanite* texts, published by Scheil,³ and composite cuneiform signs are among the noticeable characteristics of the Proto-Elamite script published by de Morgan.⁴

In the translations of the documents, where this sign occurs I have given the reading *halâqu* as the most probable.⁵ But *ĜA.A* also expresses the meaning of *nabû*, cf. *Br.* 11857, *M.* 9106, and *tebû*, *M.* 9107. The *ĜA + A . . . M.Ā*, No. 1 (I) : 5, could very well be an equivalent of *KA . . . G.ĀL-la*, cf. No. 2 (II) : 3, 4, = *ruggumu*, *Br.* 612, 676, or *dabâbu*, or *kênu dabâbu*, and the documents could refer not exactly to the running away of the slaves but in regard to bringing suit.

Moreover, the composite sign *A + ĜA* or *ĜA + A*, with the reading *âh*,⁶ and the meaning *še-ru-u*, is given in *C. T.*, XIX, 21, 18b. This *šerû* occurs in groups with *sanabu* = *cmêdu*, "to erect, put up." If this is the term employed in these texts, it might signify to "raise oneself against, to be refractory." Cf. *Muss-Arnott*, p. 1109.

ALLM.

See sign No. 225 and date formula for the 26th year of *Dungi*.

É + NUN.

This sign, No. 283, may be composed of either *É + NUN* or *M.Ā + NUN*. Cf. the *É* or *M.Ā.NUN*, *Amh.*, p. 200, line 3; also *B. E.*, VI, No. 57, 2.

É + ŠE.

A new sign, No. 339, composed of *E + ŠE*, or *ŠE* or *LIL + ŠE*.

¹ See *A. D. D.*, I, p. 89.

² Cf. the phrase *NER.DA*, below.

³ *D. P. M.*, III, Nos. XXIII, 4; LXIII, 11; V, No. LXXXVI, II, 46.

⁴ *D. P. M.*, VI, pp. 83ff.

⁵ See translations and notes to Nos. 1 (I) and 4 (III).

⁶ From the broken remains of the sign there is very small reason for reading *za*, cf. *M.* 9075.

II.Á.

The composite sign for plural, II.Á., is to be read *há*, according to *R. M. A.*, No. 103, O., 11; not *sun*, as Schorr, *A. R. U.*, II, p. 83.

KA + GAR and SA.

The signs composed of KA + GAR or SA interchange even with KA pure and simple, according to copy by Lau, in the date formulas of the 49–51st years of *Dungi*.

LA.

LA, No. 276, stands for LA.Á, No. 315, in the phrase *ni-la* and *ni-la-a*, which is equivalent to *ni-lá*. See No. 11 : 16; 13 : 5.

LAGAB + GAL or LAGAB + ME + gunu.

This new sign, No. 131 : 13, List No. 332, seems to correspond to these values, if the sign is not simply an error for *Lagab + sīg*.

LUM.

This sign, No. 132, has the value of *NUM*, see date formulas for the 3d and 4th years of *Gimil-Sin*, probably also for *NIM* and perhaps for *ÍM*. See No. 15 : 1.

M.Á.DUB.BA.

The term occurs only once in these texts, No. 77 : 15, and is written M.Á.DUB, but I have no doubt that it is the same as the M.Á.DUB.BA of other texts.

The term denotes in the first hand a *pisan duppi*, “a receptacle for tablets.” Hence the ^{gish}M.Á.DUB.BA, Poebel, *B. E.*, VI², p. 171; the ^{gi}M.Á and ^{gi}M.Á.HAL, *B. E.*, VI¹, 84, 17, 18, 19, 103 (*A. R. U.*, II), 41, “*Urkundenbehältniss*,” Schorr, *A. R. U.*, II, p. 55. The determinatives *GIŠ* and *GI* denote the material of which these receptacles, “chests” or “safes,” were made. Could possibly the M.Á also be a term for “case” (tablet) or envelope? Cf. *Muss-Arnolt*, p. 815b; M. 3742.

Most frequently M.Á.DUB.BA is heading tablets of accounts, as in the number of tablets under *T. T.*, No. 146; and heading a list of officials, *O. B. T. R.*, No. 162; cf. Lau, p. 44. *Awh.*, No. 121, begins with M.Á.DUB.BA DUB GID.DA, which Pinches translates “the compiler of long accounts,” but which may be a *pisan duppi* of *duppi*, or may denote an account simply. To be noted is also M.Á.DUB.BA | *gu(d) engar gub ba* | *É^aNin-mar-ti* | *ni-gál*, *C. T.*, III, 14608; the *dub mà-dub-ba*, *T. T.*, 163, 8, and *mà dub-ba* | *nig-šid-ag ba-ni-ib*, *H. L. C.*, II, Pl. 96, No.

118, 1, 2. In these cases *MĀ.DUB.BA* seems to signify an account, or possibly the making up of accounts.

But it is quite certain that *MĀ.DUB.BA* also signifies an office, and in one instance it is made the equivalent of *dub-sar*. Thus the seal of *R. T. C.*, 287, reads:

Ba šá(g)-ga | mǎ-dub ba nīta-zu |; *H. L. C.*, II, Pl. 96, No. 120, R., 1, 2: *| dub Šeš-kal-la | mǎ-dub ba*; and *Amh.*, 42, 5: *| dub Gar-u-rum | mǎ-dub-ba |*, and on the seal: *| Gar-u-rum | dub-sar |*. Cf. the sign *ŠID + A = dub-sar-ru*, *Br.* 6011.

MĀ = pisan, but *ŠID* also = *pisan*, *Br.* 5978, stands also for *kunukku*, *Br.* 5971, hence *MĀ* might also express the idea of sealing, which of course again refers to the making up of accounts, or maker or sealer of account tablets.

MĀŠ.

The misreading of this sign in face of the repeated corrections ought to be a thing of the past. Yet Lau still reads *BIR*.

MÉ.

Note the form of this sign, No. 99 : 11, List No. 300. Cf. *Br.* 2803, 2804; *R. E. G.*, No. 531.

MER.

This sign, Nos. 88 and 314, especially in the connection with *UŠ*, is made very like the sign *ÍB* or *GĪN*. See note to No. 3 : 12.

NER.DA.

This term occurs only in the legal document, No. 1 (I) : 7, and in reference to a slave. The term occurs also in *Gudca*, *Cyl. A*, 12, 26: *du(g)-du(g)-ga ne-gí ner-da é-ba im-ma-an-gí*, which Thureau-Dangin translates: “*Er beseitigte die Rechtsstreite, vom Tempel beseitigte er die . . .*”¹ In *Cyl. B*, 18, 3 we have: *nig-erim é-ba im-ma-an-gí*, “*alles Ueble vom Tempel beseitigte er.*”²

Here *NER.DA* seems to be a term for something undesirable, and as it is brought into connection with the instituting of lawsuits or legal quarrels, it might express the idea of “claimant” in a bad sense of this term. In regard to the term employed in No. 1 (I) of these texts, it might denote a runaway, refractory or troublesome slave.

NER.DA also occurs in the well-known name for the deity, *A-a*, i.e., *Šé-ner-da-kallat-Šamaš*, and in the feminine proper name, which is to be read *Amat-A-a-kallat-Šamaš*.³

¹ *S. A. K. I.*, pp. 102, 103.

² *S. A. K. I.*, pp. 138, 139.

³ See Jensen, *Z. A.*, I, pp. 398, 399; *B. E.*, VI¹, No. 94, 5, 6.

But in regard to the *NER.DA* of our text, it might also be explained in accordance with phrases of late "contracts" in regard to slaves, or more particularly in the stipulations made in case of death or escape of a slave given as a pledge. *NER* could, of course, stand for *bêlu* and *DA* for the usual *ina eli, ana* or *ina*. Cf. the examples given by Johns, *A. D. D.*, I, p. 89; also *A.HA* above and translation of No. 1 (I).

NITA.

Note the form for this sign, No. 24; No. 67 : 4, omitting the last perpendicular wedge.

SAG.

This sign, No. 122, seems also to have the value of *KIV*, as it occurs in place of that sign in the name of the month *Še-kin-kud*. See No. 100 : 78.

SAG + NI.

This is a new composite sign, List No. 123, made up of *SAG* with *NI* inside, and occurring in accounts in regard to storage of grain.

It occurs mostly in connection with *DUB* as *SAG + NI.DUB*, Nos. 100 and 104 *passim*, but also alone as *SAG + NI-bi, etc.*, No. 100 : 91. Compare the usual term *ni-dub* in storage accounts.

SAL + ME.

See sign No. 294.

SA(M).

This sign, No. 56, occurs in these texts both with and without the addition *A.AN*. With the meaning "to buy," it is to be read *sa(m)*, not *šam*. See now M. 3235; Pinches, *Amh.*, p. 104.

SÍL.

The reading of the sign No. 280 is *síl*, see Pinches in *J. R. A. S.*, 1905, p. 144, cuneiform text, line 7. Schorr, however, stills reads the ideogram *BUUDU*, *A. R. U.*, II, p. 82.

ŠA(G)-ba.

This for *ša(g)-bi*, "in its midst," No. 79 : 19.

ŠE.PAD.

ŠE.PAD = *še-um*, *B. E.*, VI, 131, 1. Cf. *Babyloniaca*, III, p. 196.

$\check{S}U(G).GI.$

This most probably is only a phonetic writing for *šu-gi*. See No. 3 : 2; cf. *B. E.*, VI¹, 95, 19-21; 101, 14. It denotes three officials, *šebu*, *Br.* 10841, *barû*, *Br.* 10826, *lêmu*, *Br.* 10833. But *šû(g) = nazâzu*, *Br.* 10847; hence the term for witness may better be derived from *ašâbu*, which would correspond to the *mukînu* from *kânu*.

 $\check{S}U + NIGIN.$

If the first sign in No. 79 : 37 really is $\check{S}U + NIGIN$ and not *SI*, which after all is the most probable, the following *lu* would be the overhanging vowel of $\check{S}U + NIGIN$ and would show that this composite sign is to be read $\check{S}U + kil$.

 $\check{S}U.T\check{U}(R).$

This term may be explained as a phonetic writing for *šu-dur*, see No. 1 (I) : 12, but it might also stand for *târu*, perhaps with the meaning of reversion of judgment, reopening of a case, or reclamation.

TAG.

The rather unusual sign for this period, No. 346, must be *TAG*, *KID* or $\check{S}ID$. Cf. *Br.* 1402-1409; *R. E. C.*, No. 175.

 $UD + guuu?$

This new sign, No. 102, comes nearest to $UD + guuu$, in analogy with the make-up of the *IGI + guuu* or *šig*.

 $UM + ME.$

This, No. 72, is also a new sign and most likely a ligature of *UM* and *ME*.

ZA.INANNA.

This phrase occurs in several proper names, as *ZA.INANNA* or *INANNA.ZA*, and might be read *šûb* or *halbili* (see *Br.* 11743; *C. T.*, XXV, 27a, 15, 6, 10; XXV, 3, 65); but it is doubtful to my mind whether these readings are to be applied to the phrase included in these names.

2. TERMS OF COURT PROCEEDINGS.

igi-ni-ni-igi-gar, "he made his face appear" = "to bring into court," No. 1 (I) : 3.

du(g)-ni-gál-la, "he has made suit" = "to bring suit or reclamation," No. 2 (II) : 3. Cf. *du(g)-mà-mà*, etc. = *ruggumu*, *A. R. U.*, II, p. 84, etc.

ba-a-ni-dū-ù, "he has not appeared" = "to appear before court," No. 2 (II) : 5. Cf. *KAK* = *sanâqu*, *a-na DI.KUD is-ni-qu-ma*, *B. E.*, VI, No. 56, 6.

mu lugal, "by the name of the king" = "to make accusation or arraign," Nos. 1 (I) : 5; also *mu-lugal-bi in(-na or ni)-pa(d)*, Nos. 2 (II) : 9; 4 (III) : 4. Cf. *itmâ*, *itmû* of later documents, *A. R. U.*, II, p. 87.

ba-an-gub, "they shall be responsible," No. 1 (I) : 13. Cf. *nazâzu*, *B. E.*, VI, 2 (*A. R. U.*, II²), 11; 23 (*A. R. U.*, II, 10), 13.

galu-enim-ma-bi-me, "the men of the proceedings," Nos. 1 (I) : 21; 2 (II) : 17; 4 (III) : 13, and *passim* = "the witnesses of the proceedings." Cf. *mu-kin-nu* of later documents.

dîš stands before the name of the witnesses, Nos. 1 (I) : 14-20; 4 (III) : 9-11; or the names are given without any sign before them, No. 2 (II) : 10-16.

3. TERMS OF LOAN AND PURCHASE DOCUMENTS.

in-ši-sa(m), "he has bought," No. 14 : 6.

azag, "purchase money," No. 16 : 2.

mu-si(m)-dam, "has given (as a loan)," No. 14 : 4.

har-šû, "loan at interest," Nos. 23 : 1; 24 : 1; 25 : 1.

máš, "rate of interest," Nos. 23 : 2; 24 : 2; 25 : 2; 27 : 2; 28 : 2; 31 : 2.

si(m)-mu, "payment," No. 13 : 6.

gi-gi-ne, "shall return, pay back," No. 18 : 14.

ni-la, *ni-la-a*, "he shall weigh, pay," Nos. 11 : 16; 13 : 5.

nu-na-si(m), "(In case) he does not pay," No. 13 : 9.

nu-ub-mă(SAR), "(In case) he does not bring in," No. 7 : 4; cf. No. 10 : 4.

ib-zu-zu, "he shall cause to be brought, pay," No. 7 : 6.

šu-ba-ti, "he has received (as a loan)," Nos. 13 : 4; 17 : 5; 18 : 5; 22 : 6; 25 : 5; 27 : 6; 31 : 6; "he has received (as purchase money)," No. 16 : 5.

ib-tab-pi, "it shall be increased, doubled," No. 13 : 10.

tukundi-bi (*Šû.NIG.TUR.LÁ-bi*), Nos. 7 : 1; 10 : 1; 13 : 9 = *šum-ma*, *Br.* 7256, cf. Old Babylonian family laws and Code of Hammurabi, a legal phrase thus being employed as far back as the Ur period at least, a fact¹ that has to be taken into consideration in the historical study of the Code of Hammurabi. *Šû* = *ana*, generally a postposition, but also occurring before the noun. Cf. *S. A. K. T.*, 70,

¹ As I pointed out in my paper read before the Fifteenth Congress of Orientalists in Copenhagen, 1908.

43-46. *GAR, NIG* = *cpêšu, kânu, šakânu*; *L.Ā*, among other things also *šakânu*, Br. 10411. *GAR.TUR* = *mimma i-su*, Br. 12044. *TUR* and *TUR.TUR.L.Ā* = *šihirûtu*, Br. 4113, which perhaps is not so easy to explain. The phrase seems to mean "for its happening," "in case of its taking place," and would be in analogy with our phrase "in case."

û-ru ba-gar, "the document was made," No. 13 : 16.

diš and *igi* interchange before the names of the *galu-enim-ma-bi-me* or witnesses. See Nos. 14 : 12-22 and 16 : 6-10; 18 : 6-7, respectively.

In regard to the *form* of the documents, two kinds of documents of purchases are to be noted. One kind, Nos. 14, 15, is a deed of sale, where the whole transaction is stated; others are simply acknowledgments of the receipt of the purchase money for an object sold. See Nos. 16, 17.

4. TERMS OF ACCOUNTS.

In General.

šu-ba-ti, "he has (it is) received," equivalent to *dub*, "to receive on account."

ba-gub, "he has (it is) brought in, is at hand."

ba-zi, "he has (it is) given, paid out."

gub-ba, *credit*, "at hand."

zi(g)-ga, *debīt*, "given out, expenditures."

dub, "account, on account of."

mu, "by name, on behalf of."

gūr, *visé(?)*.

lal-ni, "deficit."

si-ni-ib, "surplus, remainder."

azag, "silver value."

an-na, "lead value."

mā-dub-ba, "account."

nig-šid-ag, "making up of accounts."

ib-ra, *ib-ru*, "sealed," cf. Br. 4970; *B. E.*, VI¹, 82, 11.

Seals on account tablets are *dub-sar* seals. See especially the carefully reproduced seals of the *Amh.* volume.

In Regard to Fields.

ab-engar, No. 92 : 15, *ab-nam*, No. 92 : 1, *al-dū*, No. 90 : 2, *sag-dū*, No. 90 : 1, terms used to express the cultivation of fields.

gar, a measure of area, No. 92 : 2, etc., cf. *B. E.*, VI¹, 44, 1; 60, 6.

In Regard to Fruit Harvest.

sír, "(fruit) taken away, or no fruit," No. 75 : 15, 17.

tig-a, "(trees) actually being harvested," No. 75 : 16.

In Regard to Cattle.

rú-a, *tu(d)-da*, "(new) born," No. 79 : 1, 21, 23, 29.

5. OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYÉES.

dub-sar, equivalent to *mà-dub-ba*, see above.

galu-ku-mà-še-ti-a, "the man that receives the grain, grain receiver," No. 148 : 9.

gír, the most prominent official in these accounts. That *gír* is an official is seen from the fact that he is travelling, cf. No. 120 : 2, but in many cases it seems as if the term simply meant *visé*. This personage seems to be a representative official or commissioner, that would superintend, control and check off accounts kept and expenses made, cf. the *gír si(g)-ga* = *manzaz pāni*, *Br.* 2101; *C. T.*, VII, 19984, R., 16; of temples, *C. T.*, 21399, R., 24; of the *pa-te-si*, *C. T.*, 12245, R., 5; royal commissioner, *C. T.*, III, 13166, L. E. He would receive, distribute or perhaps transmit grains and other supplies brought in and given out. (Cf. *T. T.*, 94, X, 13; *Amh.* 102, R., 5; 120. Sometimes the *pa* seems to take the place of the *gír*, see *Amh.*, No. 27; *H. L. C.*, II, Pl. 70, VIII, 11. The *gír* official also plays the same conspicuous part in the *Elamite-Anzanite* accounts, see *D. P. M.*, IX. See also the *gír*, not *NER*, Schorr, *A. R. U.*, II, p. 82, in *B. E.*, VI, 24, 4; 32, 9; 102, 4; 104, 14; 106, 6. Note the *sib gír*, No. 96 : 13.

mà-dub-ba, equivalent to *dub-sar*, see above.

šù(g)-gí, see above.

ukuš-nita pa-al, see No. 3 : 12.

6. MONTHS.

itu Azag-šim is a new month name. To judge from the meaning of the words that compose the name, it must be a spring month. See Nos. 15 : 17; 42 : 8; 48 : 7.

itu Še-sag-kud, for *itu Še-kin-kud*.

itu-Šu-čš-ku[l], No. 53 : 6, cf. *itu Šu-čš-ša* and *itu Šu-ša-čš*.

itu-ge itu VI is a phrase occurring on these tablets just before the date formula. The only plausible explanation, unless the phrase signifies a name, is "its months (are) six months," and would thus denote a half year account. See Nos. 83 : 45;

84 : 89; 112 : 19; 114 : 17; 168 : 2. Cf. *R. T. C.*, No. 398; *H. L. C.*, II, Pl. 56, No. 8, V, 6; also *itu V*, *C. T.*, X, Pl. 39, No. 14316, III, 18.

The two slanting wedges after *itu Še-kin-kud*, No. 1 (I) : 22, might denote "the second *Še-kin-kud*," i.e., *Dir-Še-kin-kud*, or the 2d or 20th day.

7. DAYS.

ud-X-ba-ni is the general term for denoting the days of the months in these texts. The term *ba-ni* may have to be read *ba-zal*. In any case it is equivalent to *kam*, and it is to be regarded as denoting an ordinal number. It has been pointed out that *kam*, when used after days in similar texts, stands before the month names, see *C. T.*, III, 19740, 192-194; but it is also found following the month, *C. T.*, III, 21510, 55; V, 17767, R., 7; 13160, L. E. That *ba-ni* denotes an ordinal number is seen from examples like *itu Še-kul ud XXV-ba-ni-ta*, *C. T.*, I, 94-10-16, 59.

8. DATE FORMULAS.

For new date formulas and new variations of formulas known before, see p. 27.

The different date formulas given under the 5th year of *Bur-Sin* are no doubt only variations of the same date formula.

X.

NAMES AND TITLES.

The aim of the following list has been merely to register the names, Sumerian as well as Semitic, in the form they occur in these texts. To translate and comment on the names would have been an interesting and profitable study in itself, but it would have carried me over the limits set for this volume. By printing the Sumerian names in *Italics* I have not, of course, indicated that they really are to be read as they now stand. As almost every name presents more or less uncertain readings, I have simply shrunk back from disfiguring the pages by introducing capitals where the reading is not known. The scholar will need no such warning, as far as Sumerian names are concerned.

ABBREVIATIONS.

b., brother; **d.**, daughter; **f.**, father; **fem.**, feminine; **h.**, husband; **m.**, mother; **s.**, son; **si.**, sister; **w.**, wife.

1. NAMES OF MEN AND WOMEN.

A -a-bi, f. of <i>Lagab</i> + <i>sig-tur</i> , 90 : 10.	<i>A</i> -ba-ra-an-na, 96 : 35.
<i>A</i> -ab-gá-mu, 16 : 6.	<i>A</i> -bil-[-?], 130 : 7.
<i>A</i> -a-galu-dug, 119 : 7.	<i>A</i> -bil-Eugar, f. of <i>Mà-gúr-ri</i> , 139 : 6.
[.1]-a-ga-tum, ¹ 135 : 11.	<i>A</i> -bil-la-lum, 24 : 5; 79 : 33.
<i>A</i> -a-gin-n[a(d)], ² 79 : 10.	<i>A</i> -É-a-ki, 96 : 20.
<i>A</i> -a-kal-la, 56 : 31.	<i>A</i> -ku-za, 56 : 30.
[.1]-a-na-ib-e, 19 : 3.	<i>Ab</i> -ta-ab-i, 95 : 20.
<i>A</i> -a-ni, 68 : 12.	<i>A</i> -bu-šu-ni, 135 : 31.
[.1]-a-tu(r)-ra, 67 : 3, 10.	<i>Ad</i> -da, f. of (1) <i>Šu</i> - <i>Ad</i> -da, (2) <i>Šu</i> - ^d <i>Nin</i> - <i>Šah</i> , (3) <i>Ur</i> - <i>Luh</i> ,
<i>A</i> -a-ur-mu, 81 : 10, 12.	(4) <i>Ka</i> - ^d <i>Innanna</i> , (5) <i>Ur</i> - <i>Nigin-gar</i> , 110 : IX, 3-7.
<i>A</i> -ba-Au-da, 96 : 22.	<i>Ad</i> -da-kal-la, 7 : 10; 55 : 13.
<i>A</i> -ba- ^d <i>En</i> -lil, 96 : 21.	<i>Ad</i> - ^d <i>En</i> -lil, 84 : 88.
<i>Ab</i> -ba-mu, 113 : 4.	<i>A</i> -dug-ga, 120 : 3, 6, 10, 11.
<i>An</i> -ba-ni, ³ 27 : 5; seal, 94 : 6.	<i>A</i> -ga-ti, 135 : 28.

¹ Perhaps only *A*-ga-tum, cf. *A*-ga-ti.

² Huber, *P. K. U. N.*, p. 11a, following Reisner, *T. T.*, 35, II, 11, reads *A*-a-gim-nad.

³ Cf. ^d*Ba-ni*.

A-ga-IB,¹ 135 : 11.
A-ḥa-ni-šu, 135 : 2.
A-ḥu-ni-[šu?], 135 : 18.
A-ḥu-šū-ni,² 64 : 3.
A-ḥu-um, 117 : 38.
A-ḥu-um-ma, 128 : 9.
A-ka-gal-lī, 54 : 1.
A-kal-la, 58 : 7; s. of *Za-ma-[?]*, 171 : 3.
A-ku-za, 56 : 30.
Ā-la-la, 1 : 2, 3; 18 : 3; 35 : 3.
A-lī-a-bi, 131 : 5.
Ā^dLūḥ, 96 : 30.
Ā-lul-lul, 95 : 12.
Ama-um + me, 20 : 10.
A-mur-Kal-la, 116 : 11.
Ā-na-na, 131 : 2.
*An-ba-ni*³
An-dirig-gā,⁴ 128 : 9.
Ālim-a,⁵ 135 : 18.
Ā-NE-ni, 98 : 1.
An-ni, 95 : 30.
An-Utu-bar-ra,⁶ 67 : 7.
A-tu, 32 : seal.
Azag-zi(d)-da, 135 : 7; s. of *I-ba-ni-iz*, 29 : 1, seal.
BA-a-na-zal-la, 115 : 2.
Ba-la-an-gi, 4 : 10.
Ba-lul-e, 8 : 1.
Ba-šā(g)-ga, 95 : 5.
Ba-ta, 96 : 70.
Bē-lī-šar, 116 : 5.
Bu-bu, 95 : 27.
Bu-bu-a, 133 : 11.
Bu-ga-ga,⁷ 135 : 35, 36.
Bu-la-ni, 56 : 27.
Bur^dDa-mu, 96 : 28.
Bur-za-Innanna
Bu-zi-na, 56 : 3.
Da-a-[. . .], 130 : 5.
Da-a-lim, 23 : 10; 129 : 10.
Da-bi-a, 75 : 25.
Da-gi, 126 : 7, 22.

Da-ku-tum, 116 : 16.
Da-da, 56 : 9.
Da-gi, 126 : 7, 22.
Dagal-ra, 126 : 10.
Da^dĪ-lī, i. of *Nu-ur-i-lī*, 11 : 3.
Dam-[. . .], 56 : 13.
Dam-[. . .]-An, 96 : 19.
Dam-šu-da-a, 56 : 13.
Dir-de,⁸ 153 : 2.
Dingir-ba-ni,⁹ 27 : 5, and seal.
^dDirig-ga,¹⁰ 128 : 9.
Dab-bu-zi-na, 56 : 3.
Du-du, s. of *Ni*, 110 : 13.
Dug-[. . .], 96 : 52.
Dumu-[. . .], (1) f. of *Niu-[. . .]*, 163 : 3;
 (2) f. of *Lugal^dUtu-[. . .]*, 57 : 13.
Dun-gi, 57 : 8, and dates of *Dun-gi*.
^dDun-gi-ba-ni, 116 : 1.
Ē-a-ma-ne, 139 : 1.
Ē-gal-la-tu(r)-ra, 64 : 6.
E-lu-[. . .], 115 : 8.
E-la-ag-nu-ā,¹¹ 11 : 1.
E-mul^dDumu, 111 : 5.
En-[. . .], 96 : 53.
Engur-dug, 96 : 14.
Enim-ma-ni-galu, 96 : 57.
^dEn-k[ī]-du(g), 96 : 59.
En-lil-du-ner-gal, 86 : 14.
En-lil-lā-[. . .], 56 : 10.
En-lil-lī, 96 : 11.
En-lil-lā-a-An-azag-ga,¹² 111 : 8.
En-lil-lā-šā(g), s. of *Lugal-nanga*, 11 : 3.
^dEn-lil-mu, 164 : 1.
[U]^{r13}-En-ki-im-du, 111 : 2.
En-ne-zu, 128 : 3.
[. . .]^dEn-ki, 57 : 2.
Ē-pa-i, 96 : 31.
GA-gi, 33 : 4.
Galu^d[. . .], 96 : 38.
Galu-Bi,¹³ 109 : 9.
Galu-Bi-bi, 96 : 27.

¹ Perhaps *[A]-a-ga-tum*, cf. *A-ga-lī*.

² Cf. *P. K. U. N.*, p. 45a.

³ See *Dingir-ba-ni*, 27 : 5; 94 : 6.

⁴ See *^dDirig-gā*.

⁵ Perhaps *Ḥuš-a*.

⁶ Perhaps *^dUtu-bar-ra*.

⁷ Or *Sir-ga-ga*.

⁸ See *Sī-a-de*.

⁹ See *An-ba-ni*.

¹⁰ See *An-dirig-gā*.

¹¹ See *I-la-ag-nu-ā*.

¹² "Enlil is the begotten one of the bright heaven."

¹³ Or *Šu*.

¹⁴ Or *Gaš*.

- [Ga]lu-bu-ga-ga, 135 : 36.
 Galu-^dDam-[. . .], 96 : 26.
 Galu-^dDa-mu, 70 : 10.
 Galu-Dingir-ra, 139 : 2.
 Galu-dug-ga-de-gal, 50 : 6.
 Galu-^dEn-lil-lá, (1) 111 : 9; (2) s. of galu-^dUtu, 3 : 1.
 Galu-^dEn-zu, (1) 41 : 6; 56 : 22, 25; (2) s. of Ma
 -[. . .], 160 : 4.
 Galu-Gán-[. . .],¹ 12 : 11.
 Galu-gir-si-dí-a, 110 : col. X, 9.
 Galu-[. . .]-dí, 95 : 25.
 Galu-ka-ni, 109 : 13.
 Galu-d[ri(?)]-ri-é-ru?, 46 : 9.
 Galu-Kin-gi-a, 46 : 8.
 Galu-^dLagab šig, 72 : 1; 104 : 31.
 Galu-^dLuh-^dK.1, 104 : 7.
 Galu-na-ru-a, 126 : 6.
 Galu-^dNin-[. . .], 46 : case, 3.
 Galu-^dNin-gul, 58 : 12.
 Galu-Ni[gín]-gar-ra, 96 : 61.
 Galu-^dNin-šab, 61 : 6; 71 : 8; 101 : 18; 166 : 7.
 Galu-^dRa, 124 : 7.
 Galu-^dSag-[. . .], 12 : 12.
 [Ga]lu-Ur, 96 : 16.
 Galu-Ur-ki-[. . .], 108 : 11.
 Galu-^dUtu, (1) 13 : 1; (2) f. of Galu-En-lil-lá, 3 : 1.
 Galu-, 160 : 8.
 Ga-gi, 33 : 4.
 Gán-šá(g),² 95 : 29.
 Gar-kal-la, 47 : 3.
 Gar-ša(m)-bi, 130 : 9.
^dGeštin-an, 102 : 5.
^dGeštin-an-ka, 102 : 2.
 Gín-^dEn-zu, fem., si. of Sir-ka, 1 : 10.
 Gín-har-har, fem., 116 : 15.
 Gín-Nin-e-[. . .], f., 113 : 3.
 Gir-a, f. of Ur-^dIgi-zi-bar-ra, 109 : 10.
 Gir-^dBi-lí + lí, 56 : 46.
 Gir-^dEn-lí[lí]-ga(l), 52 : 3.
 Gíri-gi-na,³ 91 : 30.
 Gir i-lí-šá(g), 22 : 5; 95 : 11.
 Gir-Nin-[. . .], 135 : 12; s. of Dumu-[. . .], 163 : 3.
 Gir-ni-šá(g),⁴ 46 : 9.
 Gu(d)-du-ri-a, 128 : 6.
 Gú-de-a, 15 : 5; 96 : 10.
 Gu(d)-^dGeštin-an, 102 : 3.
 Gu-du, 23 : 3.
 Gu-du-du, 73 : 3.
 Gu(?) -gu-a-la, 108 : 1.
 Gu-la-a, 139 : 1.
 [G]u-za-ni,⁵ 123 : 5.
 Hal-hal-la, f. of Lugul-sirim, 120 : 8.
 Ha-zi-in,⁶ 111 : 1.
 He-ša(g), 95 : 29.
 Hú-ma-gu-ra, 87 : 2.
 Hú-mu-u-ša, 128 : 1.
 Hu-pi-pi, 11 : 12; 119 : 5; 147 : 5.
 Huš-a, 13 : 14.
 I-ba-ni-iz, f. of Á-zi(d)-du, 29 : seal.
 I-dim-dingir, s. of Šu-ša-ra-ni, 39 : 3, and seal.
^dIgi-du, 111 : 8.
 Igi-^dEn-lil, 95 : 21.
 Igi-Ku,⁷ 87 : 1.
 Igi-ni-da-a, 134 : 4.
 Igi-šá(g)-šá(g), 68 : 3.
 I-la-ag-nu-à⁸
 Í-lí-be-lí, 56 : 24.
 Í-lí-nu-ri, 56 : 22.
 Im-lí-dam, f., 134 : 6.
 Innanna-Kalam-ba,⁹ 129 : 9.
^dInnanna-ur, 139 : 7.
 In-ta,¹⁰ 56 : 38.
 I-ri-bu-um, 56 : 2.
 I-šar-ba-kal, 116 : 11.
 I-šar-i-lí,¹¹ s. of Šu-ša-ur(?) -ni, 39 : seal.
 I-šar-ni-si, 46 : 11.
 Iš-me-i-lí, 23 : 5.
 I-ta,¹² 117 : 35.
 I-za-ur šig(?), 119 : 8.
 Ī-zi-zi,¹³ 117 : 41.

¹ Cf. Galu-gan-ga-lu, P. K. U. N., p. 89a.

² See He-šá(g). Cf. He(gán)-na-šag, P. K. U. N., p. 123a.

³ Cf. Gíri-gi, P. K. U. N., p. 109a.

⁴ Cf. Gir-ni-šá(g), C. T., V, 1775S, 1, 2.

⁵ Cf. P. K. U. N., p. 111a.

⁶ Means "axe." Possibly it is a noun, not a proper name.

⁷ Cf. ^dKu, Br. 10569.

⁸ See E-la-ag-nu-à.

⁹ See Ri-Kalam-ba.

¹⁰ Cf. In-ta-i-a, P. K. U. N., p. 54b.

¹¹ Perhaps better I-mā-i-lí.

¹² Cf. I-ta-i-a and In-ta-i-a, P. K. U. N., p. 54b.

¹³ See Ni-zi-zi.

- Ka-gi-na**, 57 : 22.
Ka-gu-du-ma, 88 : 11.
Ka-dInnanna, 110 : col. IX, 6.
Ka-itu-Ab-e, 37 : 5.
Ka-ka, f. of *Ur^dPAKU*, 11 : 5.
Ka-la-a, 139 : 3.
Kalam-da(?)ga, 21 : 17.
Kalam-da-[a], 87 : 5.
Kalam-il-i, 31 : 5.
Kalam-lam-mu, 7 : 11.
Kalam-uc-mu,¹ 7 : 11.
Kal^dEngar, 17 : 6.
Kal-la, 56 : 34.
Ka-sag-a, 87 : 3.
Ki-da-lum, 110 : col. X, 3.
Kur-bi[- . . .], 112 : 9.
Kur-ni-mu,² 1 : 20.
Kur-ru-ti, 110 : col. IX, 1.
Lagab + sig-tur, s. of *A-a-bi*, 90 : 10.
Li-ša-be-i-li-du(?), 126 : 18.
Lu[- . . .], f. of [- . . .]-*Se-ha-m[a]*, 57 : 11.
Lugal[- . . .], 96 : 73.
Lugal[- . . .]-*ab*[-], 96 : 62.
Lugal-azag-i, 67 : 8.
Lugal-azag-z[u],³ 13 : 12; 146 : 14.
Lugal-Ā-zi(d)-da, 56 : 19; 81 : 8; 111 : 11.
Lugal-Bār, fem., w. of *Šu^dDumu-zi*, 125 : 7.
[Luga]l(?)Bu-ga-ga, 135 : 36.
Lugal-Dub-bu(?), 96 : 43.
Lugal-dug-ga, 84 : 63; 103 : 9; 122 : 1.
Lugal-ezen, (1) 87 : 6; (2) s. of *Hal-hal-la*, 120 : 7.
Lugal-giš, 1 : 13.
Lugal-giš-bar, 96 : 29.
Lugal-ha-m[a],⁴ 57 : 7.
Lugal-iskim-zi, 31 : 3.
Lugal-iskim-zi(d)-da, 2 : 2, 7.
Lugal-itu-Da, 13 : 13.
Lugal-ka-gi-na, 32 : seal; 33 : 5; 15 : 5; 99 : 13.
Lugal-ki, 96 : 19.
Lugal-m'a, 99 : 13.
Lugal-Nam-tar-ri, 29 : 2; 38 : 6; 42 : 3; 95 : 2.
Lugal-nanga, (1) 47 : 2; (2) f. of *En-lil-al-šag*, 14 : 13.
Lugal-Nibru^{ki}, 96 : 46.
[Lug]al(?)^dSag[- . . .], 12 : 12.
Lugal-šá(g)-ga, (1) 3 : 2; (2) s. of *Bar-za-Innanna*, 10 : 3.
 and seal.
Lugal-šá(g) lá, 160 : 6.
Lugal-šá(g)-ša-ri
[Lug]al(?)Ur, 96 : 16.
Lugal-ūr-ra-ni, 18 : 4.
Lugal-ū(d)-da, 96 : 34.
Lugal-ū-šim, 109 : 16.
Lugal^dUtu, 13 : seal.
[Lug]al(?)^dUtu[-], s. of *Dum[u-]*, 57 : 12.
Lugal-te-hu-e, s. of *Mu-hu*, 8 : 3.
Lugal-zag(?)e, 96 : 43.
Lub^dKa, 101 : 70.
Lul-a, 109 : 11; 119 : 1.
Lul-ū-gu, 144 : 13.
[.]^dLu-šá(g), 149 : 5.
Lu-u[d(?)], 12 : 1.
Ma-ad-i-li,⁵ 19 : 5; 30 : 3; 104 : 39.
Ma-ba-tu(d)-da, 96 : 39.
Ma-da-i-li,⁶ 44 : 11.
Mā-du-du, 96 : 12.
Ma-d[ug](?), f. of *Galud^dEn-zu*, 160 : 4.
Ma-gu-um,⁷
Mā-gūr-ri,⁸ s. of *A-bil-Engar*, 139 : 5.
Maš-urudu-Gu-la, 96 : 44.
Mer-ab, 96 : 25.
Me-ru-ru, 98 : 3.
[.]^dMu-ba-azag, 135 : 13.
Mu-ha-ba-tug-tug, f. of *Lugal-te-hu-e*, 8 : 1.
Mu-ma-da, 164 : 5.
Mu-ni-mah, 35 : 1.
Na-ba-ha-šu, 96 : 11.
Na-ba-pi-šu, 96 : 11.
Na-ba-šá(g), 109 : 9.
Na-ru-a, 81 : 7.
Nam-tar-ri, 96 : 18.
Nam-uru, 96 : 13.
Ne-galu-urru-ki, 108 : 3.
Ne-ra-ni, 116 : 2.
Ne-sag, 96 : 33, 39.
Ni, (1) f. of *Dumu-nita-ga[b]*, 108 : 10; (2) f. of *Šu^dNin-šah*, 110 : col. VIII, 1; IX, 2.
Ni-ba-ab-ul, 111 : 7.
Ni-du[- . . .], 102 : 7.

¹ See *U'ku-uc-mu*.² See *Pap-ni-mu*.³ Cf. *P. K. U. N.*, 129, p. 129a.⁴ Cf. *Lugal-ha-ma-til*, *P. K. U. N.*, p. 132a.⁵ Semitic, "How long, my god?"⁶ Cf. *Ma-ad-i-li*.⁷ Cf. *Ma-gu*, *P. K. U. N.*, p. 135b.⁸ Cf. *Lugal-mā-gūr-ri*, *P. K. U. N.*, p. 133a.

^dNi-e-Si[š], 5 : 1.
 [N]*i-ir-e*, 164 : 6.
Nin[- . . .], s. of *Dumu*[- . . .], 163 : 3.
Ni-ne-za
Ni-š[*ū*(*g*)]-*ga*,¹ 144 : 14.
Ni[-*u*]-*giš-tig-a-an-ti*, 142 : 1.
 [- . . .]^d*Nin-tū*, 135 : 20.
Ni-zi-zi,² 117 : 41.
Nu-ur-i-li, (1) 95 : 28; (2) s. of *Da*^d*f*-*li*, 41 : 2.
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¹ Cf. *P. K. U. N.*, p. 141b.

² See *Ū-zi-zi*.

³ Or *Kur-ni-mu*.

⁴ Perhaps to be read *Inanna-Kalam-ba* or *Inanna-ūg-ba*.

⁵ See *Ri-Kalam-ba*.

⁶ See *Dir-de*.

⁷ May be read *Kū*.

⁸ Cf. *Kū-za-zi*, *T. T.*, 150, 1, 14.

⁹ Cf. *Šu-ad-da-mu*, *P. K. U. N.*, p. 154a.

¹⁰ By mistake of scribe written *še-ga*.

¹¹ See *Kalam-ne-mu*.

¹² May be name of field.

- Ur-Ē-gi-a*, 1 : 16.
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^d**Ad:**

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¹ Cf. *dHa-ab-ab*, *P. K. U. N.*, p. 171, note 6.² Cf. *Ur^dNigin-gar*, *P. K. U. N.*, p. 127a.

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^dBi:

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^dBi-li-li:

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^dDa-gan:

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^dDa-mu:

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^dDu:

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^dDumu:

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^dDumu-zi:

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^dDun-gi:

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^dDun-pa-č:

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^dIB:

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^dIgi:

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^dIM:

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^dKa:

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Kal:

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^dKal-la:

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¹ Written *še-ga*, but scribe probably omitted the last perpendicular wedge, making the last part of the sign *ga* instead of *ša*. Probably the same name, i.e., *^dBē-lī-lī*.

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^d*Lugal-banda*:

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^d*Luh*:

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^d*Lu-ša*(*h*):

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^d*Ma-lum*:

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^d*Me-ki-gil*:

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^d*Mu*:

[. . .]-^d*Mu-ba-azag*, 135 : 12.

^d*Nam*:

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^d*Nanna*:

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^d*Ne-šú*:

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^d*Nin-tú*:

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^d**P.I.KU**:

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^d**Ra**:

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^d**Sag**:

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^d**Šeš**:

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^d**Sig**:

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^d*Šu-maḫ*:

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^d**Tišḫu**:

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Ūr:

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^d**Ūr**:

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^d**Utu**:

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Ki-maš^{ki}

¹ Cf. ^d**KU**, Br. 10569.

² Or ^d**Ūr-Tišḫu**.

³ Cf. ^{ātu}**Ba-ši-mu**, Aššurbānapal, Rassam Inscription, col. V, 17.

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XI.

DESCRIPTION OF TABLETS

ABBREVIATIONS.

C.B.M., Catalogue of the Babylonian Museum, University of Pennsylvania, prepared by Prof. Hilprecht; **col.**, column; **inscr.**, inscription; **L. E.**, Left Edge; **li.**, lines; **L. Lo. C.**, Left Lower Corner; **Lo. P.**, Lower Part; **L. S.**, Left Side; **L. U. C.**, Left Upper Corner; **O.**, Obverse; **R.**, Reverse; **Ri. E.**, Right Edge; **Ri. Lo. C.**, Right Lower Corner; **Ri. S.**, Right Side; **U. E.**, Upper Edge; **U. P.**, Upper Part.

The **Roman numbers** refer to the different expeditions of the University of Pennsylvania sent out to Nippur.

Measurements are given in centimetres, **length** (height) \times **width** \times **thickness**.

Tablets reproduced both in autograph and halftone are indicated by a bold number in the first column.

1. AUTOGRAPH REPRODUCTIONS.

TEXT.	PLATE.	KING.	YEAR.	MONTH.	DAY.	C.B.M.	DESCRIPTION.
I	1	<i>Gimil-Sin</i>	5	<i>Še-kin-kud</i>	20(?)	11176	Baked. Brown. Well preserved, only a few small pieces chipped off on O. 8.7 \times 5.3 \times 1.9. Inscr. 12 (O.) + 12 (R.) = 24. Ruled. I. <i>Court proceedings</i> . See Translation I.
2	2	<i>Gimil-Sin</i>	6	<i>Dir-Še-kin-kud</i>		11574	Baked. Bright brown, darkened on R. Pretty well preserved. L. Lo. C. chipped off. 8.3 \times 5.2 \times 2. Inscr. 10 (O.) \times 1 (Lo. E.) + 8 (R.) + 3 (U. E.) = 22 li. Not ruled. II. <i>Court proceedings</i> . See Translation II.
3	3	<i>Bur-Sin</i>	8			12576	Baked. Light brown, darkened. Lower part broken off. 4.3 \times 4 \times 1.5. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 2 (R.) = 8 li. Ruled. III. <i>Contract</i> .
4	3	<i>Bur-Sin</i>	7	1	25	10480	Baked. Grayish brown. Lo. L. C. broken off. 4.8 \times 3.9 \times 1.8. Inscr. 7 (O.) + 10 (R.) = 17 li. Ruled. III. <i>Court proceedings</i> .
5	3					11407	Baked. Reddish brown. Fragment of case. 3.7 \times 3.9 \times 0.4. Inscr. 3 li. Not ruled. Traces of seal impressions. I. <i>Contract</i> .
6	3					11224	Baked. Yellowish brown. Fairly well

TEXT.	PLATE.	KING.	YEAR.	MONTH.	DAY.	C.B.M.	DESCRIPTION.
							preserved. $3.2 \times 2.8 \times 2$. Inscr. 2 li. Ruled. II. <i>Memorandum</i> .
7	4	Dungi	35			11572	Baked. Dark brown. Tablet well preserved. $6.7 \times 4.6 \times 1.8$. Inscr. 7 (O.) + 9 (R.) = 16 li. Not ruled. Covered with seal impressions which mar the writing. II. <i>Bond</i> .
8	4	Bur-Sin	7	11	11	12577	Baked. Dark brown. Fragmentary. $3.2 \times 9.9 \times 1.2$. Inscr. 5 (O.) + 1 (U. E.) + 2 (L. E.) = 8 li. Ruled. III. <i>Fragment of a document of sale (?)</i> .
9	4	Gimil-Sin	8	Azag-šin	5	3112	Slightly baked. Yellowish white. Fragmentary, badly preserved. $4.7 \times 4.1 \times 1.7$. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 7 (R.) = 13 li. Not ruled. II. <i>Contract</i> .
10	4					3403	Baked. Blackish brown. Two pieces joined. Small pieces chipped off. $3.8 \times 3.8 \times 1.1$. Inscr. 4 (O.) + 5 (R.) = 9 li. Not ruled. Faint traces of seal impressions, which partly mar the writing. II. <i>Contract in regard to a plantation</i> .
11	5	Bur-Sin	5	11	11	10156	Case tablet, found unopened. Tablet: Baked. Reddish brown. Well preserved, only a few signs being damaged. $5.2 \times 4.5 \times 1.6$. Inscr. 8 (O.) + 10 (R.) = 18 li. Ruled. III. <i>Promissory note</i> . Case: Baked. Light brown. R. broken. $6.2 \times 4.2 \times 2.2$. Inscr. 5 (O.) + 2 (R.) = 7 li. Traces of seal impressions.
12	5					10492	Baked. Reddish brown. Fragmentary. $6 \times 4.1 \times 1.8$. Inscr. 8 (O.) + 6 (R.) = 14 li. Ruled. III. " <i>Contract</i> ."
13	6	Gimil-Sin	8	3		3593	Case tablet, found unopened. Tablet: Dull brown. Pieces of L. E. broken off. $5.8 \times 4.2 \times 1$. Inscr. 8 (O.) + 9 (R.) + 2 (U. E.) + 2 (L. E.) = 21 li. Ruled. I. <i>Promissory note</i> . See Translation.
13	7						Case: Baked. Dark brown. Lo. part of L. E. and L. corner broken off. R. E. cracked, pieces fallen away. $7.5 \times 5.3 \times 3.1$. Inscr. 9 (O.) + 8 (R.) + 1 (L. E.) = 18 li. Covered with seal impressions, 11 in number, which mar the writing.
14	8	Dungi	46	Še-kin-kud		5136	Baked. Brown. Two pieces joined. $11 \times 5.9 \times 2.8$. Inscr. 15 (O.) + 8 (R.) = 23 li. Ruled. Beautiful seal impres-

TEXT.	PLATE.	KING.	YEAR.	MONTH.	DAY.	C.B.M.	DESCRIPTION.
							sion on R. III. <i>Purchase of palm grove.</i> See Translation.
15	9	<i>Bur-Sin</i>	2	<i>Azag-sin</i>	9	10776	Baked. Darkened light brown. Three pieces joined. Lo. part of O. and L. E. broken off. $9.5 \times 1.8 \times 2.1$. Inscr. 11 (O.) + 4 (R.) = 15 li. Ruled. Seal impressions on R. III. <i>Purchase of a male slave.</i> See Translation.
16	9	<i>I-bi-Sin</i>	1	2		12575	Baked. Reddish brown, darkened in places. Well preserved, only small pieces of R. chipped off. $4 \times 3.5 \times 1.3$. Inscr. 5 (O.) + 7 (R.) + 2 (U. E.) = 14 li. Ruled. III. <i>Acknowledgment of the receipt of the price for a pair of slaves.</i> See Translation.
17	9	<i>Dungi</i>	35	6		11665	Baked. Black. Greater part of O. broken off. $4.9 \times 3.9 \times 1.5$. Inscr. 4 (O.) \times 7 (R.) = 11 li. Not ruled. Covered with traces of seal impressions. II. <i>Loan of silver. Value received.</i>
18	10	<i>Bur-Sin</i>	5	1		3411	Baked. Reddish brown. Two pieces joined. Pieces of R. chipped off. $4.1 \times 3.5 \times 1.8$. Inscr. 5 (O.) + 6 (R.) + 2 (U. E.) + 2 (L. E.) = 15 li. Ruled. II. <i>Loan of silver. Value received.</i>
19	10					10932	Baked. Darkened brown. L. U. C. and most of R. broken off. $4.5 \times 4.1 \times 1.4$. Inscr. 7 (O.) + 5 (R.) + 1 (U. E.) = 13 li. Ruled. Originally dated. III. <i>Loan of silver. Value received.</i>
20	10					11197	Baked. Dull brown. Fragmentary. $6.1 \times 4.3 \times 1.5$. Inscr. 10 (O.) + 2 (R.) = 12 li. Ruled. II. <i>Loan of silver. Value received.</i>
21	11	<i>Gimit-Sin</i>	7	4	30	11575	Baked. Light brown. Crumbling, mostly illegible. $9 \times 4.7 \times 1.9$. Inscr. 15 (O.) + 8 (R.) = 23 li. Ruled. Traces of seal impressions. II. <i>Document of sale.</i>
22	11	<i>Dungi</i>	53	9		3422	Case tablet. Tablet: Baked. Reddish brown, darkened in places. Pieces of surface of sides and edges chipped off. $4.6 \times 4 \times 2$. Inscr. 5 (O.) + 4 (R.) = 9 li. Ruled. II. <i>Loan of silver. Value received.</i> Case: Baked. Reddish brown. Fragmentary, only part of R. remaining. $5.6 \times 5.6 \times 1.1$. Inscr. 3 li. Covered with traces of seal impressions.

TEXT.	PLATE.	KING.	YEAR.	MONTH.	DAY.	C.B.M.	DESCRIPTION
23	12	Dungi	35	8	19	3378	Baked. Light brown. Well preserved, only small piece of U, R, C, chipped off. $4 \times 3.5 \times 2.2$. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 4 (R.) = 10 li. Not ruled. Traces of seal impressions on sides and edges. II. <i>Loan of grain. Value received.</i>
24	12	Dungi	35	8	18	11579	Baked. Light brown. Well preserved. $4.3 \times 3.7 \times 2.1$. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 4 (R.) = 10 li. Not ruled. Faint traces of seal impressions. II. <i>Loan of grain. Value received.</i>
25	12	Gimil-Sin	7	8		11587	Baked. Brown, darkened. Cracked, glued, small pieces wanting. $3.8 \times 3.5 \times 1.3$. Inscr. 4 (O.) + 5 (R.) + 2 (U, E.) + 1 (L, E.) = 12 li. Not ruled. Covered with traces of seal impressions. II. <i>Loan of grain. Value received.</i>
26	12					3398	Baked. Light brown. R. broken away. $3.9 \times 3.9 \times 1.1$. Inscr. 5 (O.) + 1 (L, E.) = 6 li. Not ruled. Faint traces of seal impressions. Originally dated. II. <i>Loan of grain. Value received.</i>
27	13					3394	Baked. Light brown. Lo. part of R. chipped off. $1.2 \times 3.8 \times 1.4$. Inscr. 5 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 8 li. Not ruled. Covered with traces of seal impressions, which mar the writing. Originally dated. II. <i>Loan of grain. Value received.</i>
28	13				Še-kin-kud 19	3400	Baked. Blackish brown. U, L, C. and Lo. part of R. broken off. $4.5 \times 3.7 \times 1.1$. Inscr. 7 (O.) + 1 (R.) = 8 li. Not ruled. Part of date broken off. Covered with seal impressions. II. <i>Loan of grain. Value received.</i>
29	13	Bur-Sin	5		Še-kin-kud	10210	Baked. Reddish light brown. Well preserved. $4 \times 3.4 \times 1.2$. Inscr. 4 (O.) + 4 (R.) = 8 li. Not ruled. Covered with seal impressions which partly mar the writing. III. <i>Receipt of silver.</i>
30	13	Dungi	41			10439	Baked. Pale brown. U, E. broken off. $3.8 \times 3.5 \times 2.5$. Inscr. 5 (O.) + 2 (R.) = 7 li. Ruled. III. <i>Receipt of grain.</i>
31	14				Še-kin-kud 1	11212	Baked. Dark brown. Lo, L, C. of R. broken off. $3.8 \times 3.2 \times 1.8$. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 9 li. Ruled. II. <i>Loan of dates.</i>
32	14	Bur-Sin	9	6		1124	Case. Blackened brown. Broken and joined. Greater part of O. wanting.

TEXT.	PLATE.	KING.	YEAR.	MONTH.	DAY.	C.B.M.	DESCRIPTION.
							$1.7 \times 4 \times 2.3$. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 9 li. Covered with seal impressions. II. <i>Receipt of grain</i> .
33	11	<i>Bur-Sin</i>	9	9		11256	Baked. Dark brown. Part of R. chipped off. $3.8 \times 3.3 \times 1.7$. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 4 (R.) = 10 li. Ruled. II. <i>Receipt of corn, etc.</i>
34	11	<i>Dungi</i>	41	11		11259	Baked. Pale brown. Cracked and small pieces broken off. $3.6 \times 3.2 \times 1.6$. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 9 li. Ruled. II. <i>Receipt of corn</i> .
35	15	<i>Bur-Sin</i>	3	3		3389	Baked. Light brown. Pieces of R. chipped off. $2.9 \times 2.8 \times 1.2$. Inscr. 4 (O.) + 6 (R.) = 10 li. Ruled. II. <i>Receipt of grain</i> .
36	15	<i>Bur-Sin</i>	3			10253	Case tablet. Tablet: Baked. Black. Pretty well preserved. $3.5 \times 3 \times 1.1$. Inscr. 5 (O.) + 7 (R.) = 12 li. Ruled. III. <i>Receipt of wheat</i> . Case: Baked. Black. Two fragments. O., $4.8 \times 2.3 \times 1.6$. Inscr. 4 li. R., $5.3 \times 4 \times 0.8$. Inscr. 5 li. Traces of seal impressions.
37	15	<i>Gimil-Sin</i>	7	8	7	11667	Baked. Reddish brown, darkened. L. side of R. chipped off. $3.7 \times 3.5 \times 1.6$. Inscr. 5 (O.) + 6 (R.) + 4 (U. E.) + 4 (L. E.) = 13 li. Not ruled. Covered with traces of seal impressions. II. <i>List of receipts of grain</i> .
38	16	<i>Gimil-Sin</i>	?			11583	Baked. Blackened brown. R. broken off. $4.2 \times 4.1 \times 1.3$. Inscr. 4 li. Not ruled. Traces of seal impressions with name of Gimil-Sin. II. <i>Receipt of corn</i> .
39	16	<i>Ibi-Sin</i>	?	6		3399	Baked. Blackened brown. Ri. Lo. C. of O. broken off. $4.4 \times 3.8 \times 1.7$. Inscr. 5 (O.) + 5 (R.) = 10 li. Not ruled. Covered with seal impressions. II. <i>Receipt of corn</i> .
40	16	<i>Bur-Sin</i>	5	1		10256	Baked. Reddish brown. Well preserved. $4.7 \times 4 \times 1$. Inscr. 5 (O.) + 7 (R.) = 12 li. Not ruled. Covered with seal impressions which partly mar the writing. III. <i>Receipt of grain</i> .
41	16	<i>Bur-Sin</i>	5	10		10424	Baked. Pale brown, darkened in places. Cracked. $4.5 \times 3.8 \times 1.1$. Inscr. 5 (O.) + 4 (R.) = 9 li. Not ruled. Faint traces of seal impressions. III. <i>Receipt of grain</i> .

TEXT.	PLATE.	KING.	YEAR.	MONTH.	DAY.	C.B.M.	DESCRIPTION.
42	17	<i>Bur-Sin</i>	6	<i>Azag-[šim]</i>		10242	Baked. Light reddish brown. Small pieces chipped off. $4.1 \times 3.8 \times 1.3$. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 4 (R.) = 10 li. Not ruled. Faint traces of seal impressions. III. <i>Receipt of grain.</i>
43	17					11244	Baked. Dark brown. R. broken off. Parts of writing on O. illegible. $3.1 \times 3 \times 1.5$. Inscr. 5 li. Ruled. II. <i>Receipt of corn.</i>
44	17	<i>Dangi</i>	36	1		11586	Baked. Light brown. Well preserved. $2.8 \times 2.6 \times 1.3$. Inscr. 4 (O.) + 6 (R.) = 10 li. Ruled. II. <i>Receipts of beans.</i>
45	17	<i>Bur-Sin</i>	9	5		11193	Case tablet with fragments of case. Tablet. Baked. Dark brown. Cracked, but fairly well preserved. $3.3 \times 3 \times 1.6$. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 5 (R.) = 11 li. Partly ruled. II. <i>Receipt of corn and beans.</i>
46	18	<i>Dangi</i>	38	9		10230	Case tablet with O. of case. Tablet. Baked. Darkened brown. Pretty well preserved. $3.2 \times 2.8 \times 1.3$. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 7 (R.) + 2 (L. E.) = 15. Ruled. III. <i>Receipt of provisions.</i>
47	18	<i>Bur-Sin</i>	5	9	20	3374	Baked. U. L. C. broken off. $3.6 \times 3.7 \times 1.2$. Inscr. 4 (O.) + 4 (R.) = 8 li. Not ruled. Traces of seal impressions. II. <i>Receipt of vegetables.</i>
48	18	<i>Gimil-Sin</i>	3	<i>Azag-šim</i>		3373	Baked. Pale brown. Fairly well preserved. $3 \times 3.3 \times 1$. Inscr. 5 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 8 li. Not ruled. Seal impressions on R., partly illegible. II. <i>Receipt of straw.</i>
49	19	<i>Gimil-Sin</i>	5			3388	Baked. Light brown, darkened in places. L. E., Ri. E. and L. Lo. C. broken off. $4.4 \times 4.4 \times 1.2$. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 6 (R.) = 12 li. Not ruled. Covered with seal impressions. II. <i>Receipt of ku-mah.</i>
50	19	?	?	2		11585	Baked. Pale brown. U. Ri. C. broken off. $4.2 \times 4 \times 1.2$. Inscr. 5 (O.) + 5 (R.) = 10 li. Not ruled. II. <i>Receipt of ku-mah.</i>
51	19	<i>Ibi-Sin</i>	1	1		3383	Baked. Light brown, blackened in places. Cracked. Two pieces joined. U. E. and U. L. E. broken off. Part of surface of R. chipped off. $3.8 \times 3.1 \times 1.2$. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 6 (R.) = 12 li. Ruled. II. <i>Receipt of ku-mah.</i>
52	20			10	18	3391	Baked. Light brown. Fragmentary. $3.9 \times 3.2 \times 1.2$. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 9 li. Ruled. II. <i>Receipt of ku-mah.</i>

TEXT.	PLATE.	KING.	YEAR.	MONTH.	DAY.	C.B.M.	DESCRIPTION.
53	20			<i>Su-es-kul</i>	15	11581	Baked. Light brown. Cracked. Pieces fallen out. $4.1 \times 3.5 \times 0.9$. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 1 (R.) = 7 li. Ruled. Traces of seal impressions on R. II. <i>Receipt of ku-mah.</i>
54	20	<i>Bur-Sin</i>	9	3		11216	Baked. Dark brown. Well preserved, only small pieces of O. chipped off. $3.8 \times 3.5 \times 1.8$. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 9 li. Ruled. II. <i>Receipt of figs.</i>
55	20	<i>Bur-Sin</i>	1			10765	Baked. Light brown. U. E. of O. broken away, and small pieces chipped off. $5.8 \times 4.2 \times 2$. Inscr. 9 (O.) + 9 (R.) = 18 li. Ruled. III. <i>Receipt of various objects.</i>
56	21	<i>Dungi</i>	53	11	30(?)	11661	Baked. Reddish brown. Large pieces broken off. $9.8 \times 6.8 \times 2.3$. Inscr. 17 (col. I) + 18 (col. II) + 13 (col. III) + 1 (col. IV) = 49 li. Writing partly effaced on R. Ruled. II. <i>Account of grain paid out.</i>
57	22	<i>Dungi</i>	35	10		11185	Baked. Blackened reddish brown. Fragmentary, badly preserved and crumbling. $10 \times 4.9 \times 2.6$. Inscr. 16 (O.) + 10 (R.) = 26 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of grain received (?)</i> .
58	22	<i>Bur-Sin</i>	9			11566	Baked. Dark brown. Two pieces joined. Most of O. broken off. $7 \times 4.3 \times 1.8$. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 9 (R.) + 1 (L. E.) = 16 li. Ruled. II. <i>Receipt of grain received and paid out.</i>
59	23	<i>Bur-Sin</i>	9	6		11203	Baked. Yellowish brown, blackened on O. Upper P. of O. broken off. Two pieces joined. $5.7 \times 4.3 \times 1.8$. Inscr. 9 (O.) + 7 (R.) = 16 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of grain received.</i>
60	23	<i>Bur-Sin</i>	9	4		3397	Baked. Pale brown. Two pieces joined. Small pieces chipped off on R. $3.5 \times 3 \times 1.3$. Inscr. 4 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 7 li. Ruled. II. <i>Statement in regard to grain at hand.</i>
61	23	<i>Gimil-Sin</i>	4 and 5			11255	Baked. Light brown, blackened. Fragment. $5 \times 3.9 \times 0.7$. Inscr. 7 li. Ruled. II. "Account."
62	23	<i>Gimil-Sin</i>	1	4	23	11110	Baked. Dark brown. Pretty well preserved. $5.4 \times 4.5 \times 1.3$. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 5 (R.) = 11 li. Not ruled. Covered with seal impressions, which mar the

TEXT.	PLATE.	KING.	YEAR.	MONTH.	DAY.	C.B.M.	DESCRIPTION.
							writing. II. <i>Account of chairs received and at hand.</i>
63	24	<i>Gimil-Sin</i>	1	10		11582	Baked. Light brown, darkened in places. Several pieces joined. Small pieces wanting. $3.5 \times 3.5 \times 1.2$. Inscr. 5 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 8 li. Not ruled. Covered with traces of seal impressions. II. <i>Statement of ku-mah at hand.</i>
64	24	<i>Dungi</i>	17			11220	Baked. Yellowish brown. Varnished. Well preserved. $3.7 \times 3.5 \times 1.7$. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 5 (R.) = 11 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of grain.</i>
65	24	<i>Gimil-Sin</i>		10		11591	Baked. Darkened brown. Cracked. $3.4 \times 3 \times 1$. Inscr. 4 (O.) + 1 (R.) = 5 li. Not ruled. Covered with seal impressions. II. <i>Statement of ku-mah at hand.</i>
66	24					11177	Baked. Dark brown. Fairly well preserved. Only U. P. of O. inscribed. $7.2 \times 5.1 \times 2.1$. Inscr. 9 li. Ruled. I. <i>Shiploud (?) of grain received.</i>
67	25					11213	Baked. Reddish brown. Pieces chipped off. $4.1 \times 4 \times 1.7$. Inscr. 8 (O.) + 6 (R.) = 14 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of grain.</i>
68	25					11215	Baked. Dark gray. Fairly well preserved. $3.8 \times 3.2 \times 1.6$. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 8 (R.) = 14 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of beans, etc.</i>
69	25					11235	Baked. Brown. Fragment. $2.1 \times 3.1 \times 1.6$. Inscr. 4 (O.) + 4 (R.) = 8 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account.</i>
70	25					10757	Baked. Dark brown. Only Lo. P. of tablet remaining. $4.7 \times 5 \times 1.9$. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 6 (R.) = 12 li. Ruled. III. <i>Account of corn, its value seeming to be expressed in silver and lead (?)</i> .
71	26					11247	Baked. Reddish brown. Two large pieces joined. Broken, cracked and crumbling. $8 \times 4.2 \times 2.5$. Inscr. 16 (O.) + 11 (R.) = 27 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of bronze.</i>
72	26					11223	Baked. Blackened brown. Fragment. $2.5 \times 4.5 \times 1.2$. Inscr. 4 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account.</i>
73	26					11230	Baked. Blackened brown. Fragment. Crumbling. Varnished. $3.3 \times 3.5 \times 1.6$. Inscr. 1 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of bronze received.</i>
74	26					11206	Baked. Reddish brown. R. broken off. $5.5 \times 4.3 \times 1.1$. Inscr. 9 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of bronze received.</i>

TEXT.	PLATE.	KING.	YEAR.	MONTH.	DAY.	C.B.M.	DESCRIPTION.
75	27	<i>Gimil-Sin</i>	7	4		6064	Baked. Reddish brown, blackened in places. Pieces chipped off on R. $11.2 \times 6.1 \times 2.1$. Inscr. 11 (O.) + 9 (R.) = 20 li. Unusually large signs, broad lines and heavy rulings. Nail marks. II. <i>Account of fruit harvest.</i> Phot. Pl. IV.
76	28					11571	Baked. Dark brown. R. blackened. Lo. E. broken off. $10.3 \times 6.3 \times 2.7$. Inscr. 15 (O.) + 15 (R.) + 2 (U. E.) + 2 (L. E.) = 34 li. Ruled. II. <i>Inventory list.</i>
77	29					11568	Baked. Dark brown. Two pieces joined. Cracked. $7.9 \times 5 \times 2.1$. Inscr. 12 (O.) + 9 (R.) = 21 li. Ruled. II. <i>Inventory of the belongings of Šarrum-ili of the city of Basime.</i>
78	30					11567	Baked. Dark brown. $8.5 \times 5.8 \times 2.4$. Inscr. 12 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) + 7 (R.) = 20 li. Ruled. 3 lines on R. erased. <i>Inventory.</i>
79	31	<i>Dungi</i>	35	<i>Še-kin-kud</i>	8	3419	Baked. Light gray. Two pieces joined. $12.4 \times 4.8 \times 2.3$. Inscr. 18 (O.) + 22 (R.) = 40 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of cattle.</i>
80	32	<i>Dungi</i>	35	<i>Še-kin-kud</i>		11590	Baked. Black. U. Ri. C. broken off. $3.4 \times 3.1 \times 1.4$. Inscr. 4 (O.) + 4 (R.) = 8 li. Not ruled. Covered with traces of seal impressions. Nail mark. II. <i>Account of cattle.</i>
81	32	<i>Dungi</i>	35	<i>Se-kin-kud</i>		5505	Case tablet. Baked. Blackish brown. Well preserved. $3.8 \times 3.1 \times 1.5$. Inscr. 7 (O.) + 8 (R.) = 15 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of cattle.</i>
82	32	<i>Ibi-Sin</i>	1			3386	Baked. Dull brown. Lo. U. C. broken off. Pieces chipped off. $4.7 \times 4.3 \times 1.8$. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 9 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of cattle.</i>
83	33	<i>Dungi</i>	37			11181	Baked. Light brown, blackened. Cracked. Lo. E. of O. broken off. Pieces of O. chipped off. Surface crumbling. $11 \times 6 \times 2.7$. Inscr. 17 (col. I) + 18 (col. II) + 7 (col. III) + 7 (col. IV) = 47 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of expenditures of grain for the sustenance of slaves, engaged in the tillage of certain fields.</i>
84	34	<i>Dungi</i>	37			11172	Baked. Blackish gray. Ri. U. C. broken off. Surface of O. damaged. $18.8 \times 5.4 \times 2.5$. Inscr. 24 (col. I) + 24 (col. II) + 26 (col. III) + 19 (col. IV)

TEXT.	PLATE.	KING.	YEAR.	MONTH.	DAY.	C.B.M.	DESCRIPTION.
							93 li. Ruled. I. <i>Account of grain for the sustenance of workmen.</i>
85	35	<i>Gimil-Sin</i>	7	7	1	11578	Baked. Grayish brown. Ri. U. C. of R. chipped off. $3.8 \times 3.1 \times 1.5$. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 1 (L. E.) + 6 (R.) = 13 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of expenditures of grain.</i>
86	35			6	12	10760	Baked. Blackish gray. L. Lo. C. broken off. $5.1 \times 1.2 \times 1.1$. Inscr. 8 (O.) + 8 (R.) = 16 li. Ruled. III. <i>Account of field expenditures.</i>
87	35			11	?	3109	Baked. Light brown, darkened in places. Two pieces joined. Small pieces chipped off on R. $4.5 \times 3.5 \times 1.6$. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 7 (R.) = 13 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account.</i>
88	36	<i>Gimil-Sin</i>	7	3	8	11661	Baked. Light brown, blackened on O. L. C. of R. broken off. $5.1 \times 3.9 \times 1.7$. Inscr. 8 (O.) + 8 (R.) + 2 (L. E.) = 18 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of wages paid to workmen.</i>
89	36					11188	Baked. Reddish brown, blackened on surface. Fragmentary. R. and edges broken off. Crumbling. Varnished. $10.2 \times 6.3 \times 2.1$. Inscr. 17 (col. I) + 10 (col. II) = 27 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of expenditures for the cultivation of fields.</i>
90	37	<i>Gimil-Sin</i>	7			11570	Baked. Dark brown. Ri. Lo. C. of O. and Lo. P. of R. broken off. $10.5 \times 4.7 \times 2.1$. Inscr. 16 (O.) + 13 (R.) + 2 (L. E.) = 31 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account estimating the cost of cultivation of four fields.</i>
91	38					11148	Baked. Reddish brown, blackened in places. Two pieces joined. U. P. and Lo. L. C. of R. broken off. $11.3 \times 5.2 \times 2.3$. Inscr. 19 (O.) + 10 (R.) = 29 li. Ruled. I. <i>Accounts of fields.</i>
92	39					11189	Baked. Dark brown. U. P. of R. surface broken off. R. crumbling. $5.7 \times 4.5 \times 2$. Inscr. 16 (O.) + 14 (R.) = 30 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of estimate in regard to the cultivation of fields.</i>
93	40	<i>Gimil-Sin</i>	8	<i>Se-kin-[kud]</i>		11210	Baked. Light brown. Small pieces broken off. $4.6 \times 4.2 \times 1.6$. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 8 (R.) + 3 (L. E.) = 17 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of expenditure of grain.</i>
94	40	<i>Ibi-Sin</i>	1	6		3395	Baked. Light brown. Pretty well preserved. $4.2 \times 3.7 \times 1.7$. Inscr. 6 (O.)

TEXT.	PLATE	KING.	YEAR.	MONTH.	DAY	C.B.M.	DESCRIPTION.
							+ 7 (R.) = 13 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of expenditures of grain.</i>
95	41	<i>Bur-Sin</i>	5			10130	Baked. Reddish brown. Lo. Ri. C., L. E. and Lo. E. broken off. Pieces chipped off. 10.2 × 5.5 × 2. Inscr. 11 (O.) + 24 (R.) = 35 li. Ruled. III. <i>Account of expenditures of corn.</i>
96	42					11660	Baked. Light brown. Several pieces joined. U. E. broken off. Many cracks. Small pieces chipped off from surface. 10.5 × 7.8 × 2.4. Inscr. 22 (col. I) + 22 (col. II) + 22 (col. III) + 10 (col. IV) = 76 li. Ruled. II. <i>List of officials and employees.</i>
97	43					11569	Baked. Brown, darkened in places. Two pieces joined. 8.5 × 1.5 × 1.9. Inscr. 16 (O.) + 8 (R.) = 24 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of expenditures of corn.</i>
98	43					11250	Baked. Reddish brown, blackened. Fragmentary. 7.8 × 1.8 × 2.5. Inscr. 13 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 16 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account.</i>
99	44					12631	Baked. Dark brown. U. P. broken off. Pieces chipped off. 5.7 × 4 × 2.4. Inscr. 9 (O.) + 8 (R.) = 17 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of silver.</i>
100	44, 45	<i>Dungi</i>	41, 44, 45		<i>Še-kin-kud</i>	11240	Baked. Grayish brown. L. Lo. C. broken off. 11 × 6 × 2.2. Inscr. 17 (col. I) + 20 (col. II) + 20 (col. III) + 31 (col. IV) + 2 (L. E. col. I) + 3 (L. E. col. II) = 93 li. Ruled. Writing on R. partly obliterated. II. <i>Account of corn and wheat.</i>
101	46	<i>Dungi</i>	47			11242	Baked. Pale brown, blackened. Ri. U. C. of a large tablet. Three pieces joined. Originally three columns on each side, two remaining on O., of R. only Ri. E. 9.5 × 7.4 × 1.5. Inscr. 13 (col. I) + 22 (col. II) + 24 (col. III) + 23 (col. IV) = 74 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of corn and wheat.</i>
102	46					11242	Baked. Pale brown, blackened. Fragment of large tablet. Enclosed in the same box and has the same catalogue number as No. 101, but does not belong to same tablet. 2.4 × 7 × 1.8. Inscr. 4 (col. I) + 6 (col. II) + 1 (col. III) + 3 (col. IV) = 14 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account.</i>

TEXT	PLATE	KING	YEAR	MONTH	DAY	C.B.M.	DESCRIPTION
103	17	<i>Dunqi</i>	39			11241	Baked. Reddish brown. Cracked and pieces broken away. $11.7 \times 7.2 = 3.2$. Inscr. 18 (col. I) + 18 (col. II) + 2 (col. III) = 38 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of grain.</i>
104	18	<i>Dungi</i>	39	7, 10		11243	Baked. Grayish brown. Three pieces joined. U. and L. E. broken off. $11 \times 7.5 \times 2.2$. Inscr. 19 (col. I) + 19 (col. II) = 38 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of grain.</i>
105	18					11207	Baked. Dark brown, blackened on R. Small pieces of surface chipped off. $4.3 \times 3.3 \times 1.9$. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 2 (R.) = 8 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of figs, dates, etc.</i>
106	18					11222	Baked. Light brown. Well preserved. $3.2 \times 3.1 \times 1.5$. Inscr. 1 (O.) + 1 (R.) = 5 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of fish oil.</i>
107	19					11244	Baked. Reddish brown, blackened. Fragment of large tablet. Two pieces joined. $7.2 \times 8.8 \times 2.5$. Inscr. 9 li. Writing small, but sharp and distinct. Ruled. II. <i>Account of payments made to slaves.</i>
108	49					11192	Baked. Reddish brown, darkened. Fragment of larger tablet. $5 \times 7.3 \times 2.2$. Inscr. 8 (col. I) + 5 (col. II) = 13 li. Ruled. II. <i>Pay-list.</i>
109	49					11245	Baked. Reddish brown, blackened. Fragment of large tablet. $6.2 \times 9.4 \times 3.1$. Inscr. 6 (col. I) + 14 (col. II) + 7 (col. III) = 27 li. Ruled. II. <i>Pay-list.</i>
110	50					11239	Baked. Reddish brown, blackened. Fragment of large tablet. Two pieces joined. Originally the tablet had 12 columns of writing. Only U. P. of R. remaining. $8.2 \times 17.6 \times 3.4$. Inscr. 8 (col. VII) + 8 (col. VIII) + 9 (col. IX) + 10 (col. X) = 35 li. Ruled. II. <i>Pay-list.</i>
111	51	<i>Dungi</i>	35(?)	11	10 + (?)	3414	Baked. Blackish yellow. U. L. C. and L. Lo. P. of R. broken off. $4.8 \times 1 \times 1.8$. Inscr. 9 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) + 3 (R.) = 13 li. Ruled. II. <i>Distributions to 8 men.</i>
112	51	<i>Dungi</i>	37			11249	Baked. Dark gray. Ri. side broken off. Pieces chipped off. Crumbling. $7 \times 3.5 \times 2$. Inscr. 13 (O.) + 8 (R.) = 21 li. Writing on R. partly obliterated. Ruled. II. <i>Account of grain oil.</i>
113	51					3379	Baked. Dark gray, blackened in places.

TEXT.	PLATE.	KING	YEAR.	MONTH.	DAY.	C.B.M.	DESCRIPTION.
							Cracked. Pieces chipped off. $4.6 \times 3.8 \times 1.6$. Inscr. 8 (O.) + 2 (R.) = 10 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of corn.</i>
111	52	<i>Dungi</i>	10			11205	Baked. Pale brown, darkened. Cracked. Pieces chipped off. Crumbling. Varnished. $6.8 \times 4 \times 2.2$. Inscr. 13 (O.) \times 6 (R.) = 19 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account.</i>
115	52	<i>Dungi</i>	11	3		11205	Baked. Reddish brown. Ri, Lo, C. and E. broken off. $1.1 \times 1 \times 2.1$. Inscr. 8 (O.) + 5 (R.) = 13 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of expenditures of corn.</i>
116	52	<i>Gimil-Sin</i>	1	7		12592	Baked. Light brown. Well preserved. $5.5 \times 4.1 \times 1.8$. Inscr. 10 (O.) \times 12 (R.) = 22 li. Ruled. III. <i>Account of expenditures of grain.</i>
117	53, 54	<i>Gimil-Sin</i>	7	1		11659	Baked. Dark brown. U. and L. E. broken off. $12.5 \times 7.5 \times 2.4$. Inscr. 11 (col. I) + 21 (col. II) + 21 (col. III) + 12 (col. IV) = 59 li. Ruled. Writing partly effaced or broken off. II. <i>Account of expenditures of corn and wheat. (One gur of wheat for porphyry stone for a couch for Nuskū.</i>
118	51					11217	Baked. Dark reddish brown. Well preserved, only a small piece of surface chipped off. $3.5 \times 3.3 \times 2.8$. Inscr. 7 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 10 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of expenditure of corn.</i>
119	55			2		3101	Baked. Light brown, darkened in places. U, Ri, C. broken off. $1.5 \times 3.8 \times 1.6$. Inscr. 5 (O.) + 6 (R.) = 11 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of corn.</i>
120	55					11895	Baked. Brown, darkened in places. Small pieces of surface chipped off. $4.7 \times 3.8 \times 1.7$. Inscr. 8 (O.) + 6 (R.) = 14 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of expenditure of drink.</i>
121	55					11216	Baked. Dark brown. Fragmentary. Three pieces joined. $8.4 \times 5.3 \times 2.5$. Inscr. 15 (O.) + 6 (R.) = 21 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of expenditure of corn.</i>
122	56					11208	Baked. Brown, blackened. Fragment. 5.3×5.2 . Inscr. 8 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of expenditures of corn.</i>
123	56					11195	Baked. Light brown, blackened. Fragmentary. $5.5 \times 3.7 \times 1.9$. Inscr. 9 (O.) + 7 (R.) = 16 li. Nail marks. Ruled. II. <i>Pay-list.</i>

TEXT.	PLATE.	KING.	YEAR.	MONTH.	DAY.	C.B.M.	DESCRIPTION.
124	56	<i>Bar-Sin</i>	3	?		11580	Baked. Light brown. Ri. U. C. broken off. $3.5 \times 3.5 \times 1.5$. Inscr. 5 (O.) + 5 (R.) = 10 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of expenditures.</i>
125	56					12593	Baked. Reddish brown. $3.1 \times 3.5 \times 1.2$. Inscr. 4 (O.) + 5 (R.) = 9 li. Ruled. III. <i>Account of expenditure of sesam.</i>
126	57	<i>Gimil-Sin</i>	7	5		11577	Baked. Brown, blackened on R. U. and Lo. P. of O. chipped off. $7.8 \times 3.8 \times 1.8$. Inscr. 13 (O.) + 16 (R.) + 1 (U. E.) + 1 (L. E.) = 31 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of expenditures of A.TER and KU.KAL.</i>
127	58	<i>Gimil-Sin</i>	7	3		3387	Baked. Light brown, darkened. U. and Lo. P. broken off. $4.3 \times 4.2 \times 1.7$. Inscr. 8 (O.) + 5 (R.) = 13 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of expenditures of grain.</i>
128	58	<i>Gimil-Sin</i>	7	7	?	3392	Baked. Black. $5.1 \times 3.9 \times 1.8$. Inscr. 7 (O.) + 8 (R.) = 15 li. Ruled. Writing on R. partly illegible. II. <i>Account of expenditure of grain.</i>
129	59	<i>Gimil-Sin</i>	7	9		3432	Baked. Light brown with black spots. Well preserved. $7.8 \times 4.7 \times 1.8$. Inscr. 11 (O.) + 7 (R.) = 18 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of expenditures of grain.</i>
130	59	<i>Gimil-Sin</i>	8	2		3376	Baked. Reddish brown, darkened in places. $3.7 \times 3.2 \times 1.8$. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 9 (R.) = 15 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of expenditures of grain.</i>
131	59	<i>Gimil-Sin</i>	8	11		3410	Baked. Pale brown, blackened. Fragmentary, R. only remaining. $3.8 \times 3.3 \times 1.9$. Inscr. 7 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of grain. Payment of corn to Temple of Enlil.</i>
132	60					11133	Baked. Brown. Fragmentary, only U. P. of O. remaining. $6.3 \times 5.8 \times 1.6$. Inscr. 9 (O.) + 1 (R.) + 2 (L. E.) = 12 li. III. (Purchased by Dr. Haynes and said to come from Yokha or Telloh.) <i>Expenditures of flour, A.TER, etc., for temple offerings.</i>
133	60, 61	(New dates.)		2		10160	Baked. Light brown. U. L. C. broken off. Small pieces chipped off. $7.2 \times 4.9 \times 1.8$. Inscr. 12 (O.) + 10 (R.) = 22 li. Ruled. III. <i>Account of expenditures of corn for temple offerings and stone for couches.</i>
134	61	<i>Bar-Sin</i>	9	3		11204	Baked. Reddish brown. Well preserved. $4.4 \times 3.8 \times 1.7$. Inscr. 8 (O.) + 7 (R.) = 15 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of expenditures of wool.</i>

TEXT.	PLATE.	KING.	YEAR.	MONTH.	DAY.	C.B.M.	DESCRIPTION.
135	62	(Uncertain date.)		9		10161	Baked. Reddish brown. Two pieces joined. Lo. P. broken and crumbling. $11.3 \times 5.8 \times 2.1$. Inscr. 20 (O.) + 20 (R.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 1 (L. E.) = 43 li. Ruled. III. <i>Account of expenditures of corn.</i>
136	63	<i>Dungi</i>	40	7		11183	Baked. Pale brown, blackened. Crumbling. Varnished. $6.3 \times 4.2 \times 2.2$. Inscr. 13 (O.) + 9 (R.) = 22 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of expenditure of wool.</i>
137	63	?	?	?	?	11182	Baked. Dark brown. Ri. E. and surface of R. broken off. $6.8 \times 4.1 \times 2$. Inscr. 12 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 15 li. Ruled. Traces of date. II. <i>Account of assignment of garments.</i>
138	63					11232	Baked. Brown, blackened. Fragment. Crumbling. Varnished. $3.2 \times 5 \times 2.4$. Inscr. 5 li. Ruled. II. Probably upper part of No. 139. <i>Account of assignment of garments.</i>
139	63					11194	Baked. Brown, blackened. Fragment. Crumbling. Varnished. $4.3 \times 1.9 \times 2.3$. Inscr. 7 li. Ruled. II. Probably lower part of No. 138. <i>Account of assignment of garments.</i>
140	64	<i>Dungi</i>	40			11199	Baked. Reddish brown, blackened. Broken and crumbling. Varnished. $4.4 \times 3.8 \times 1.7$. Inscr. 9 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 12 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of assignment of garments.</i>
141	64	<i>Dungi</i>	40			11221	Baked. Brown, blackened. Ri. E. broken off. Crumbling. Varnished. $3.6 \times 3.9 \times 1.6$. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 6 (R.) = 12 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of assignment of garments.</i>
142	64	<i>Dungi</i>	40			11201	Baked. Brown, blackened. Fragmentary. Crumbling. Varnished. $5.5 \times 4.4 \times 2.4$. Inscr. 7 (O.) + 9 (R.) = 16 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of assignment of garments.</i>
143	64	?	?			11225	Baked. Reddish brown. Ri. E. and most of R. broken off. $3.8 \times 3.5 \times 1.5$. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 9 li. Ruled. Traces of date. II. <i>Acknowledgment of garments received.</i>
144	65					11186	Baked. Reddish brown. Fragmentary. Two pieces joined. U. P. wanting. $5.5 \times 5.7 \times 2.9$. Inscr. 9 (O.) + 8 (R.) = 17 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of assignment of fields to a number of persons.</i>

TEXT.	PLATE.	KING.	YEAR.	MONTH.	DAY.	C.B.M.	DESCRIPTION
145	65	<i>Gimil-Sin</i>	7			11668	Baked. Dark gray. U, L, C broken off. Surface crumbling. $3.7 \times 3.9 \times 1.2$. Inscr. $5 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 8$ li. Not ruled. Traces of seal impressions. II. <i>Field account.</i>
146	65					3377	Baked. Yellowish brown with black spots. U, P. broken off. $1.7 \times 3.7 \times 1.8$. Inscr. $7 (O.) = 8 (R.) = 15$ li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of assignment of vegetables.</i>
147	65					3408	Baked. Reddish brown. Fragment. $1.3 \times 1.2 \times 1.8$. Inscr. $7 (O.) + 1 (R.) = 8$ li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of assignment of corn to a number of persons.</i>
148	66					11187	Baked. Brown, blackened. U, P. broken off. Cracked. Crumbling. $9.2 \times 4.6 \times 2.6$. Inscr. $16 (O.) + 16 (R.) = 32$ li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of assignment of grain, vegetables, etc., to a number of persons.</i>
149	66					3405	Baked. Grayish brown. Fragmentary. L, E. broken away. $1.5 \times 3.3 \times 1.5$. Inscr. $7 (O.) + 5 (R.) = 12$ li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of grain expended.</i>
150	66					11198	Baked. Brown, blackened. Fragmentary. Crumbling. $6.2 \times 3.9 \times 1.8$. Inscr. 7 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of cream.</i>
151	67					11174	Baked. Dark brown, blackened. Fragmentary. Middle P. of large tablet. $10 \times 6.5 \times 2$. Inscr. 20 (col. I) $= 20$ (col. II) $= 40$ li. Ruled. Writing injured by small pieces chipped off. I. <i>Account of silver, corn, etc., received and at hand.</i>
152	67	<i>Gimil-Sin</i>	7			3393	Baked. Reddish brown. Ri, E. broken off. $3.9 \times 3.8 \times 1$. Inscr. $5 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 8$ li. Not ruled. Covered with seal impressions. II. <i>Account.</i>
153	67	<i>Gimil-Sin</i>	7	<i>Še-kin-kud</i>		3380	Baked. Light brown, blackened in places. Pieces chipped off. $4.1 \times 3.6 \times 1.7$. Inscr. $3 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 6$ li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of expenditures of grain.</i>
154	67					11252	Baked. Reddish brown, blackened. Fragment of larger tablet. Crumbling. $6.8 \times 5.1 \times 2.8$. Inscr. 10 li. Ruled. II. <i>Fragment of a literary document, written in the Ur period.</i>
155	67					11136	Baked. Reddish brown, darkened in places.

TEXT.	PLATE.	KING.	YEAR.	MONTH.	DAY.	C.B.M.	DESCRIPTION.
							R. broken off. $3 \times 3.1 \times 0.9$. Inscr. 4 li. Ruled. II. <i>Memorandum</i> (?).
156	68	<i>Dungi</i>	37	7		11258	Baked. Dark gray. Crumbling. $4.3 \times 3.9 \times 1.6$. Inscr. 5 (O.) + 6 (R.) = 11 li. Ruled. II. <i>Receipt of corn</i> .
157	68	<i>Dungi</i>	39	7		11218	Baked. Blackish gray. Fragmentary. O., except E., broken off. $4 \times 3.8 \times 0.8$. Inscr. 7 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 10 li. Ruled. II. <i>Cannot be determined</i> .
158	68	<i>Gimil-Sin</i>	2	<i>Se-kin-kud</i>		11584	Baked. Reddish brown. Fragmentary. Crumbling. Varnished. $3.8 \times 3.5 \times 1$. Inscr. 1 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 7 li. Not ruled. II. <i>Can hardly be determined</i> .
159	68			<i>Se-kin-kud</i>	25	11669	Baked. Reddish brown. Fragmentary. F., L., C. broken off. $3.9 \times 3.1 \times 1.7$. Inscr. 3 (O.) + 1 (R.) = 4 li. Ruled. II. <i>Not to be determined</i> .
160	69					11861	Baked. Yellowish brown, blackened in places. Small pieces chipped off. 7.5×1.8 . Inscr. 10 (O.) + 2 (R.) = 12 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of copper</i> .
161	69					11589	Baked. Brown, blackened. F., L., C. broken off. $4 \times 3.6 \times 1.5$. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 9 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of distribution of straw to different persons during the same month</i> .
162	69					3372	Baked. Brown. R. broken off. $3.9 \times 3.6 \times 1.1$. Inscr. 3 li. Ruled. II. <i>Statement of the amount of wheat and corn at hand</i> .
163	69			5	16	3390	Baked. Brown, darkened. Fragment. $4.7 \times 3.6 \times 1.9$. Inscr. 6 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of corn</i> .
164	69					11993	Baked. Brown, blackened. Fragment. $5 \times 1.1 \times 1.6$. Inscr. 5 li. Ruled. II. <i>Same account</i> .
165	70					11190	Baked. Brown, blackened. Fragment of large tablet. $5 \times 6 \times 0.8$. Inscr. 14 (col. I) + 11 (col. II) = 25 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of expenditure of grain, etc.</i>
166	70					11209	Baked. Grayish brown. Fragment of larger tablet. $3.5 \times 5 \times 1.4$. Inscr. 7 (col. I) + 7 (col. II) = 14 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of expenditure of grain, etc.</i>
167	70					11231	Baked. Reddish brown, darkened in places. Fragmentary. $2.9 \times 3 \times 0.9$. Inscr. 4 (O.) + 1 (R.) = 5 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account</i> .
168	70	<i>Dungi</i>	37			11249	Baked. Blackish gray. O. broken off.

TEXT	PLATE	KING.	YEAR.	MONTH.	DAY.	C.B.M.	DESCRIPTION.
							1. 3.8 × 1.1. Inscr. 1 li. Ruled. II. <i>Cannot be determined.</i>
169	70					11236	Baked. Reddish brown, darkened. Fragment. Only lo. E. remaining. 1.5 × 3.7 × 1.8. Inscr. 1 (O.) + 1 (R.) = 2 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of vegetables.</i>
170	70					1111Sa	Baked. Reddish brown, darkened. Fragment of larger tablet. 2.1 × 3.3 × 1.7. Inscr. 4 li. Ruled. I. <i>Pay-list.</i>
171	70					1111Sb	Baked. Reddish brown, darkened. Fragment of a larger tablet. 2.3 × 2.3 × 0.9. Inscr. 4 li. Ruled. I. <i>Account.</i>

2. HALFTONE REPRODUCTIONS.

ILLUSTR.	PLATE	CONTENT.	C.B.M.	DESCRIPTION.
1, 2	I	O. and R. of a document of court proceedings in regard to a slave. See translation No. I.	11176	See description of tablet No. 1.
3, 4	I	O. and R. of a document of court proceedings. See translation No. II.	11571	See description of tablet No. 2.
5, 6	II	O. and R. of a bond in regard to corn. See translation IV.	11572	See description of tablet No. 7.
7, 8	II	O. and R. of a promissory note in regard to silver. See translation No. VI.	3593	See description of tablet No. 13.
9, 12	III	Case of above.	3593	See description of tablet No. 13.
15, 16	IV	O. and R. of a document in regard to the purchase of a palm grove. See translation No. VII.	5136	See description of tablet No. 14.
17, 18	V	O. and R. of a document in regard to a loan of grain. See translation No. XIII.	3378	See description of tablet No. 23.
19, 20	V	O. and R. of a receipt of silver.	10240	See description of tablet No. 29.
21, 22	V	O. and R. of a case or envelope in which originally was enclosed a receipt of grain.	11248	See description of tablet No. 32.
23, 24	VI	O. and R. of an account of a fruit harvest. See translation No. XV.	6061	See description of tablet No. 75.
25, 26	VII	O. and R. of an inventory list.	11571	See description of tablet No. 76.
27, 28	VIII	O. and R. of an account of cattle. See translation No. XVII.	3419	See description of tablet No. 79.
29, 30	IX	O. and R. of an account of the cost for the tillage of some fields. See translation No. XIX.	11189	See description of tablet No. 92.
31, 32	IX	O. and R. of an account.	10757	See description of tablet No. 70.
33, 34	X	O. and R. of a list of officials and employés.	11660	See description of tablet No. 96.
35, 36	XI	O. and R. of an account of corn and wheat.	11240	See description of tablet No. 100.
37	XI	Fragment of an account of payments made to a large number of slaves.	11244	See description of tablet No. 107.
38	XII	R. of a pay-list.	11239	See description of tablet No. 110.
39, 40	XII	O. and R. of an account of the expenditure of drink. See translation No. XX.	11895	See description of tablet No. 120.
41	XII	Fragment of an account of temple offerings. See translation No. XXII.	11133	See description of tablet No. 132.

XII.

NUMBERS OF THE CATALOGUE OF THE BABYLONIAN MUSEUM.

C.B.M.	TEXT.	PLATE.	C.B.M.	TEXT.	PLATE.	C.B.M.	TEXT.	PLATE
3372	162	69	3432	129	59	11181	111	52
3373	18	18	3593	13	6, 7	11185	57	22
3374	17	18	5136	14	8	11186	111	65
3376	130	59	5505	81	32	11187	148	66
3377	146	65	6061	75	27	11188	89	36
3378	23	12	10156	11	5	11189	92	39
3379	113	51	10160	133	60	11190	165	70
3380	153	67	10161	135	62	11192	108	19
3383	51	19	10230	16	18	11193	15	17
3386	82	32	10240	29	13	11191	139	63
3387	127	58	10242	42	17	11195	123	56
3388	19	19	10253	36	15	11197	20	10
3389	35	15	10256	40	16	11198	150	66
3390	163	69	10121	41	16	11199	110	61
3391	52	20	10430	95	41	11201	112	61
3392	128	58	10439	39	13	11203	59	20
3393	152	67	10480	1	3	11204	131	61
3394	27	13	10492	12	5	11205	115	52
3395	91	40	10757	70	25	11206	74	26
3397	60	23	10760	86	35	11207	105	48
3398	26	12	10765	55	20	11208	122	56
3399	39	16	10776	15	9	11209	166	70
3400	28	13	10932	19	10	11210	93	40
3401	119	55	11110	62	23	11212	31	14
3403	10	1	11133	132	60	11213	67	25
3405	119	66	11136	155	67	11214	43	17
3408	147	65	11148	91	38	11215	68	25
3409	87	35	11172	81	34	11216	54	20
3410	131	59	11171	151	67	11217	118	54
3411	18	10	11176	1	1	11218	157	68
3412	9	4	11177	66	24	11219	168	70
3414	111	51	11181	83	33	11220	61	24
3419	79	31	11182	137	63	11221	141	64
3422	22	11	11183	136	63	11222	106	48

C.B.M.	TEXT.	PLATE.	C.B.M.	TEXT	PLATE.	C.B.M.	TEXT	PLATE.
11223	72	26	11256	33	11	11585	50	19
11224	6	3	11258	156	68	11586	44	17
11225	113	61	11259	31	11	11587	25	12
11230	73	26	11107	5	3	11589	161	69
11231	167	70	11118	170	70	11590	80	32
11232	138	63	11566	58	22	11591	65	24
11235	69	25	11567	78	30	11659	117	53, 54
11236	169	70	11568	77	29	11660	96	42
11239	110	50	11569	97	13	11661	56	21
11240	100	45	11570	90	37	11664	88	36
11241	103	47	11571	76	82	11665	17	9
11242	101, 102	16	11572	7	1	11667	37	15
11243	104	48	11574	2	2	11668	115	65
11244	107	49	11575	21	11	11861	160	69
11245	109	49	11577	126	57	11895	120	55
11246	121	55	11578	85	35	11993	161	69
11247	71	26	11579	24	12	12575	16	9
11248	32	11	11580	121	56	12576	3	3
11249	112	51	11581	53	20	12577	8	4
11250	98	43	11582	63	24	12592	116	52
11252	154	67	11583	38	16	12593	125	56
11255	61	23	11584	158	68	12631	99	41

TABLETS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO KINGS.¹

DUNGE: Nos. 7, 14, 17, 22, 23, 24, 30, 34, 44, 46, 56, 57, 64, 79, 80, 81, 83, 81, 100, 101, 103, 101, 111, 112, 114, 115, 136, 140, 141, 142, 156, 157, 168.

BUR-SIN: Nos. 3, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 29, 32, 33, 35, 36, 40, 41, 42, 45, 47, 54, 55, 58, 59, 60, 95, 124, 134.

GIMIL-SIN: Nos. 1, 2, 9, 13, 21, 25, 37, 38, 48, 49, 61, 62, 63, 65, 75, 85, 88, 90, 93, 116, 117, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 145, 152, 153, 158.

IBI-SIN: Nos. 16, 39, 51, 82, 94.

¹ Cf. *Dates*, Chapter V, and DESCRIPTION OF TABLETS, Chapter XI.

XIII.
LIST OF CUNEIFORM SIGNS.

	II. DYN. OF UR	ASSYRIAN	PHONETIC VALUES	SIGN GROUPS
1.			as, num. 1 (gur)	
	1/3:2,3.			
2.			hal	
3.			gir	
4.			gir	
5.			an, dingir	
6.			mu	
7.			ses	
8.			Nanna	

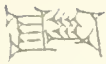
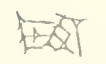




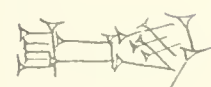
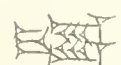
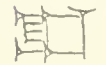
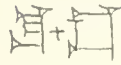



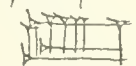

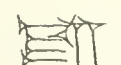

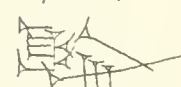
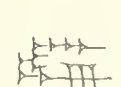

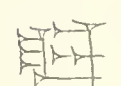

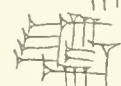
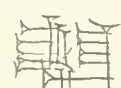

9.			bad, be, til	
10.			kul	
11.			ma	
12.			šer	
13.			ti, til	
14.			bal	
15.			šah	
16.			nu	
17.			gà, mà	
18.			gan	
19.			mug	
20.			dim	


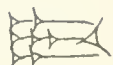




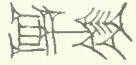
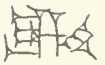

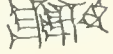




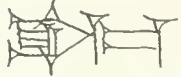

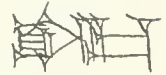




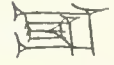

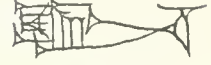




21.			gir	
22.			mun	
23.			mah	
24.			nita, ur, us	
26.		qunu	ur	
27.			ag	
28.			bar, mas	
29.			ma	
30.			dar	
31.			Tishu	
32.			See No. 27.	
33.			gal	
34.			kin	
35.			en	
36.			dingir. En, in names	






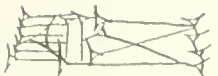

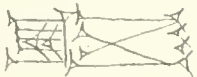

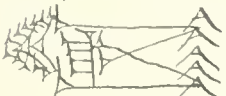









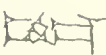
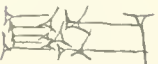
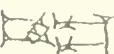



37.			más		
38.			hu		
39.			galu		
40.			Inanna		
41.			rad		
42.			ri		
43.			gi		
44.			zi, zid)		
45.			mam		
46.			má		
47.			sur		
48.			nun		
49.			tab		
50.			num. 4 +		

51			num. $\frac{2}{3}$
52.			tu, tu(r)
53.			mul
54.			gab
55.			dab
56.			sa(m)
57			ba, See No. 112.
58.			zu, See No. 113.
59.			itu, See No. 115.
60.			qu(d)
61.			am
62.			kar, gár
63.			pa
64.			pa+al
65.			sib
67.			dím
68.			gur

69.			mar
70.			um
71.			má
72.			um + me
73.			ud, see No.
74.			3i + 3i
75.			ner
76.			i
77.			ba, see No.
78.			ás, num. 30.
79.			ab + qunu(?) , 3ag(?) No. 104: 8.
80.			su
81.			gal
82.			da

83.			à
			
84.			ga
85.		gumu	gá
85.			de
86.			šunigín, šukil(?)
87			
88.			mer, see No. 314.
			
89.			ša
			
90.			lugal
91.			bār
			
			
			
			

92.			3ag
			
			
			
			
93.			qí
94.			śu + qí
95.			e
96.			luh
97.			il
			
98.			ú
99.			sīg
100.			iš, see No. 103.
101.			káb, qúb, húb
102.			ud + qunu (?)
			
			

103.			 see No. 100
	 (?) 15: 7		
			
104.			na(d), see No. 228.
			
			
			
105.			bur
106.			gar
107.		gunu	kár
108.			qûr
			
109.			bil, me, dé, gé
110.			vil
			
111.			kin



112.



ba

113.



zu

114.

zu

115.



itu

116.

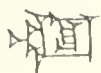


dul

117.



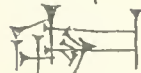
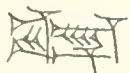
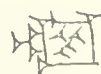
ka

118. 

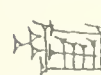
sú, mú

119. 

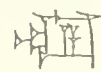
kù, mù

120. 

mū, tū

 76: 29.121. 

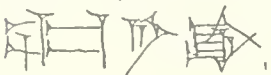
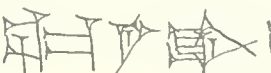
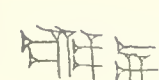
sú

122. 

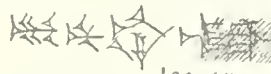

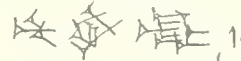
nag

123. 

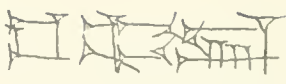
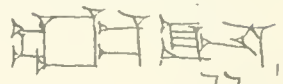
sag, kím(?)

 104: 16, 29. 93: 2. 137 4; 138: 3.123. 

sag + mi

 100: 90. 100: 104. 100: 64 10 35. 100: 91.



124.   dubbin



 77:5.

人



125.   diš, (giš



126.   gam

127.   kud-, tar



128.   num. 2



129.   kur

130.   eš

131.   i

132.   lum

133.   séq

134.   séq, suk(m),
 sé, See No. 219

135.   sé, See No. 219

136.   ud, See No. 230.

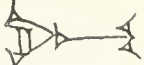

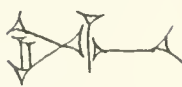















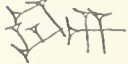









137.   itu

138.   lam

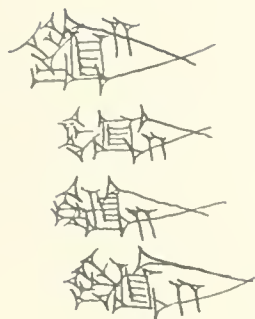
139.   erim

140.			nigin
141.			dun, šul
142.			kid, fak
143.			pap, kūr
144.			pap + e
145.			dim
146.			ub
147.			ka (qa)
148.			dū, rú
149.			ni, zal
150.			ir

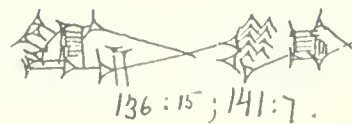
77:11, etc.
 8 82, etc.
 7:10.
 80:5
 76:13.

151.			gu
152.			na gar
			
153.	 		dug, bi
154.		gunu	dug
155.			há
156.			ah
157.			te
158.	 		kam
159.			im, ní
160.			tufy
162.			kar
163.	  		lul

164.



gir



136:15; 141:7.



165.



167.

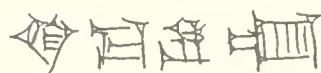


di, sa

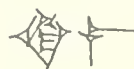
168.



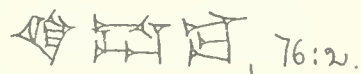
ki



78:7.



100:33.

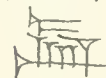


76:2.

169.



azag



170.



šafq



41:2.



passim.

171.

ru

172.

pad

173.

u- šu(g), diš
(giš)

174.

ab

175.

nim, num

176.

mi, gi

177.

cf. R.E.C., No. 263.

178.

qig

179.

qig

180.

191.

ul, du

192.

šagan



193.

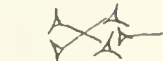
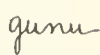
man



194.

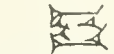

es

195.			ugur
196.			ul
197.			had
198.			gul, sun
199.			igi, si
200.			ar
201.			sag
202.			ha(d)
203.			igi + gar
204.			u + hu
205.			u, sa, cf. No. 207
206.			iskim
207, a.			u, sa
207, b.			bul
208.			num. 60.
209.			kur
210.			dim



211.   bu, sir, gid



212.   gu^{nu} bu, sir

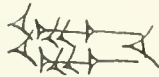
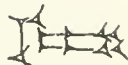
213.   amar, bur



214.   sigi^{še}

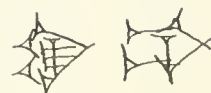
215.   har



216.   g^{ur}



217.   ul

218.   sig

219.   še





  92:3




  115:10; etc.

   harim

   91:1.

  64:2.

  42:2; etc.

   56:44; etc.

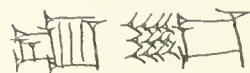
  112:1; etc.

220.			muš	
221.			in	161: 7.
222.			tu, tu(r)	1: 12.
223.			ter	
224.			li	
			li + li	
225.			alim	
226.			us	
227.			mā, sar, šar	14: 1.
228.			ma(d), see No. 104	
229.			si(m), si(q), su(m)	
230.			ū, ū(d), ud	
231.			pi	
232.			erim, erin	

233.			giš	14: 1.
234.			si	For a number of groups, see Nos. 76 and 77.
235.		qunu	sí	
236.			dir, dirig	
237.			du, qin, qub	
238.			qir	
239.			im, kàs	
240.			ûr	
241.			ab, unu(q)	
242.			unu(q)	

243.			unū(q)	
244.			si	
245.			gū, fig	
246.			gas	
247.			bi, gās, kaš	
248.			fa	
249.			ga	
250.			ša	
251.			il	
252.			rū	
253.			uru, rī	
254.			urū	
255.			urudu	
256.			kid	

257.			ezen, sirim
258.			bád
259.			ubara
260.			šum, tag
261.			geštin
262.			il
263.			ib
264.			gum
265.			úr, nita, uš
266.			ad
267.			al
268.			egir
269.			gán, he
270.			dub



271.

asaru

79: 17

272.

banšur

77: 18.

273.

šim

274.

gumu

šim

275.

edin

276.

la

277.

gà, mà

278.

gan

279.

ama

280.

síl

281.

ūr

282.

mà + qi

283.

mà n é + mun

284.

kalam, ùg

285.

kal, kal(ky)

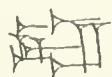
286.

šid.

287.



ra



288.



sal

289.

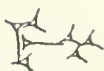
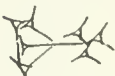


su

290.



291.



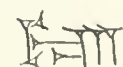
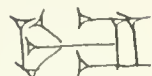
gin

292.



hú

293.



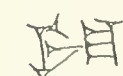
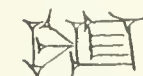
el

294.



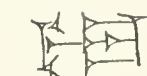
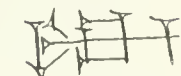
sal + me

295.



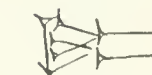
nin

296.



dam

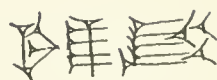
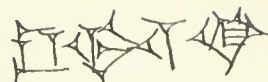
297.




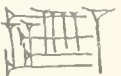
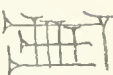








dumu, tur

diš, (giš,
num. 1, 60,
etc.

298.

 79:31.

299.			me	
300.			mé, išib	99: 11.
301.			bar	
302.			kun	
303.			dumu, tur	
304.			Innanna	
305.			gar, mig	
306.			gi	
307.			zi, zid, zig	
308.			ri	
309.			tug	
310.			ür	
311.			ur	
312.			erín	
313.			ib	
314.			mer, see No. 88	4: 12.
315.			lá, lal	
316.			lal + ni	
317.			usar	

318. 319. 320. 321. 
322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 
330. 331. 332. 333. 


See No. 318.

 (?)

nanga

lal

qin

nigín, kil,
lagab

nigín

zikum, engur

már

fû

ku, hug

ku

kú, zid

lu

sîg

lagab + gal or
lagab + me + gûmul?















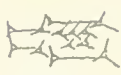





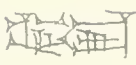









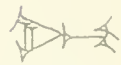










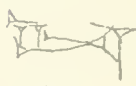












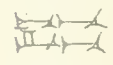




















ganam

334.			laqab + sūg
335.			sug
336.			sa
337.			ū, šam
338.			é, ge, lil
339.			é + še
340.			kalam, ūg
341.			šā(g), qisimmar
342.			qūr
343.			a
344.			id
345.			a + ha, āh (?)
346.			kid
347.			3a
348.			ha
349.			guq

XIV.

SYSTEM OF TRANSCRIPTION OF CUNEIFORM SIGNS.

A.					
		ama		banšur	
a		amar		bar	
à		an		bár	
a-a		apin		be	
ab		ar		bi	
áb		asaru		bí	
àb		aš		bil	
ad		ás		bíl	
ag		azag		bu	
ág				bú	
āh(?)		B.			
al		ba		D.	
alim		bad		da	
am		bád		dagal	
ám		bal		dah	
				dam	
				dar	
				de	
				dé	
				di	
				dib	
				dim	
				dím	
				dím	
				din	
				dir	
				dirig)	
				diš	

du		engar		gar		gîr	
dû		engur		gâr		gîr	
dûr		er		gaš		gîr	
dûr		erin		gaz		gûr	
dub		erîn		ge		gîr	
dubbin		eš		gé		giš	
dug		ezen		geštin		(giš	
dûg		G.		gi		gu	
dugš				gi		gû	
dul		ga		gî		gub	
dumu		gâ		gid		gûb	
dun		gâ		gig		gub(
E.		gab		gîg		gug	
		gal		gil		gul	
		gâl		gin		gum	
		gâl		gîn		gûr	
		galu		gîn		gur	
eburu		gam		gîn		gûr	
edin		gan		gîn		guruš	
el		gân		gir		H.	
en		ganam		gîr			

ha		id		káb		kil	
há		íd		kak		ku	
hā (?)		iq		kal		kú	
hal		igi		kal(qg)		kù	
har		il		kalam		kud	
he		íl		kam		kufg)	
hi		im		kar		kul	
hí		ím		kar		kun.	
hu		in		kár		kur	
hú		Imanna		kias		kúr	
húb'		ir		kaš		kür	
huq		iš		kāš		kūr	
húl		(q)š		keš		L.	
hum		išib		kéš			
huš		iskim		ki		la	
I.		itu		kid		lá	
		itú		kíd		laq	
		K.		kim		laqab	
í				kin		laqab+	
it		ka		kín(?)		gal(?)	
is		ka(qa)				lah	

lál		maí		nab		num	
lam		más		na(d)		núm	
li		me		naq		nun	
li+li		mé		nagar		P.	
lì		mer		nam			
		mi		nanga		pa	
lil		mu		Nanna		pa+al	
lu		mú		ne		pad	
lugal		mù		ner		pa(d)	
luh		mū		ni		pap	
lul		mug		ní		pap+e	
lum		mul		ni(q)		pi	
	M.	nun		nigin		pu	
		mur		niqín		pur	
ma		múr		niqín		R.	
má		mür		nim			
mà		mūs		nin		ra	
mā		mušen		nín		rad	
mā		N.		nisig		ri	
mah				mita		rí	
mar		na		nu		rim	

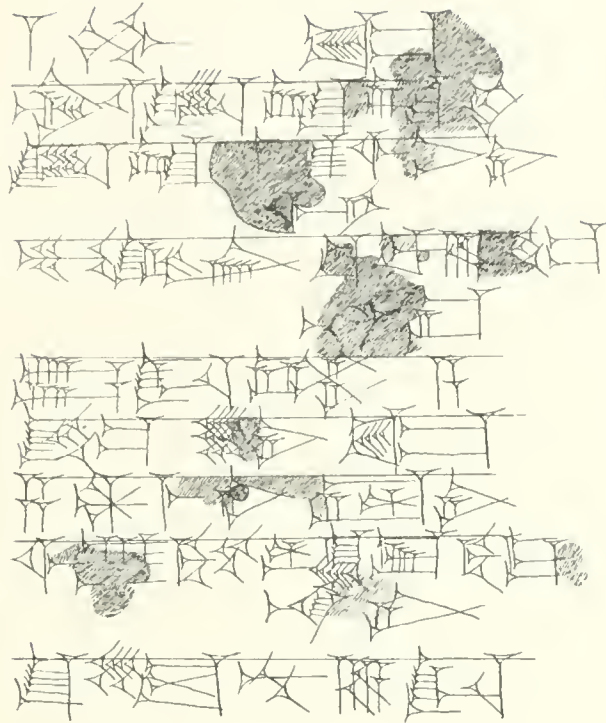
ru		sīg		su		šub	
rú		sīg(?)		š.		šub	
rū		sigišše				šufg)	
	S.	sil		ša		šu+qí	
sa.		síl		šā		šul	
sá		si(m)		šag		šul	
sà		sir		šafg)		šum	
sag		sír		šáf g)		šuniqín	
sag+ni		sirim		šagan		šuniqín	
sahan		su		šah			
sal		sú		šam			
sal+me		súb		šar		I.	
sa(m)		sug		še		ta	
sar		suh		šel		tab	
se		suhur		šex		tag	
sí		sul		šid		tar	
sib		su(m)		šim		te	
sīg		sun		šim		té	
sufg)			S.	šir		ter	
sīg		si		šu		ti	
sig				šú		til(l)	
						til	

tu		ū(d)		ūr		zi+zi	
tu(d)	"			ûr		zib	
tug		üg		ür		zi(d)	
tüg		üg		uru		zi(q)	"
tum		u+gur		urū		zi3	
tur		ūhū		urū		zu	
tur(d)		ukūš		urū			
tūr(r)		ul		uruda			
tūr(r)		um		usar			
	U.	um+me		us			
		un		uz			
u		unu(q)			Y.		
ú		unú(q)					
û		unû(q)		ya			
ü		unü(q)			Z.		
'u		unü(q)					
ū		ur		3a			
û		úr		3ag			
ub		ür		3al			
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CUNEIFORM
TEXTS

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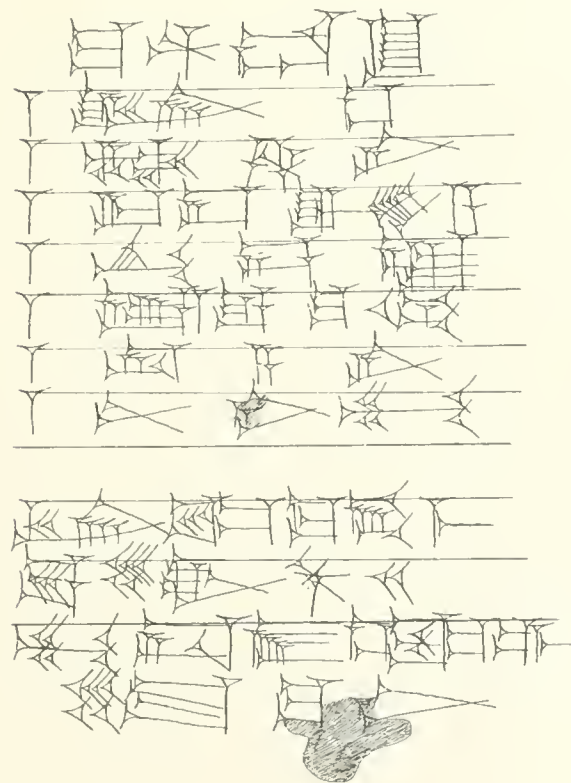
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R.

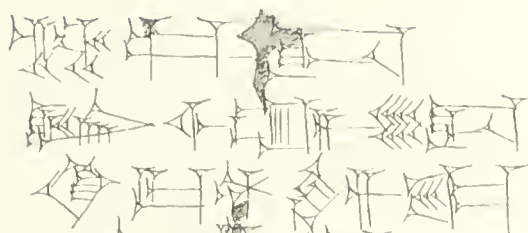
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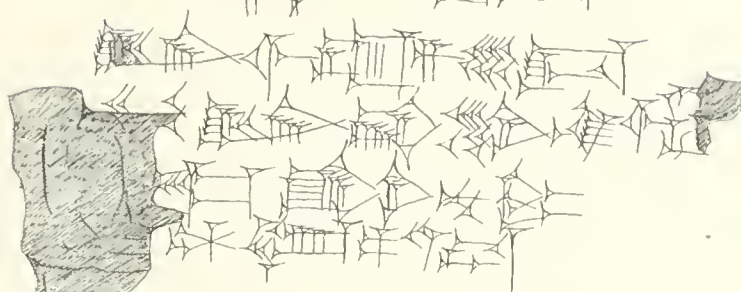
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O.



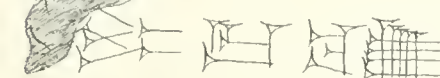
o...o Erasure.

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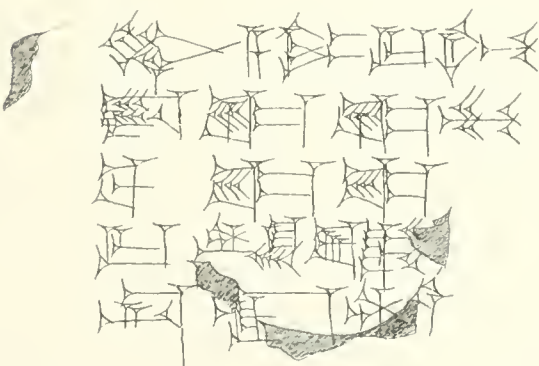


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Lo. E.



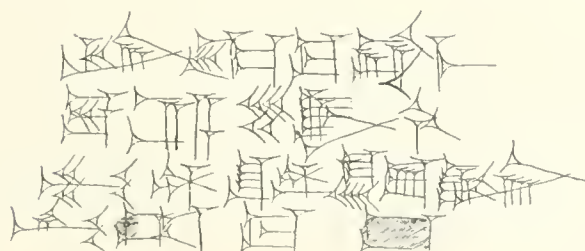
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o-----o o-----o Erasure.

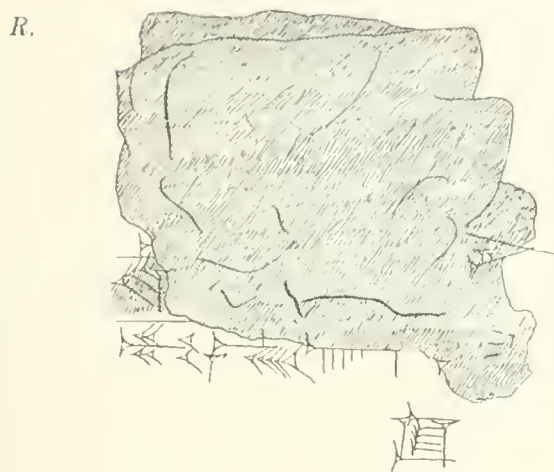
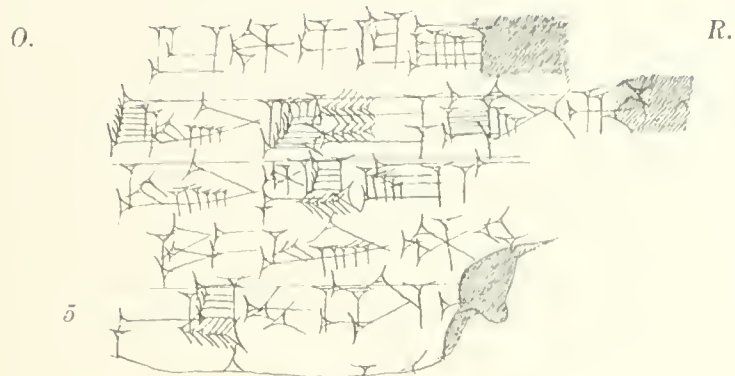
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U. E.



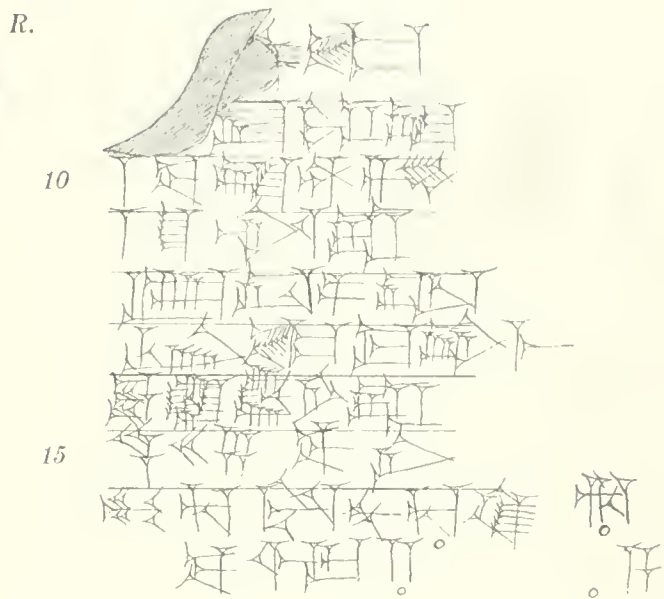
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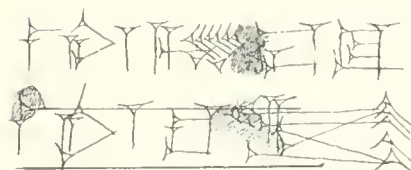
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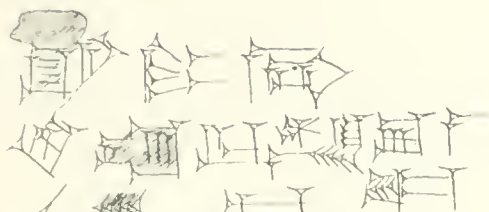


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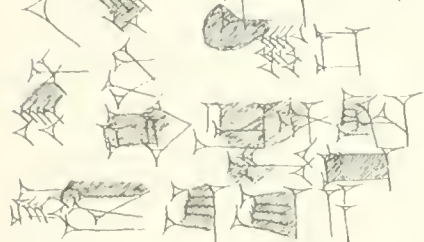


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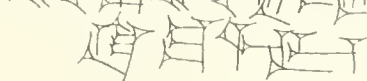
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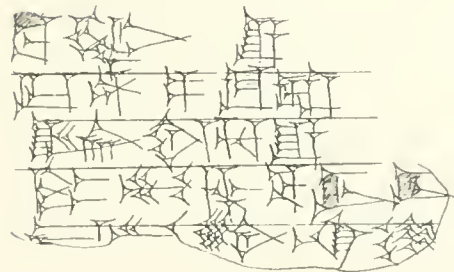


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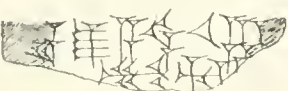


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U. E.



L. E.



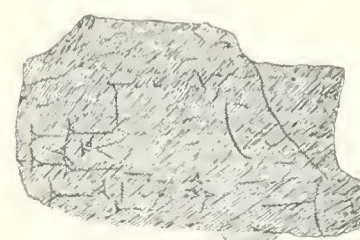
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R.

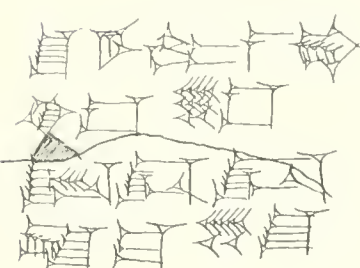


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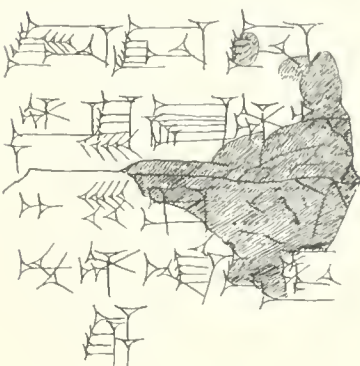


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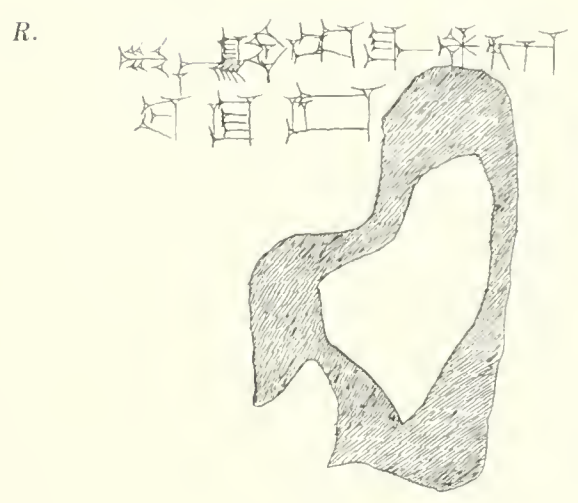
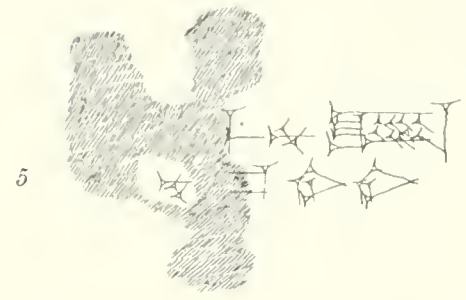
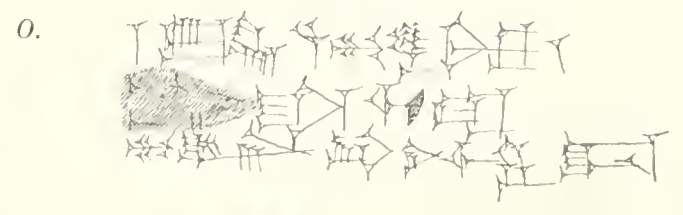
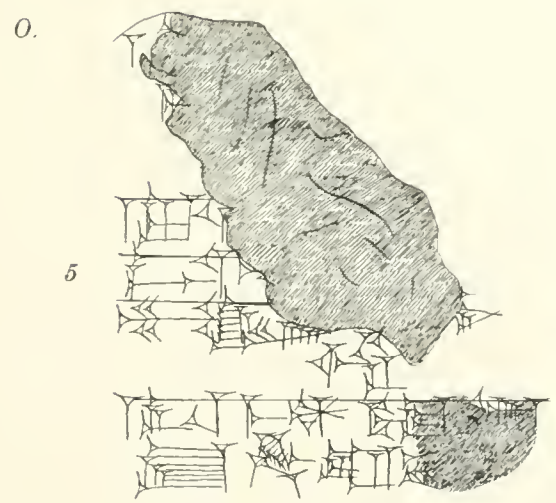
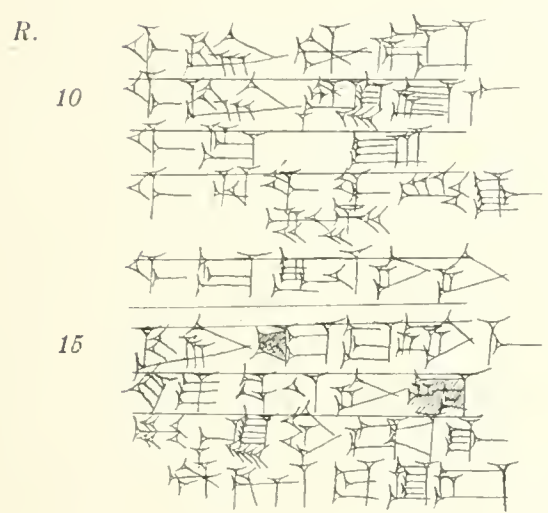
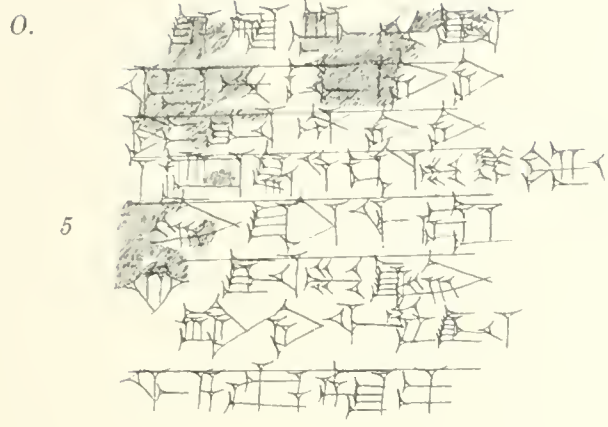


R. 5

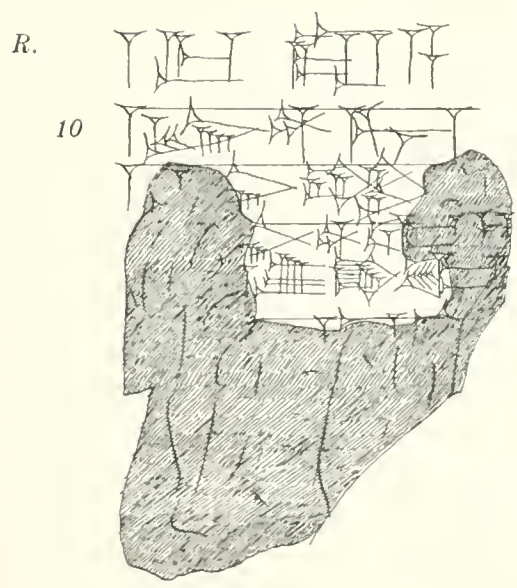


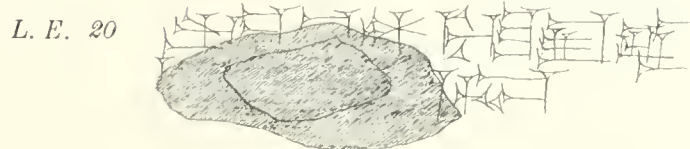
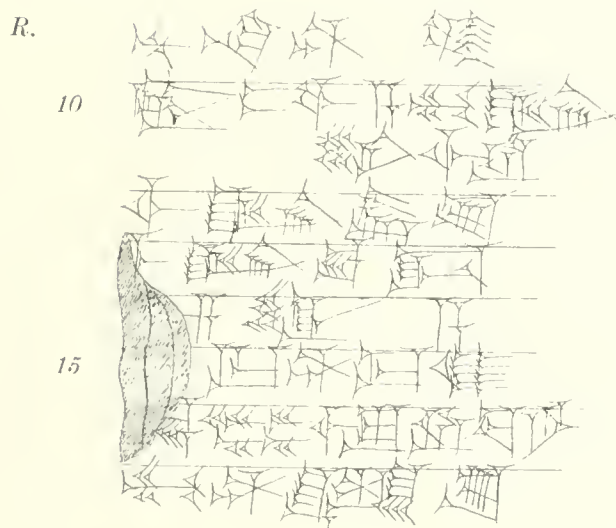
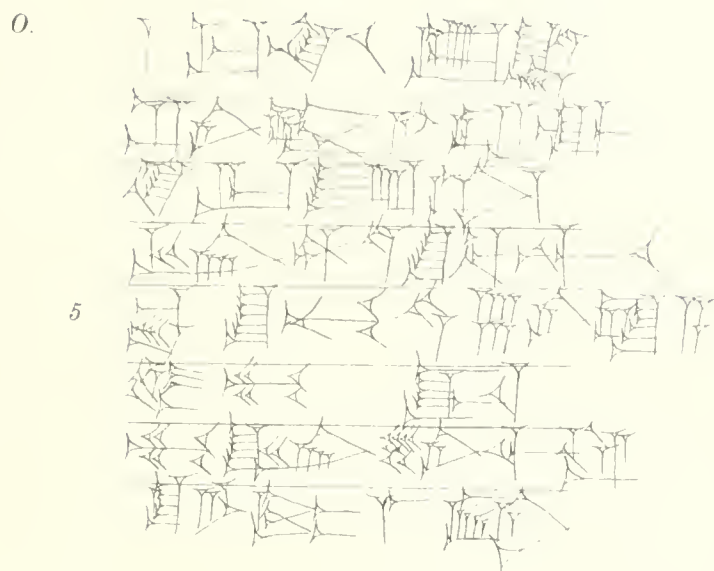
Tablet.

Case.



12



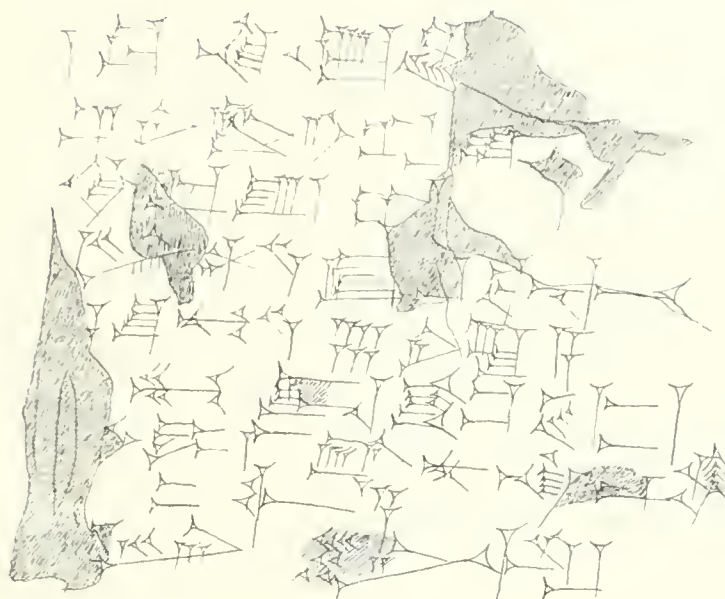


13

Case.

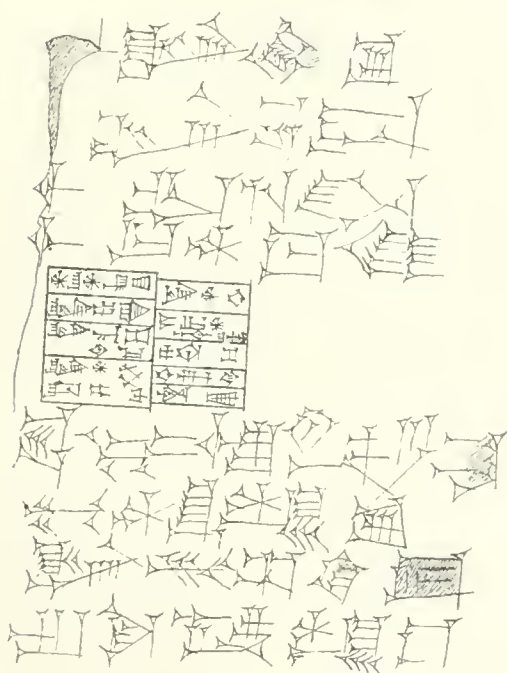
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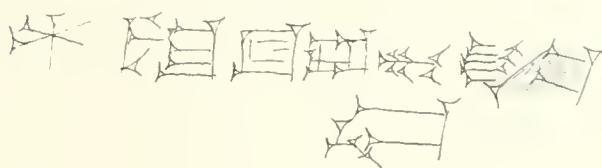


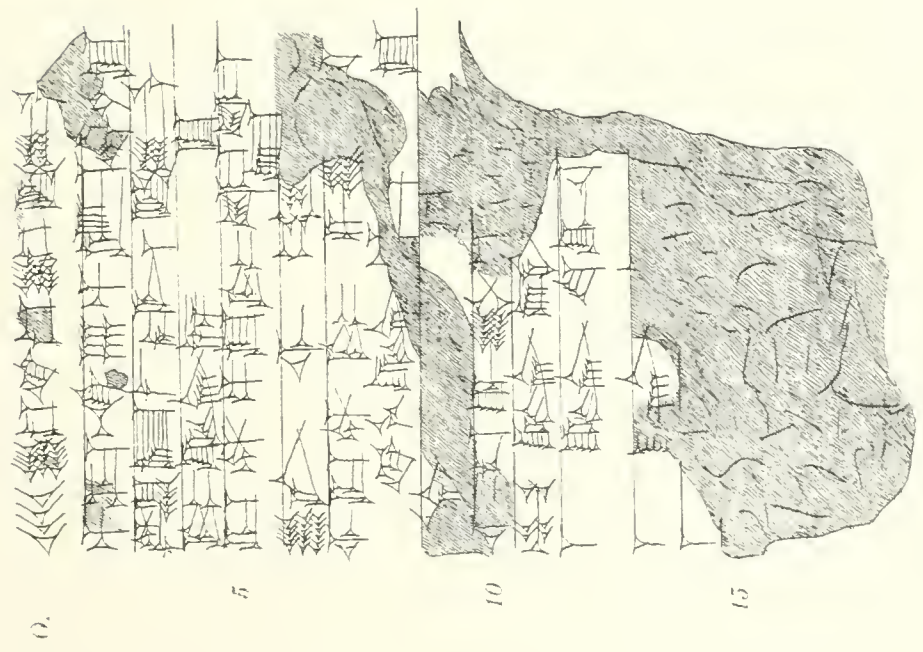
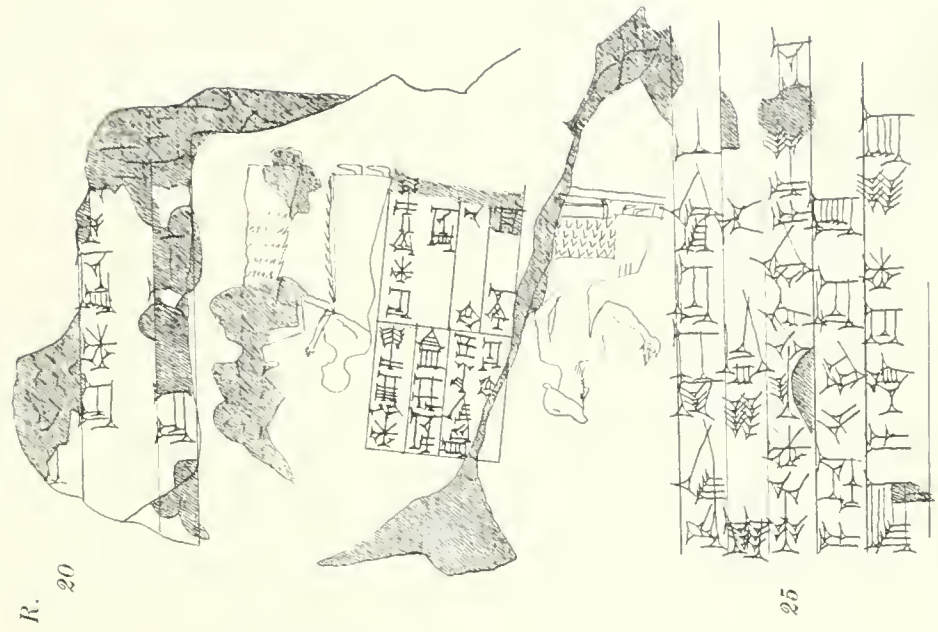
R. 10

15



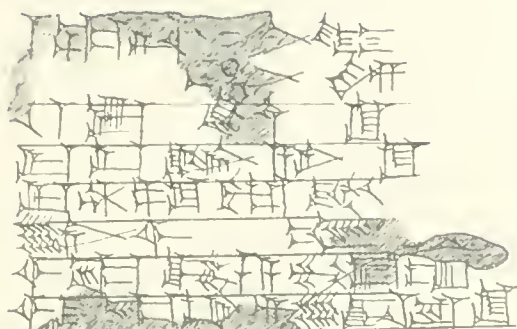
L. E.





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O.

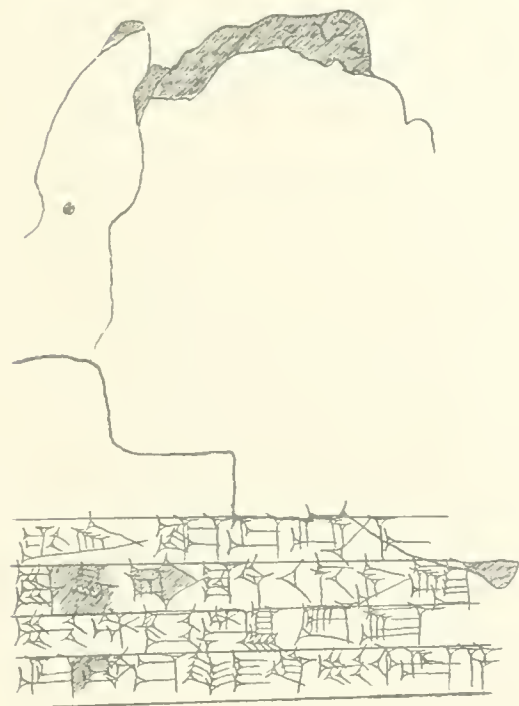


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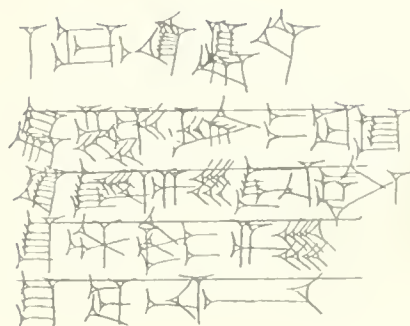
15

R.



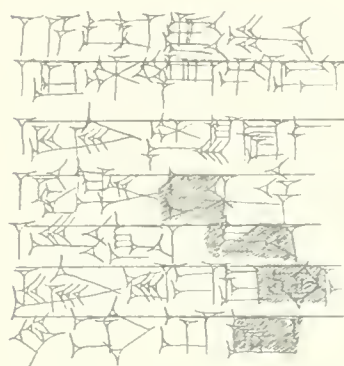
16

O.



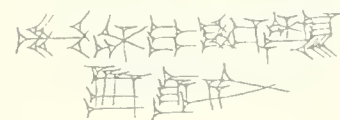
5

R.



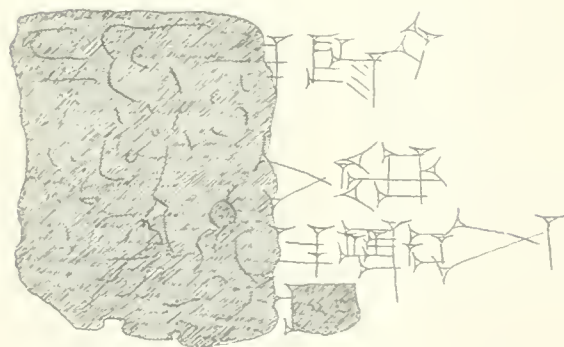
10

U. E.

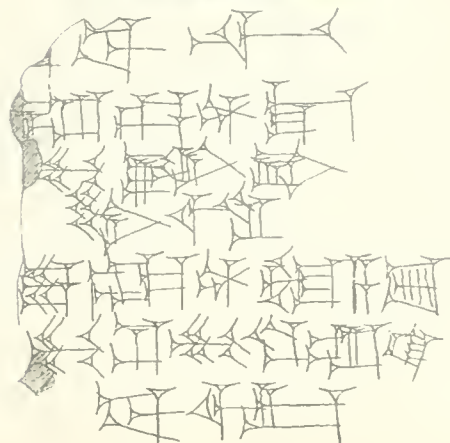


17

O.

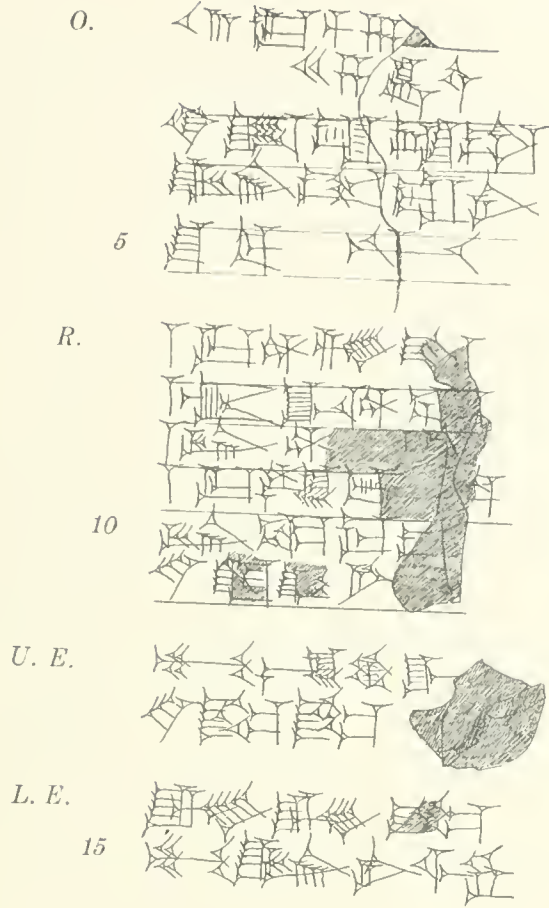


R. 5

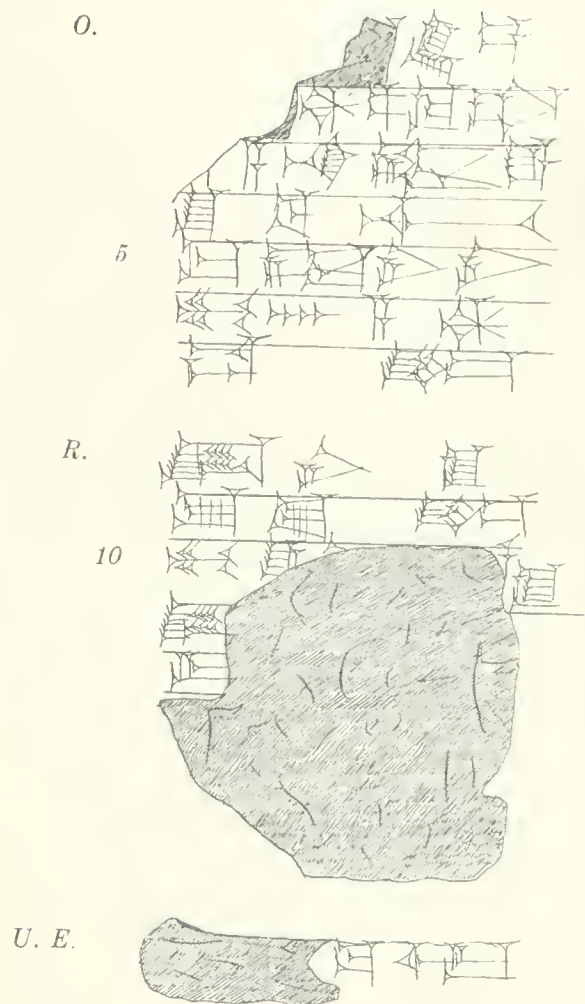


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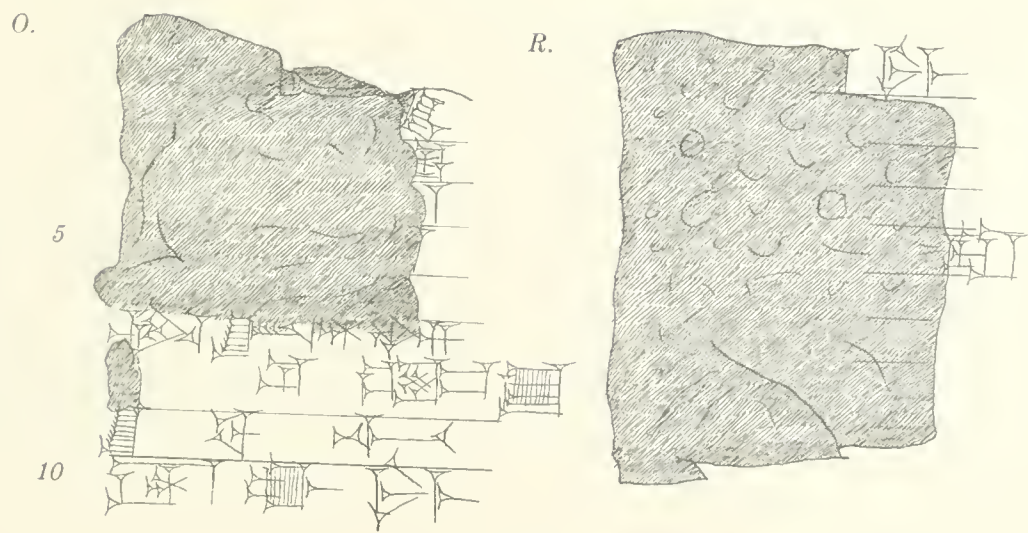
18



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O.

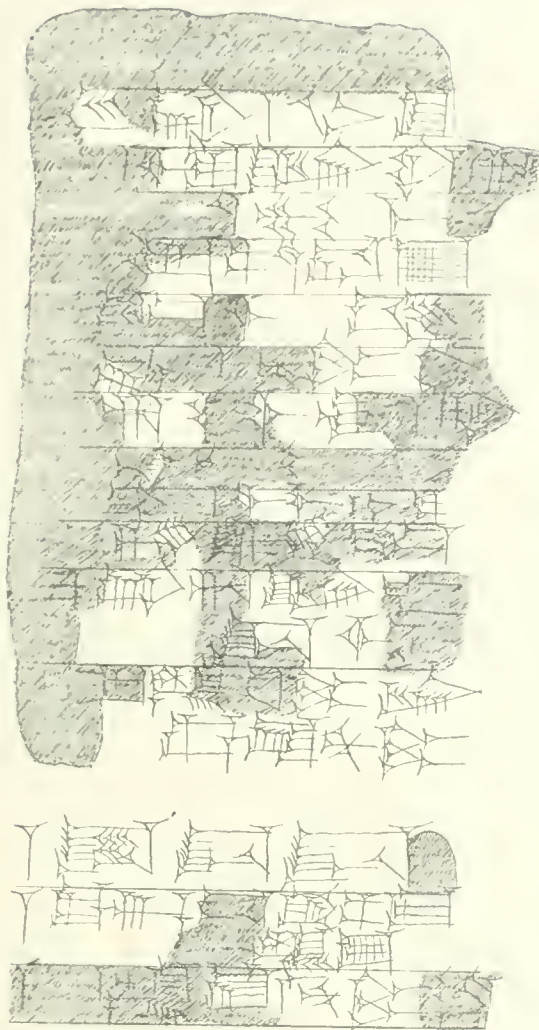
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Tablet.

O.

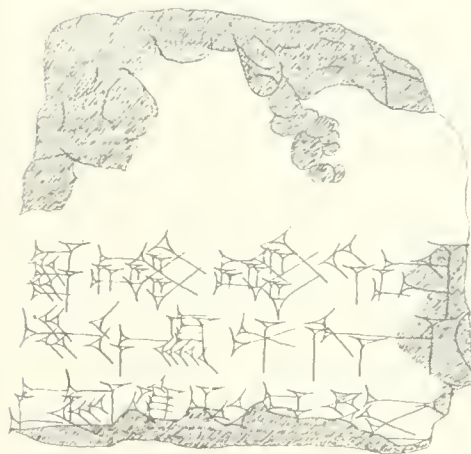
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R.



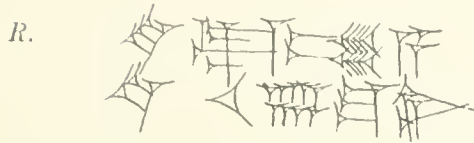
Case.

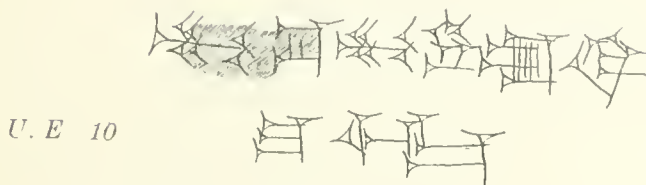
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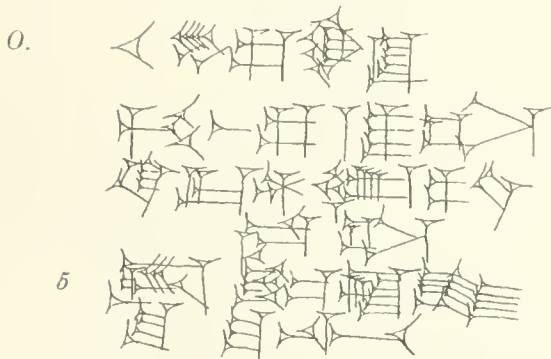

23

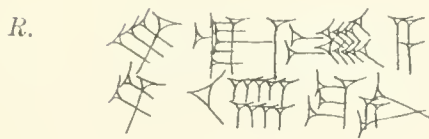
O. 
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R. 

U. E. 10 

24

O. 
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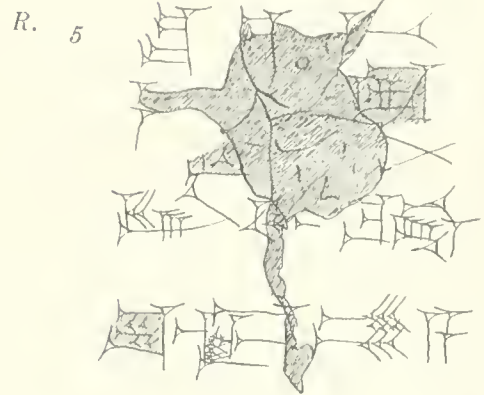
R. 

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Pl. 12

25

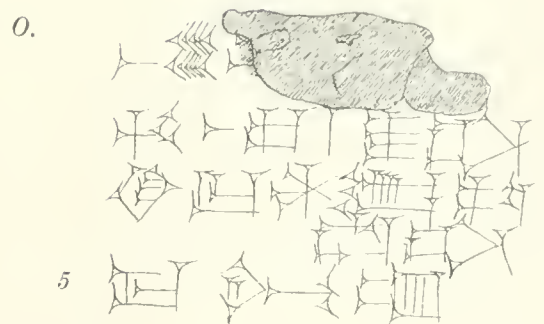

O. 

R. 5 

U. E. 10 

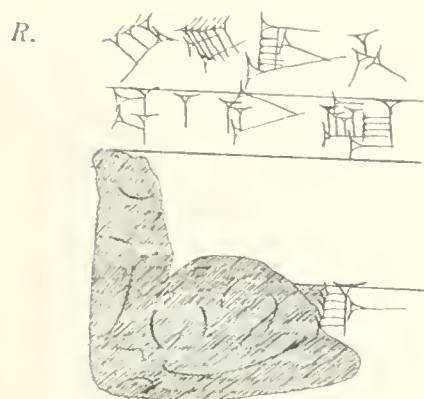
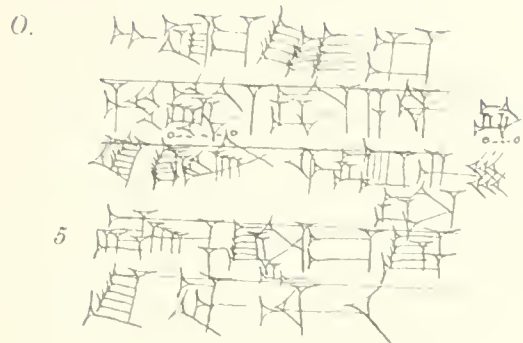
L. E. 

26

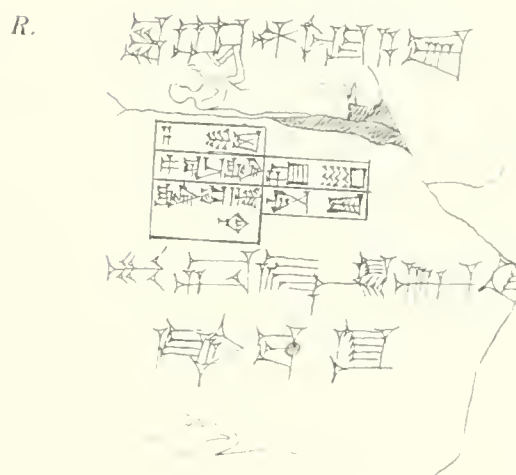
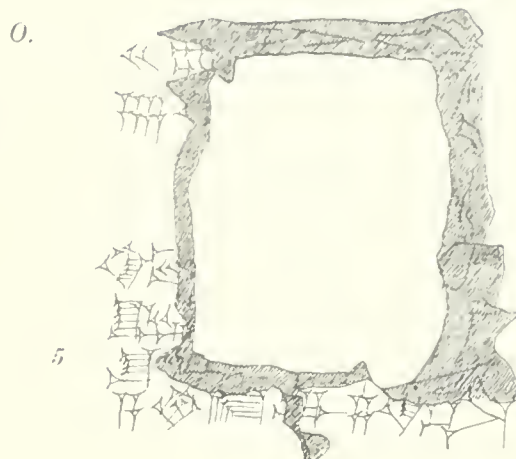
O. 
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U. E. 

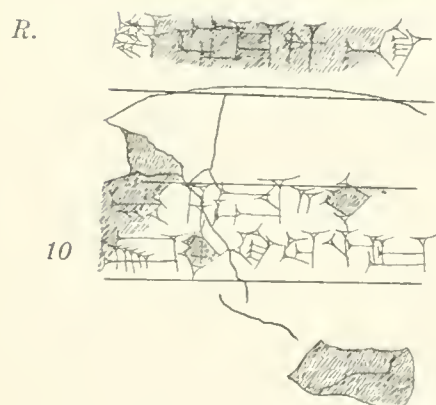
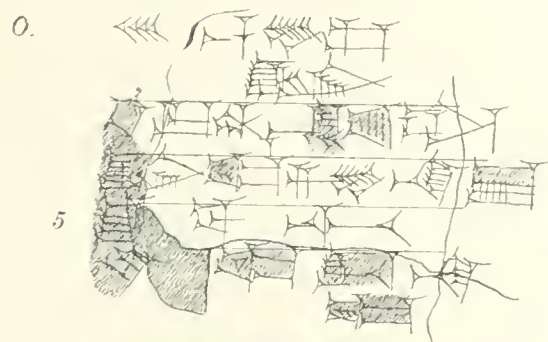
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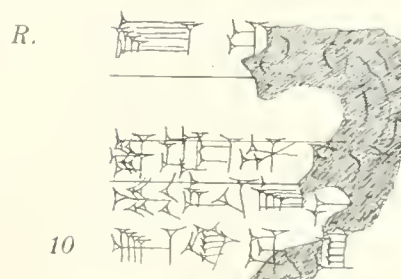
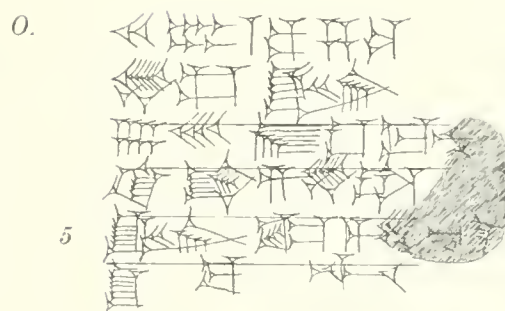
32




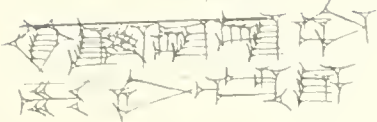
34




33

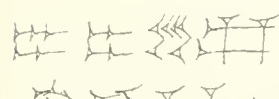




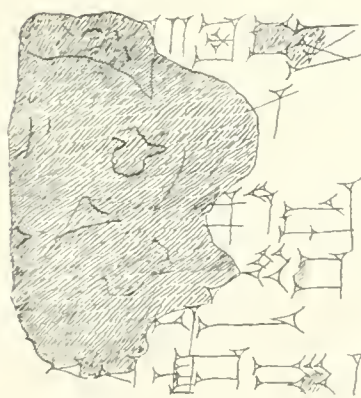
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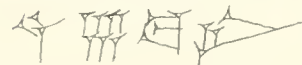
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R. 5 

37

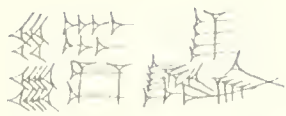

O. 



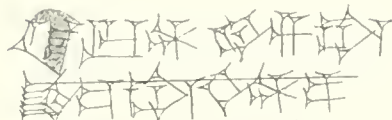
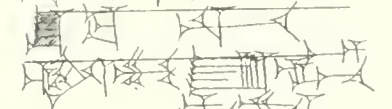
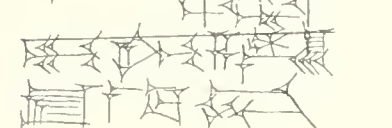
R. 

U. E. 

L. E. 

36



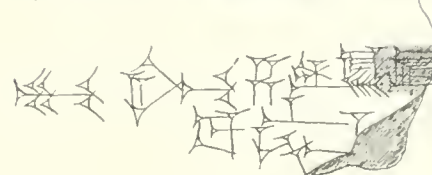
O. 


R. 



Case.

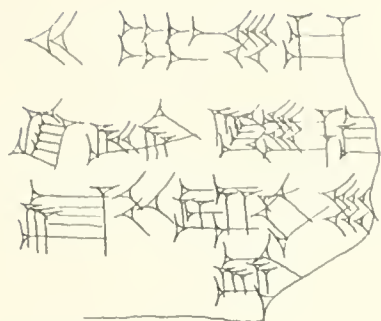
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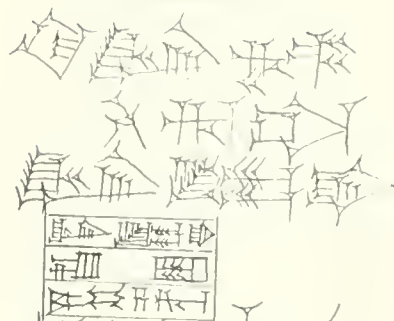
R. 



Continued

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R.



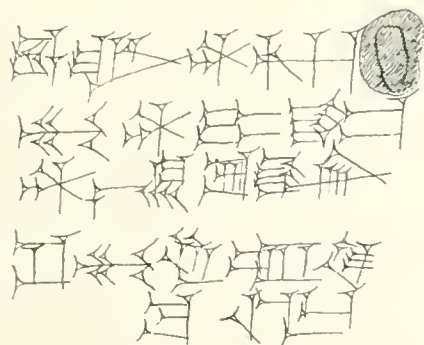
39

O.



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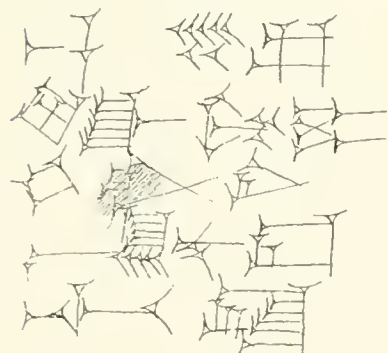
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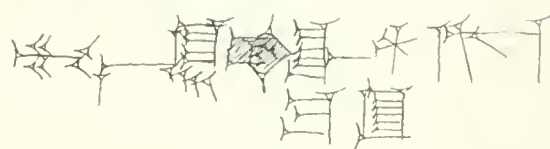
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O.



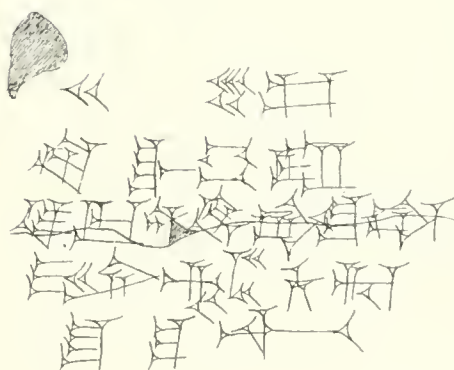
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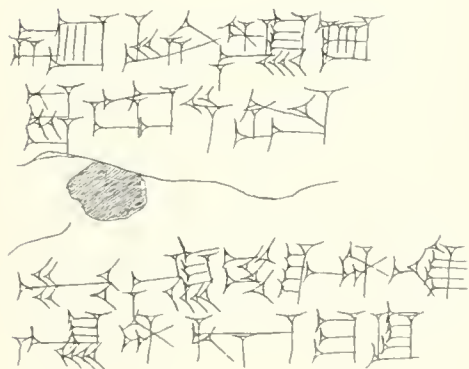
41

O.



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R.



42

O.



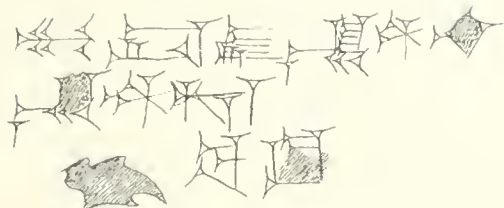
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R.

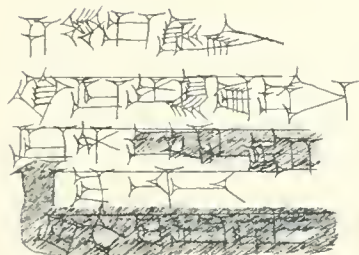


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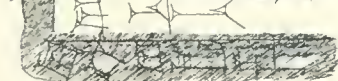


43

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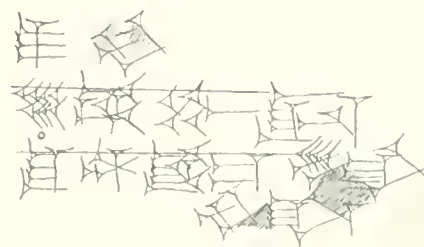


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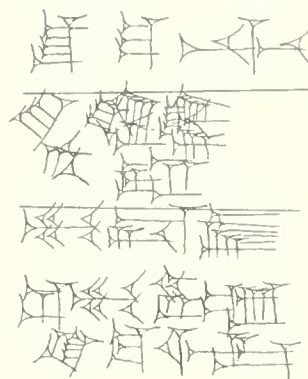


44

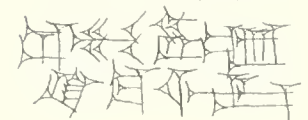
O.



R. 5

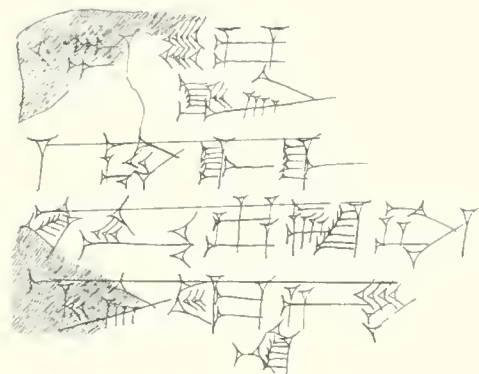


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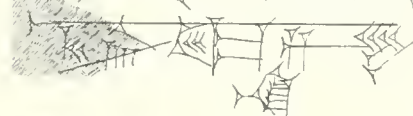


45

O.

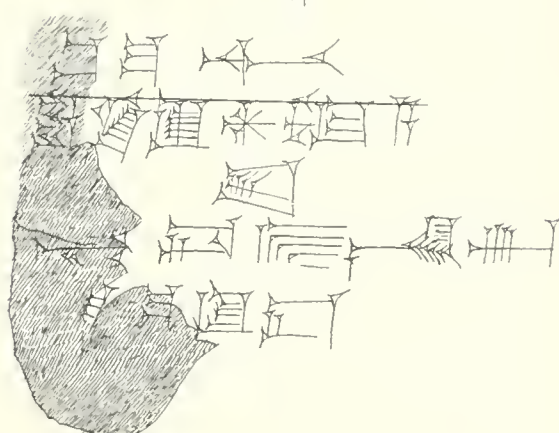


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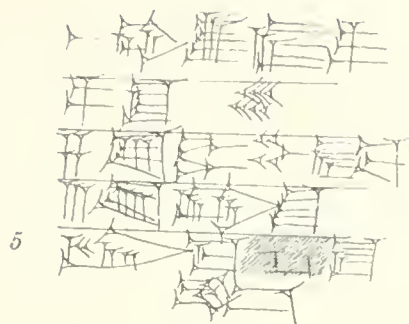


R.

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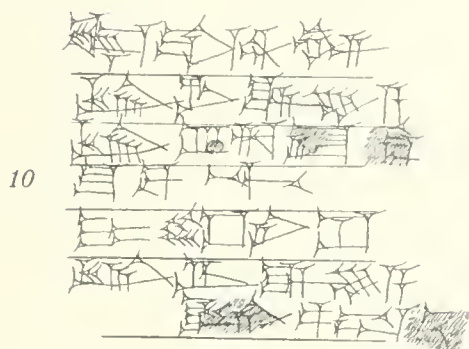


5

Variants of Case.

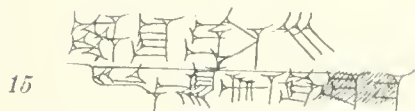


R.



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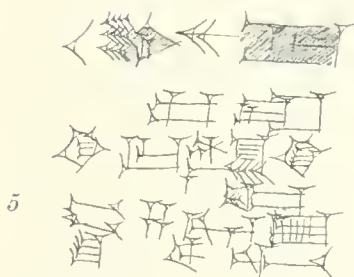
L. E.



15

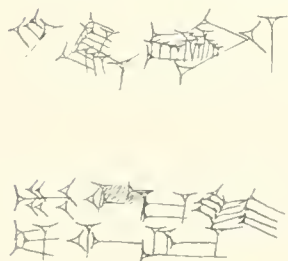
48

O.

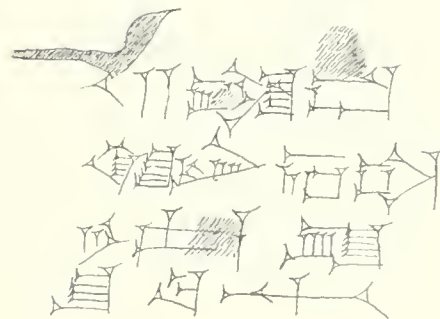


5

R.



O.



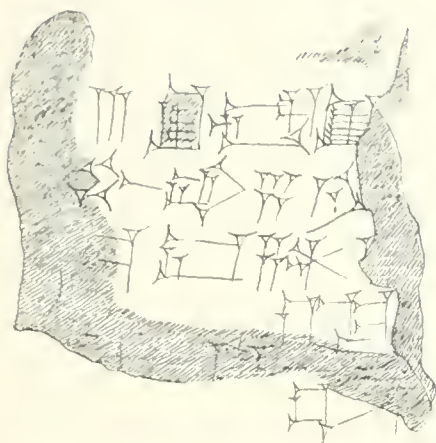
R. 5



47

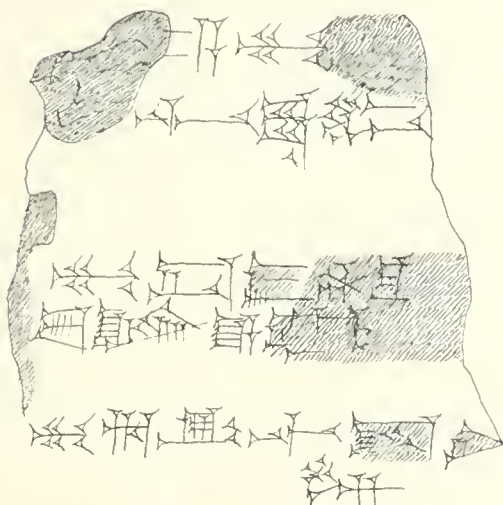
49

O.



5

R.



10

L. E.



50

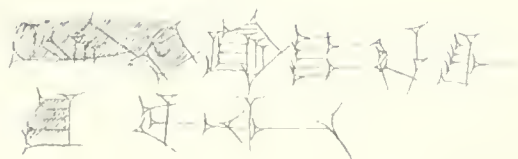
O.



5

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R.

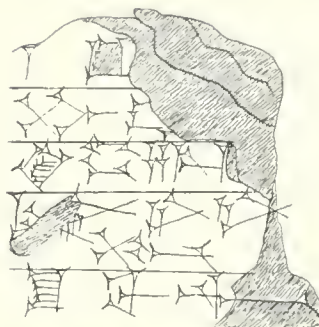


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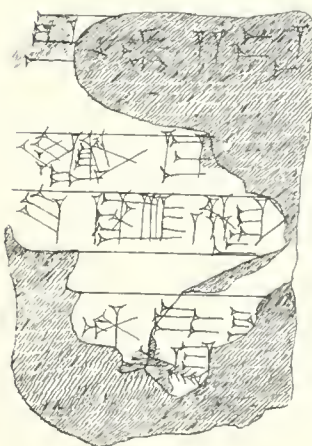
51

O.



5

R.



10

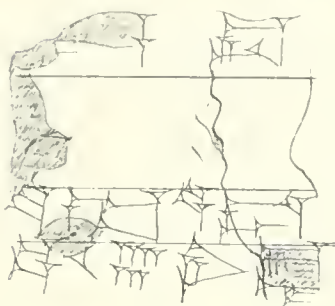
52

O.



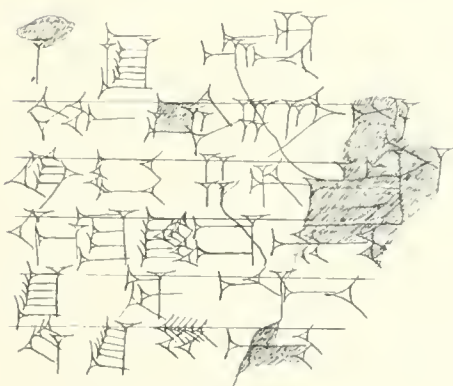
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R.



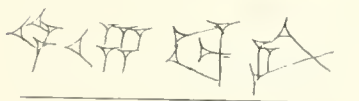
53

O.



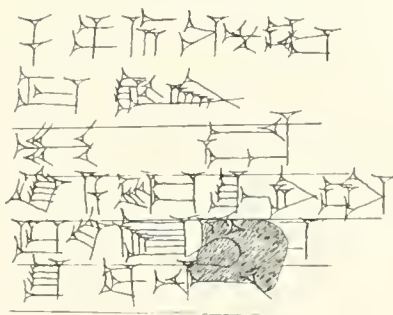
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R.



54

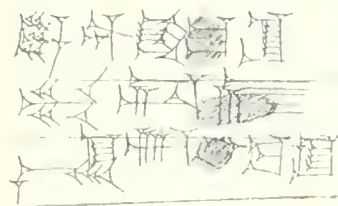
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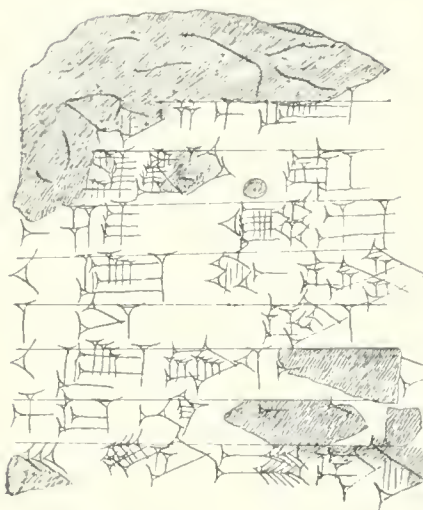
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R.



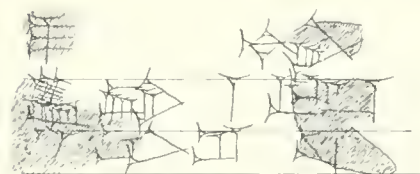
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O.



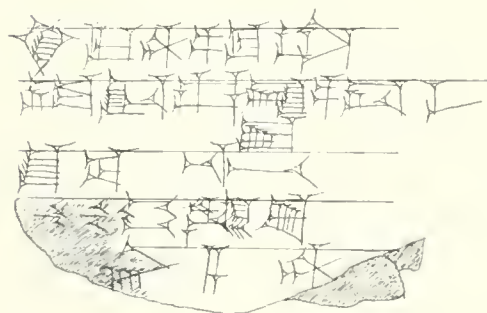
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R.



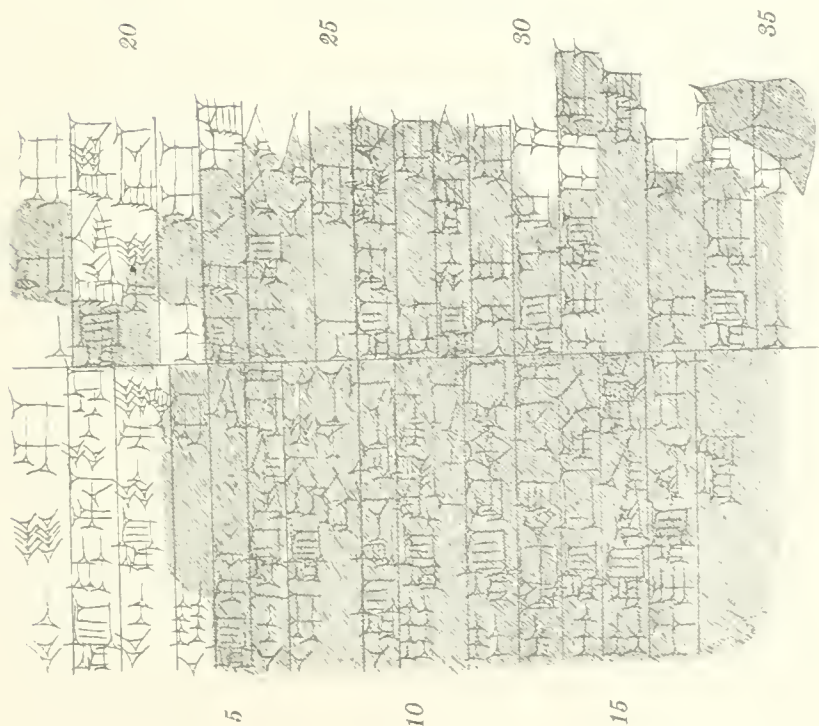
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15



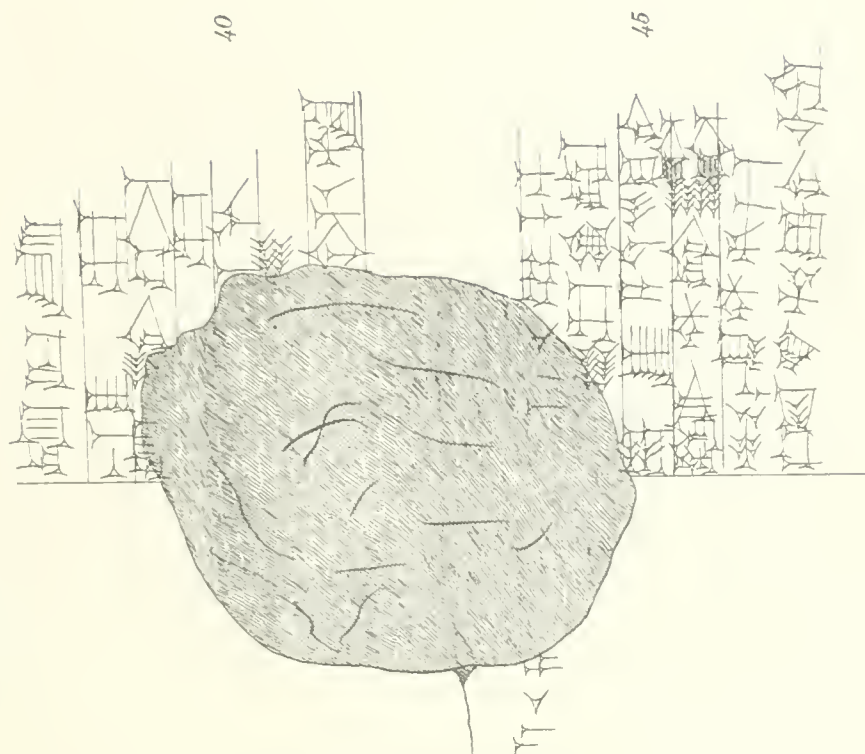
Col. I.

Col. II.



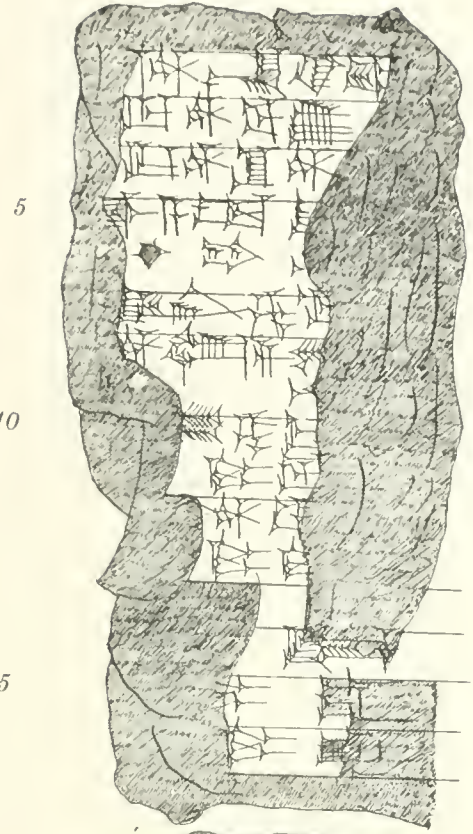
Col. IV.

Col. III.



57

0



5

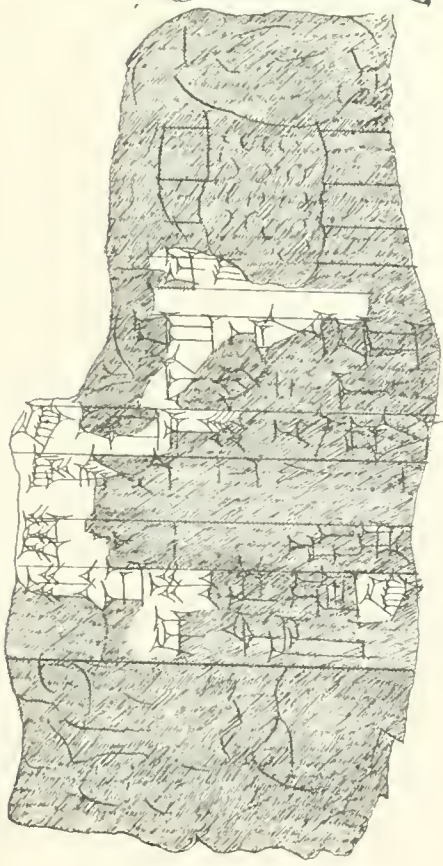
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15

R.

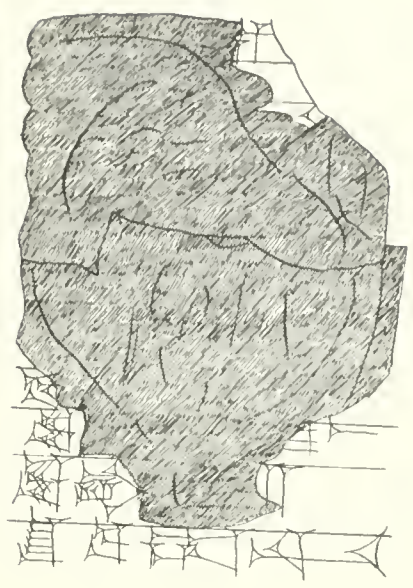
20

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58

0.

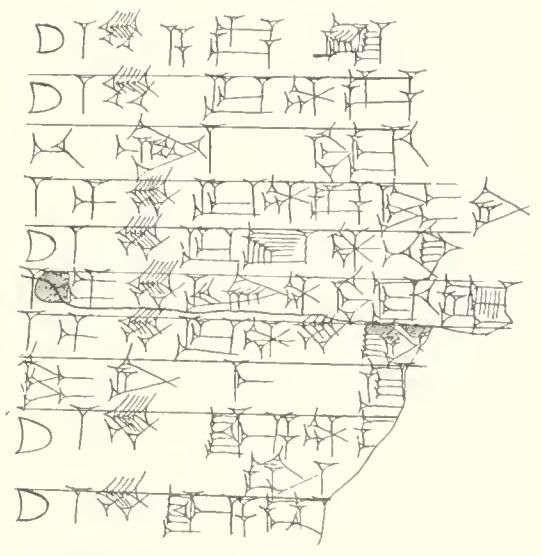


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R.

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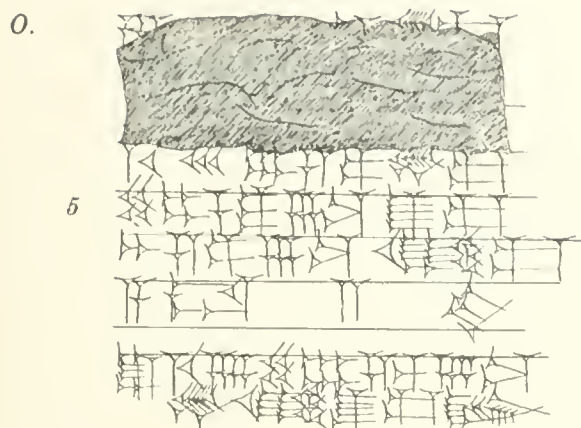
15



L. E.



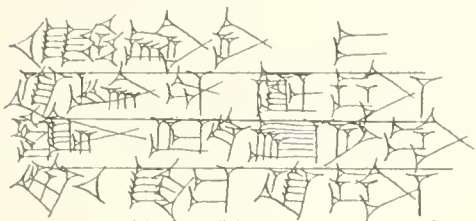
59



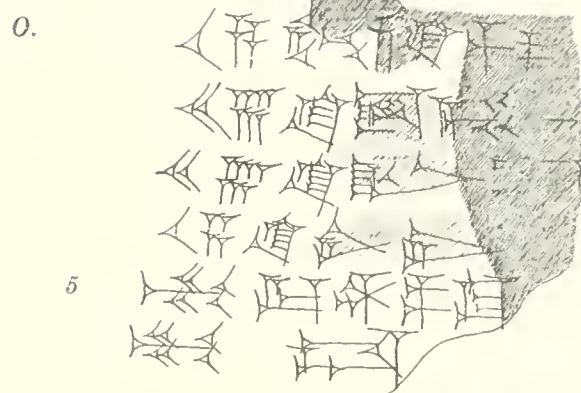
61



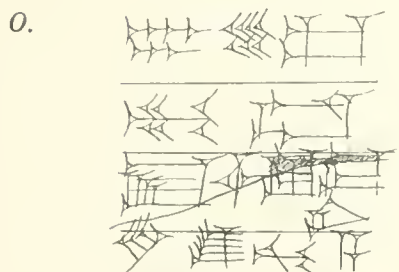
R. 10



62



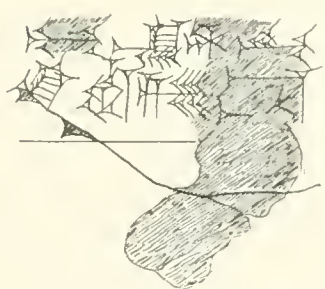
60



R.



R. 5



10

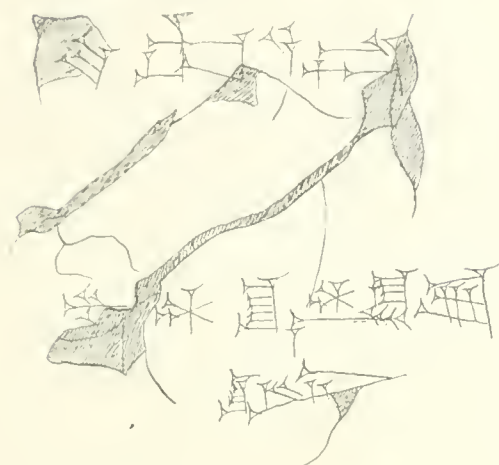


63

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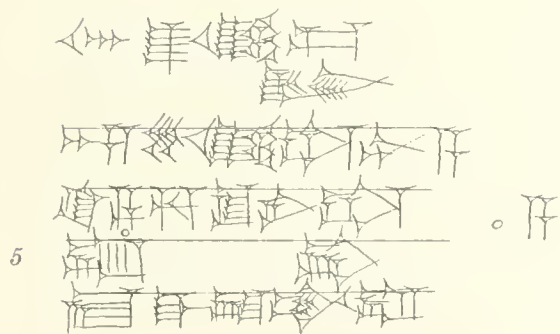


R.

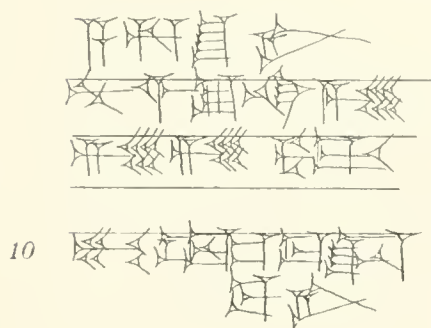


64

O.



R.

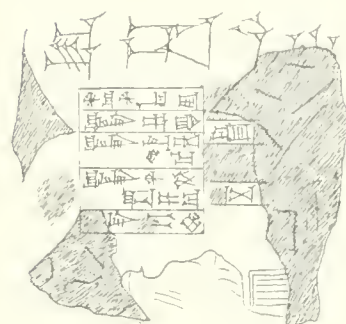


65

O.

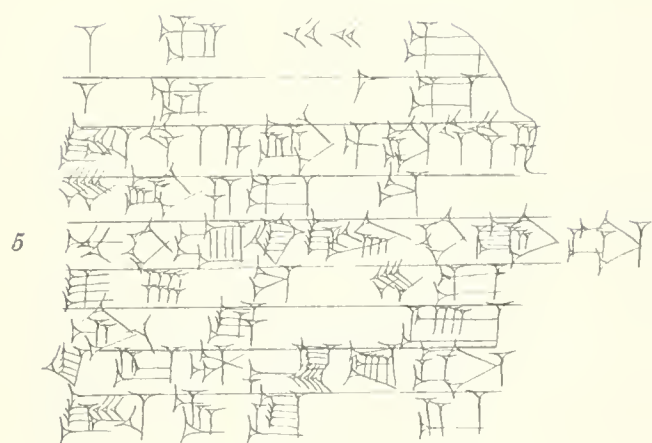


R. 5



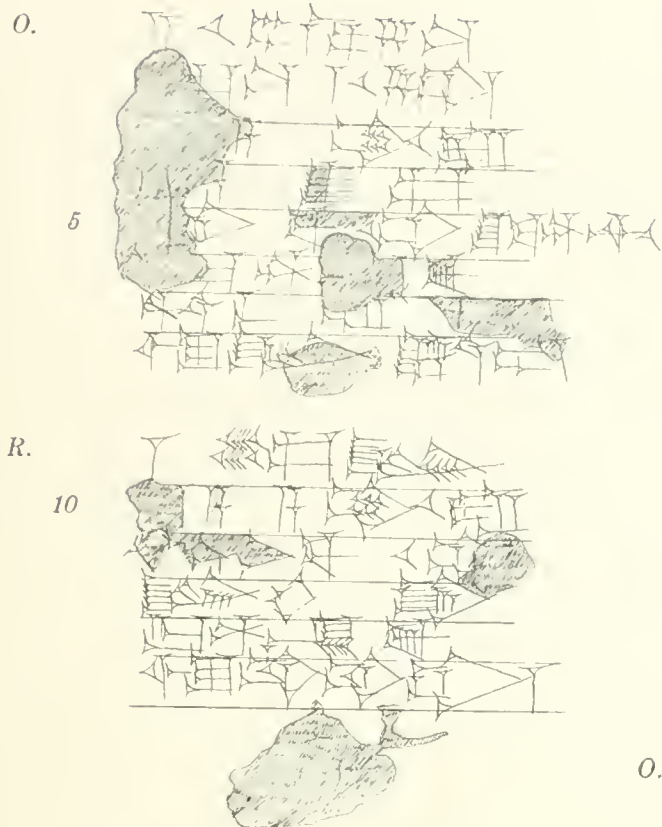
66

O.

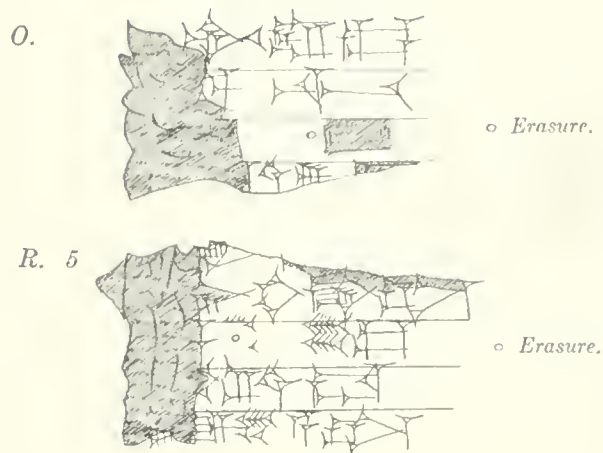


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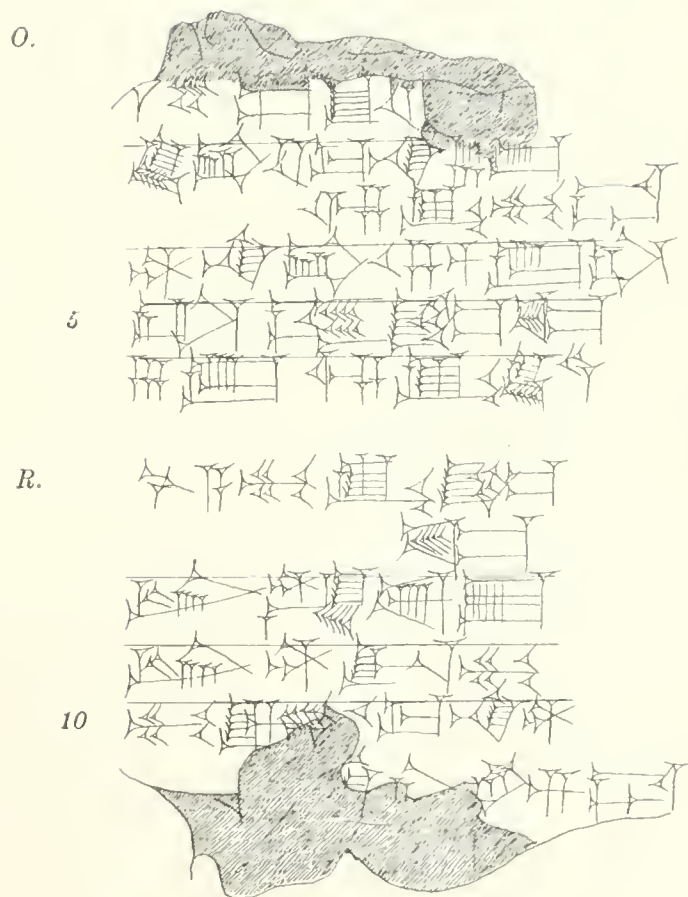
67



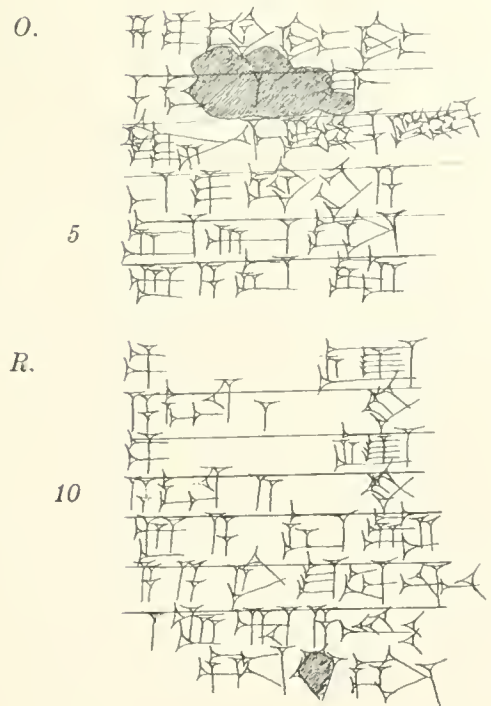
69



70



68



71

O.

5

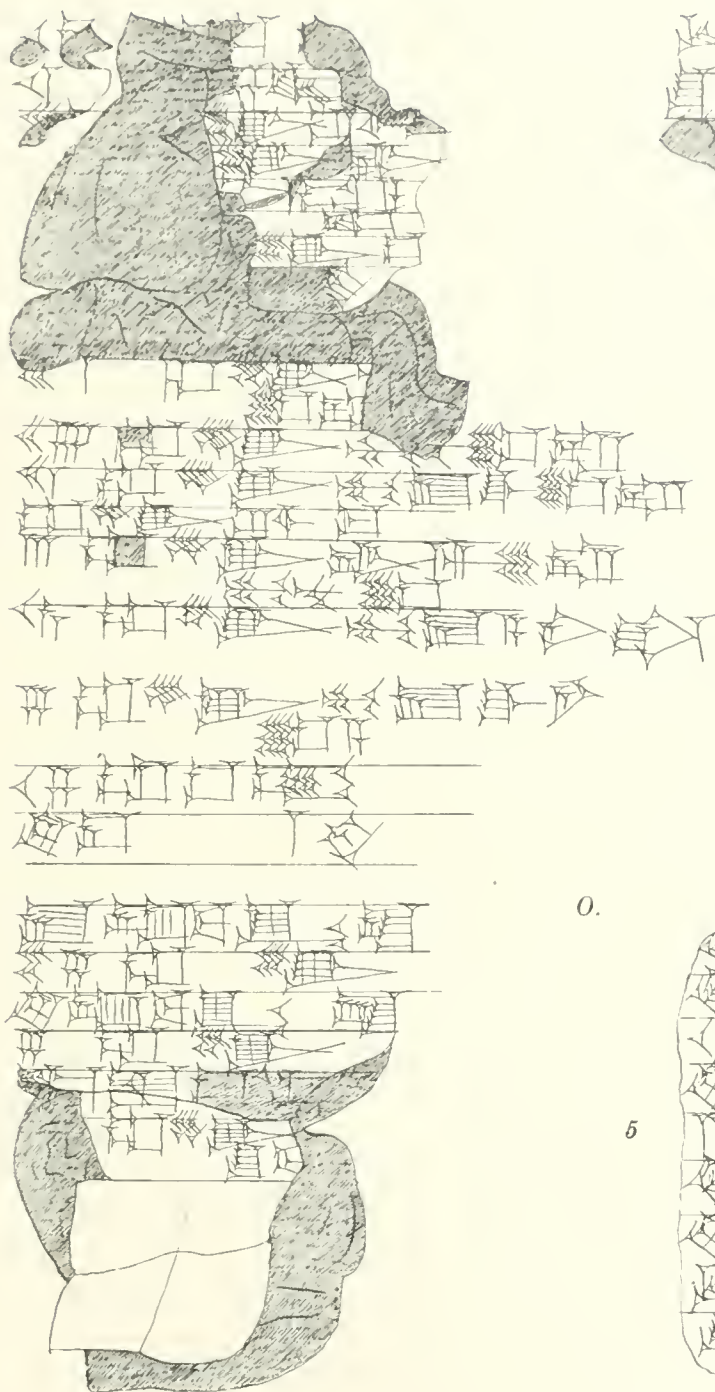
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15

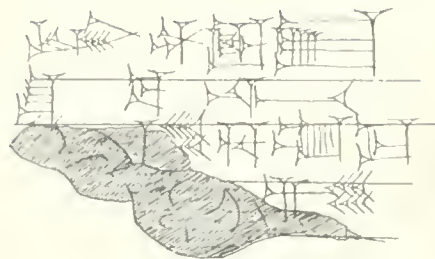
R.

20

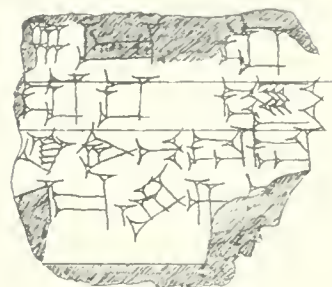
25



72



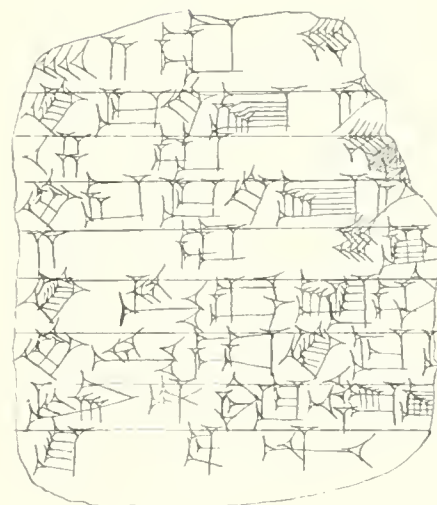
73

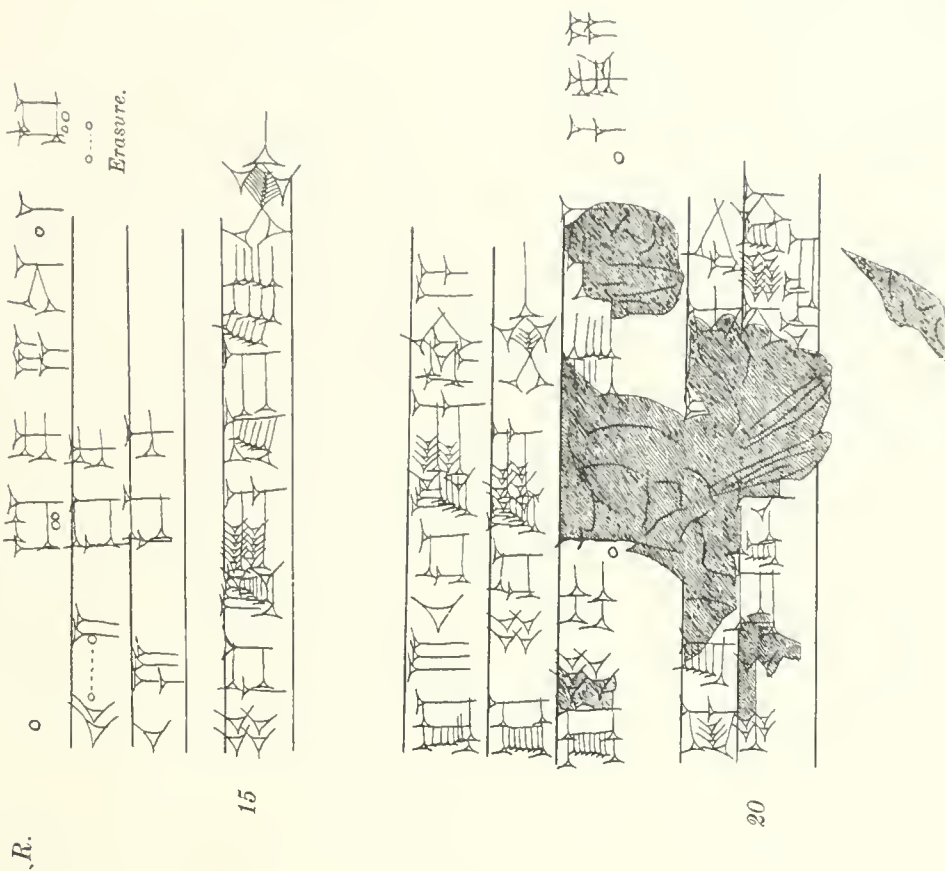
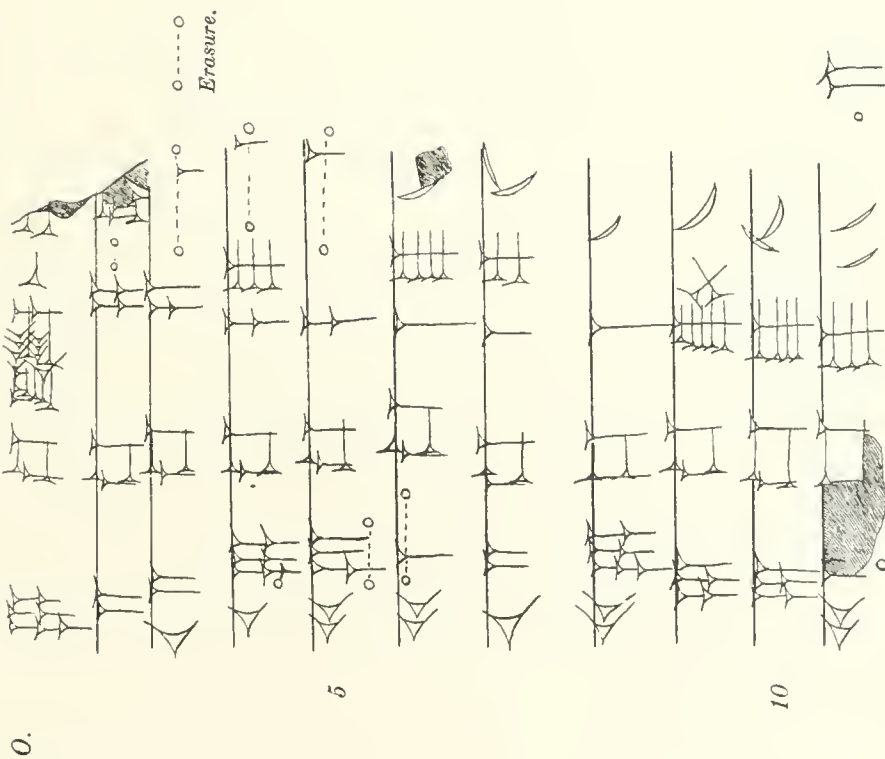


74

O.

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R.

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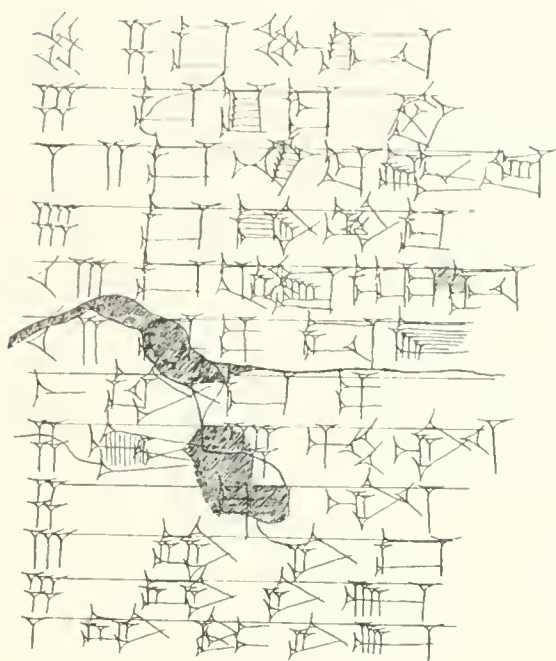
30

O-----O
Erasure.

U. E.

L. E.

0.



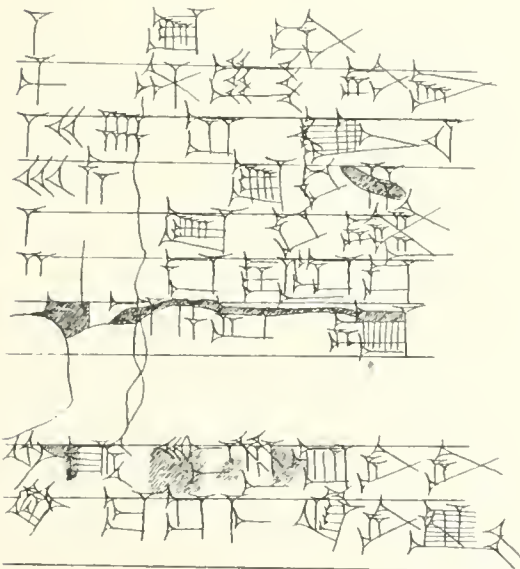
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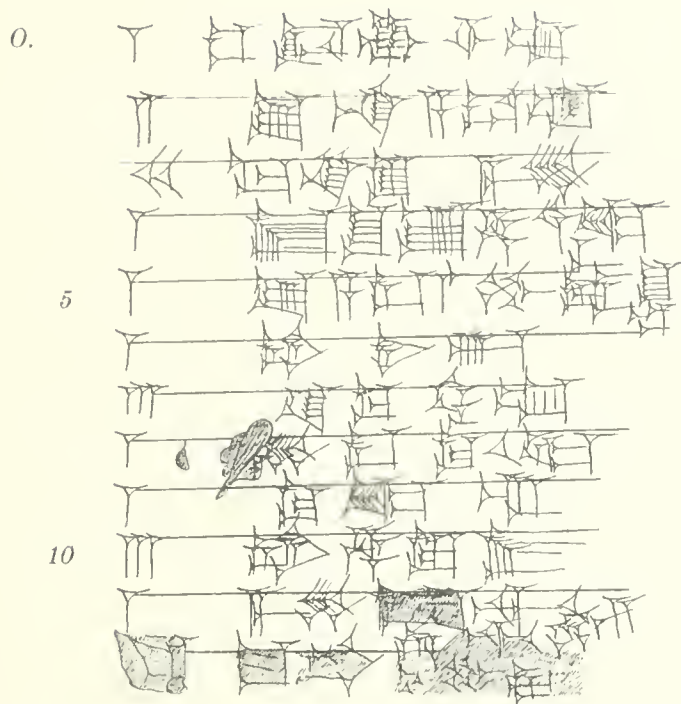
10

R.

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Lo. E.



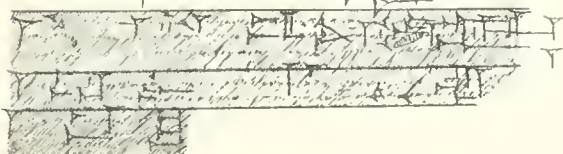
R.

15



o
Erasure.

20



o --- o

o --- o
Erasure.

o.

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15

A page of musical notation on ten staves. The notation is a complex system of rhythmic notation, featuring vertical stems and horizontal lines. The notation is arranged in a grid-like fashion, with each staff containing a series of vertical stems and horizontal lines. A large, stylized, abstract symbol is located at the bottom center of the page, resembling a large, stylized 'X' or a cross with a central circle. The symbol is composed of several overlapping shapes, including a large circle and several smaller circles and lines. The overall appearance is that of a page from a musical score or a manuscript, with a focus on rhythmic notation and a large, abstract symbol at the bottom.

五

R.

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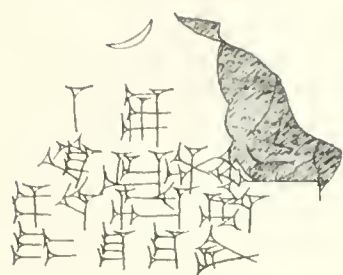
35

Insert here

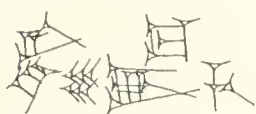


80

O.

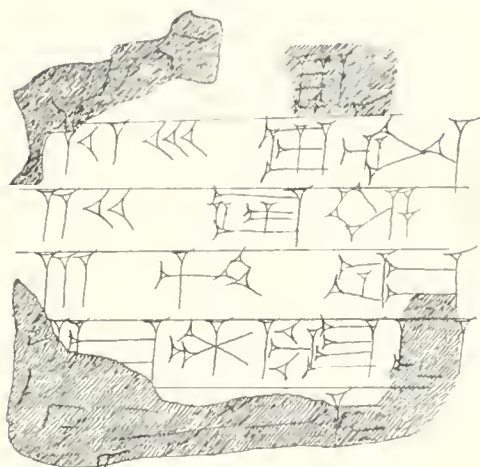


R. 5



82

O.



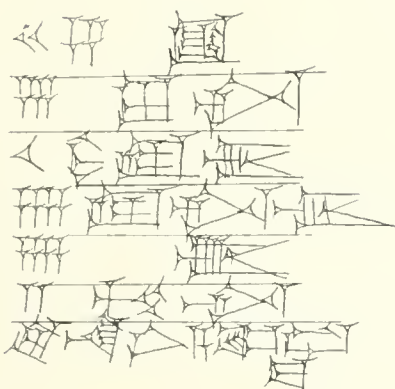
5

R.



81

O.

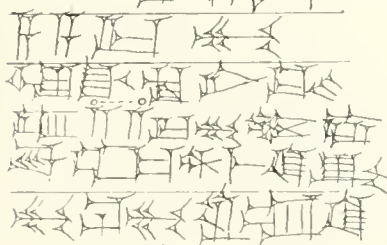


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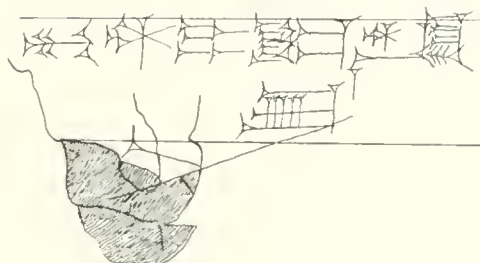
R.



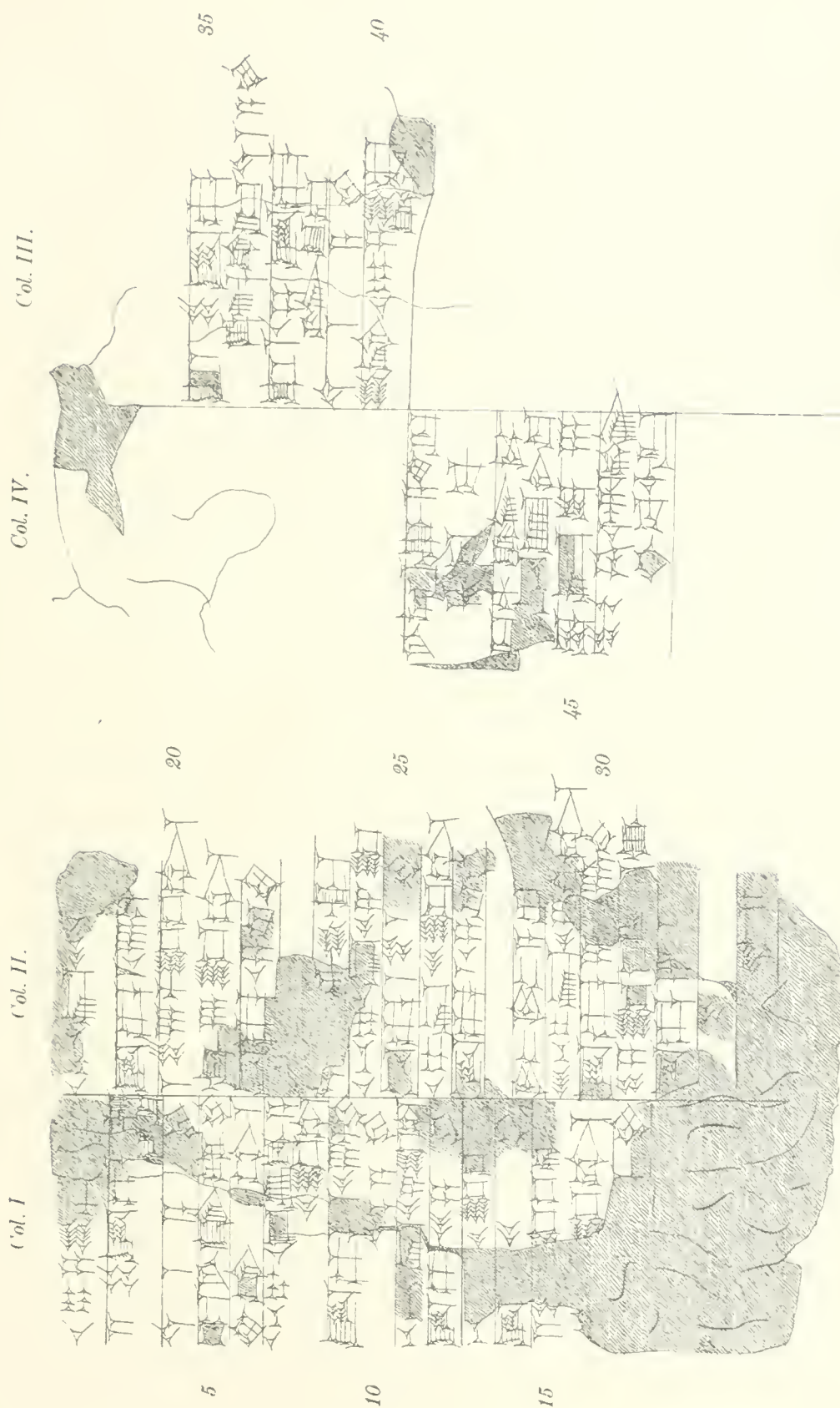
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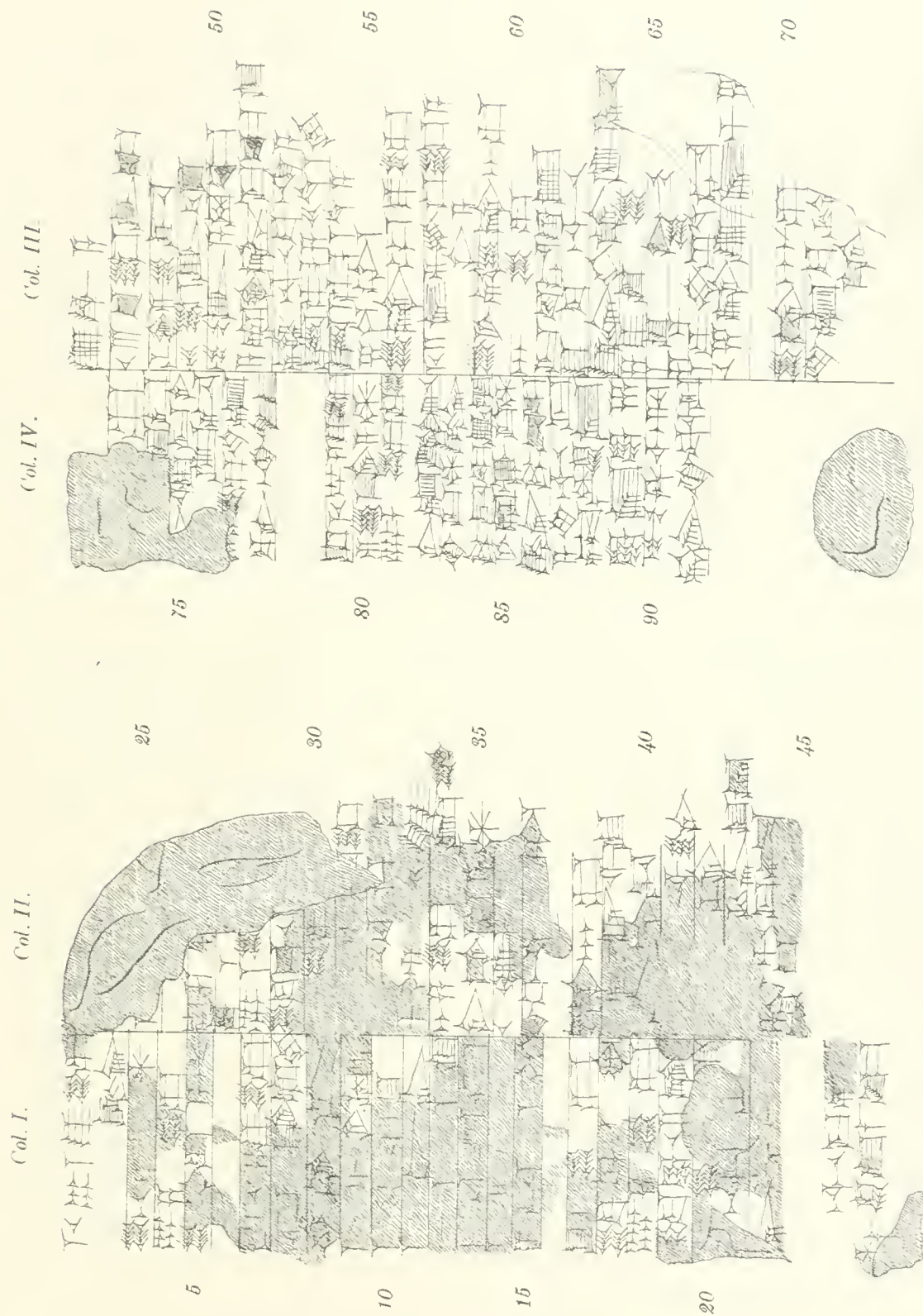


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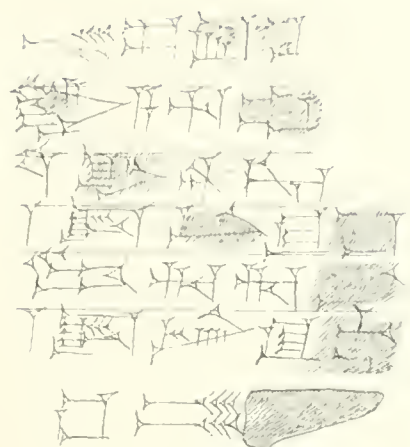
11 12





85

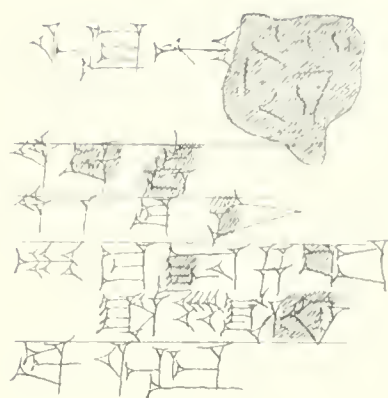
O.



5

Lo. E.

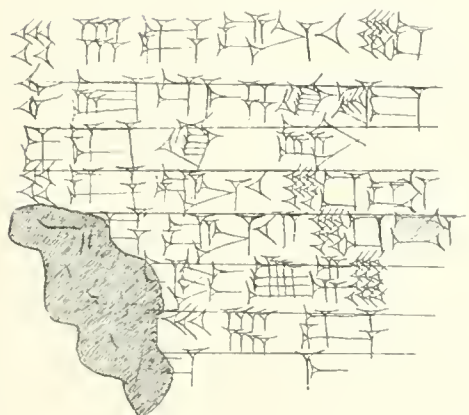
R.



10

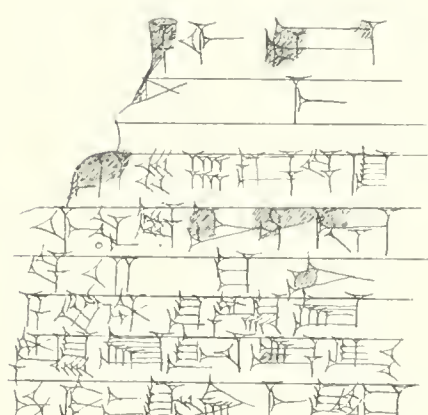
86

O.



5

R.



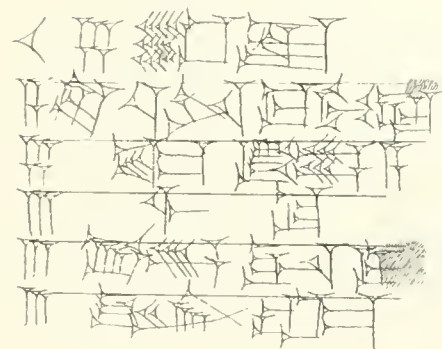
10

15

Horizontal wedge mistake of scribe.

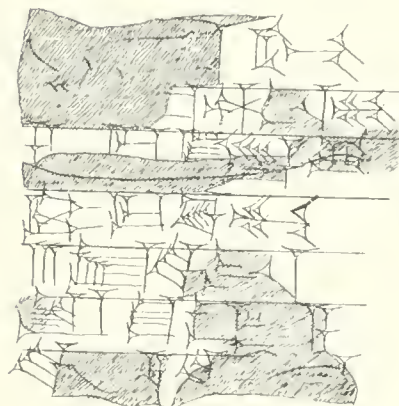
87

O.

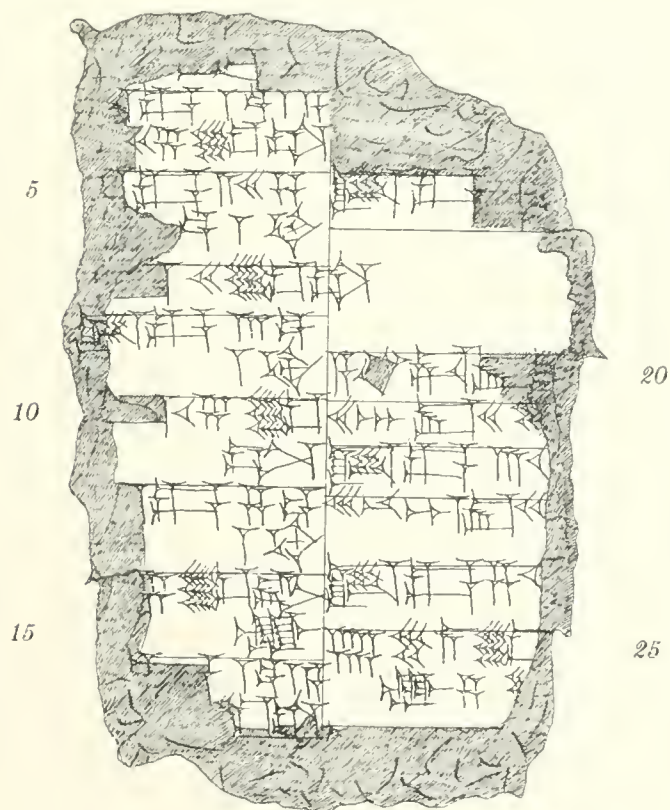
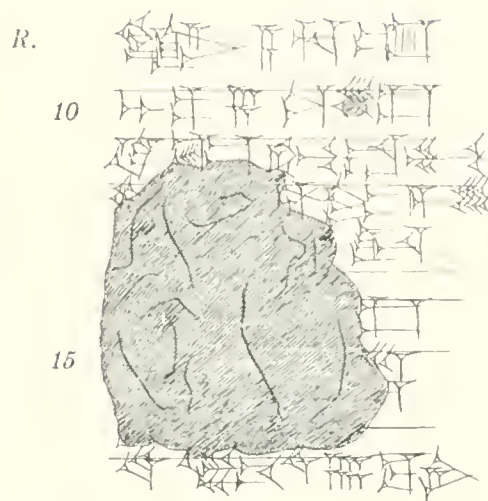
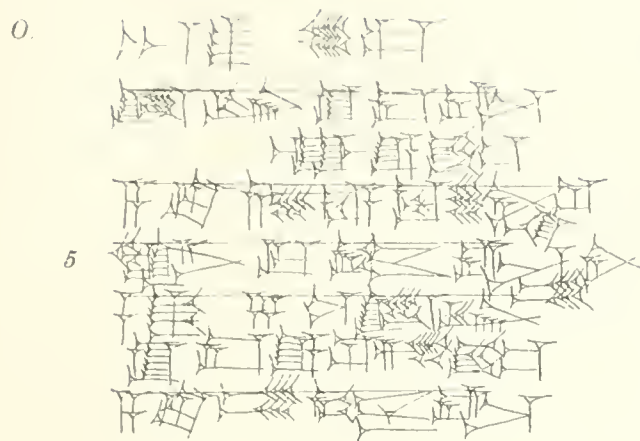


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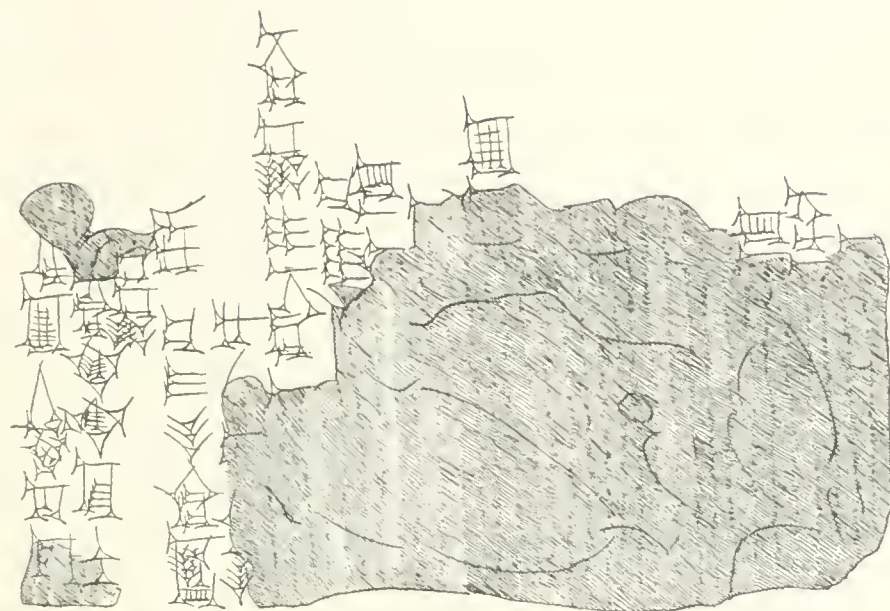
R.



10



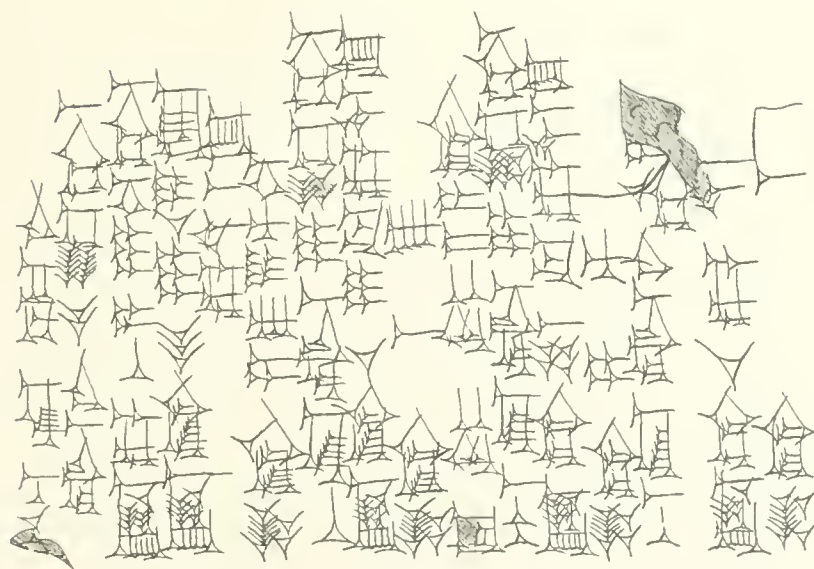
90



R.

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O.

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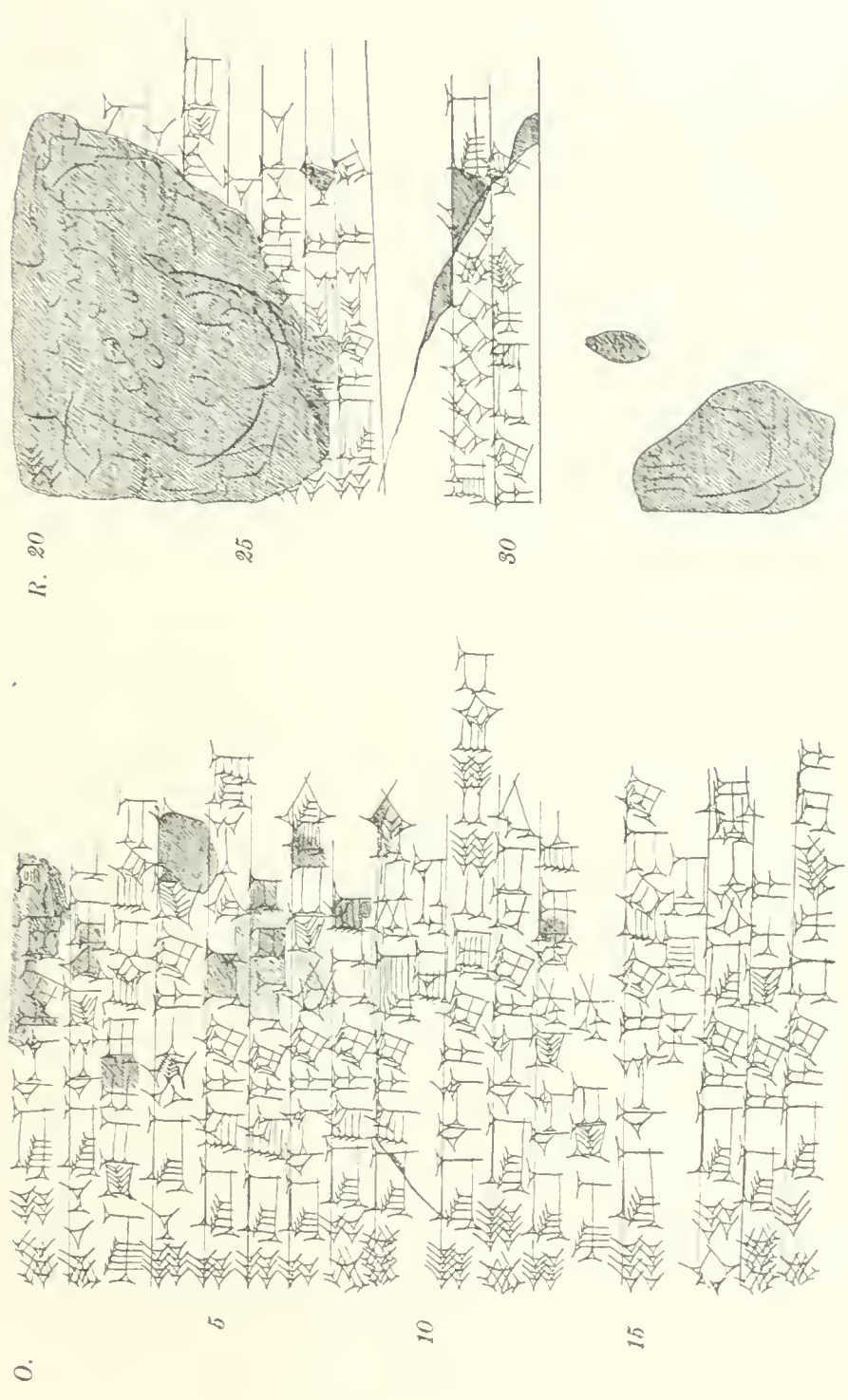
10

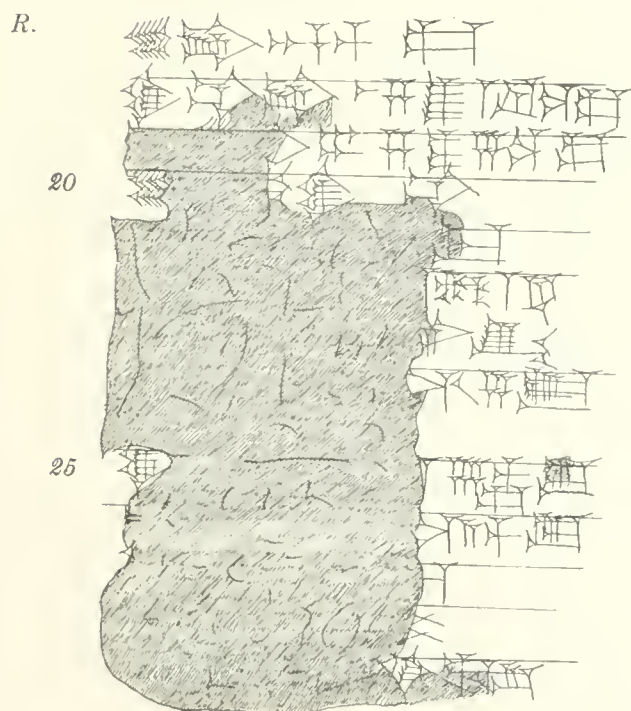
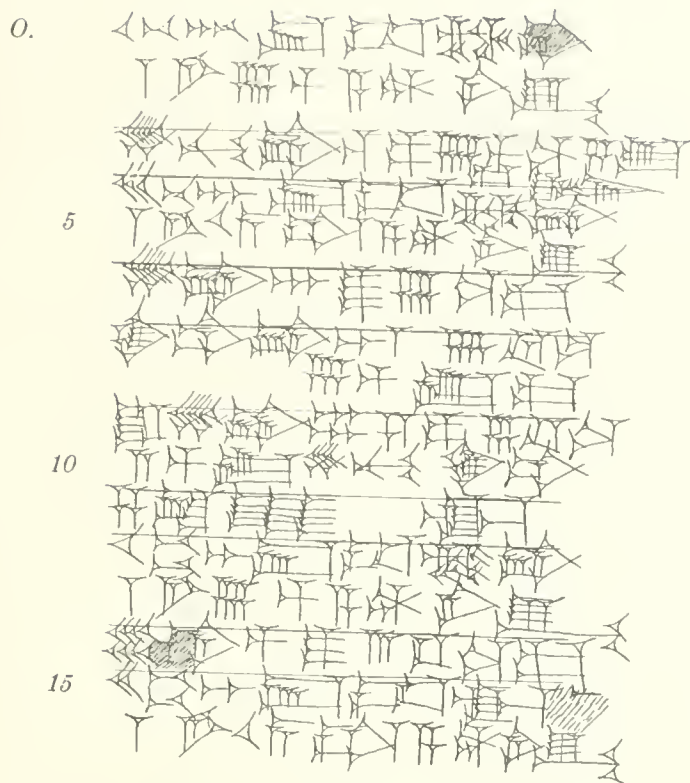
15



L. E. 30

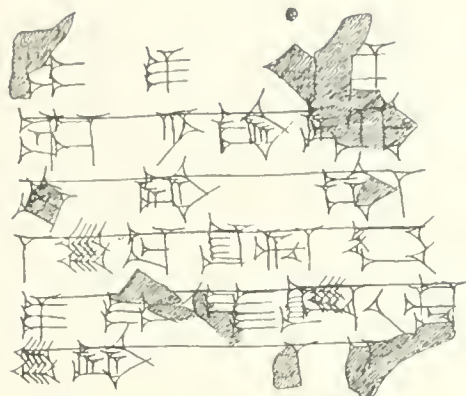
91



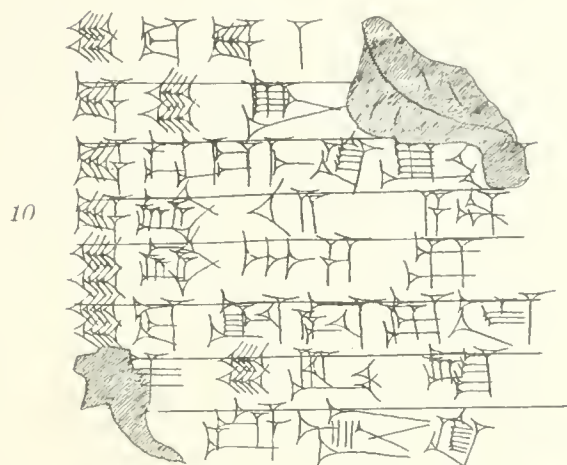


93

O.



R.

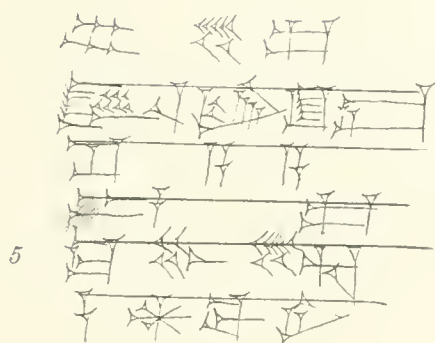


L. E. 15

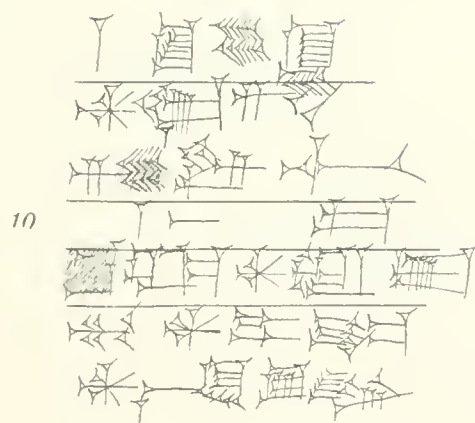


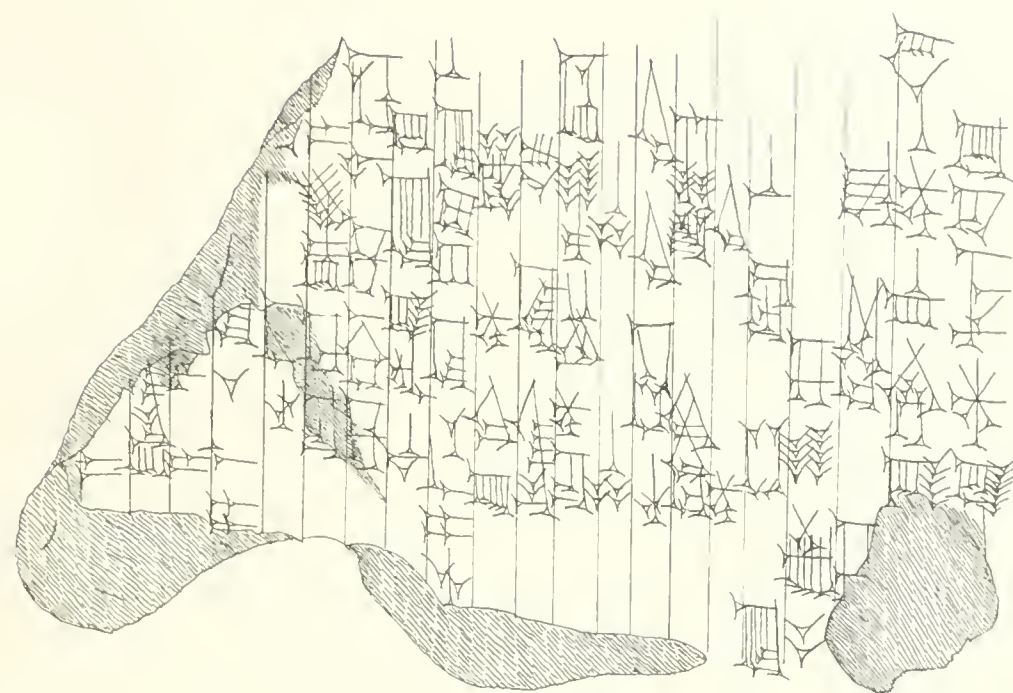
94

O.

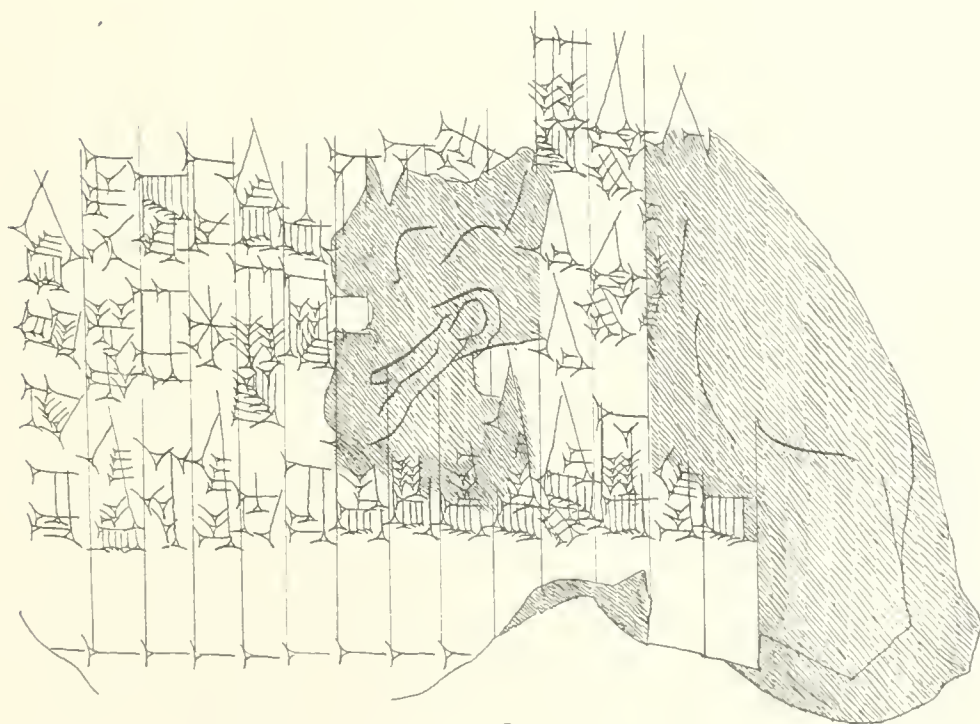


R.





R. 15 20 25 30 35



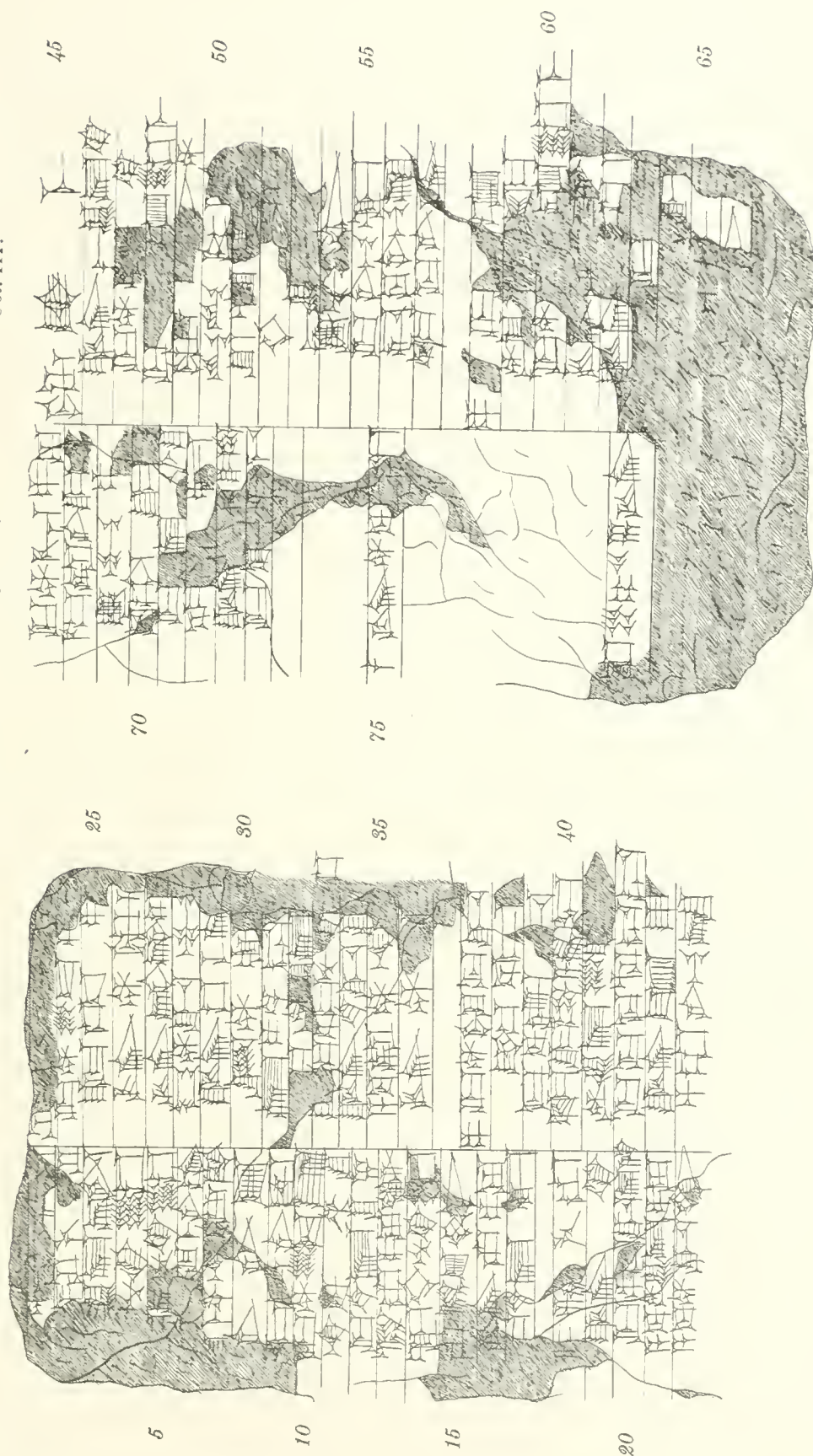
O. 5 10

Col. I.

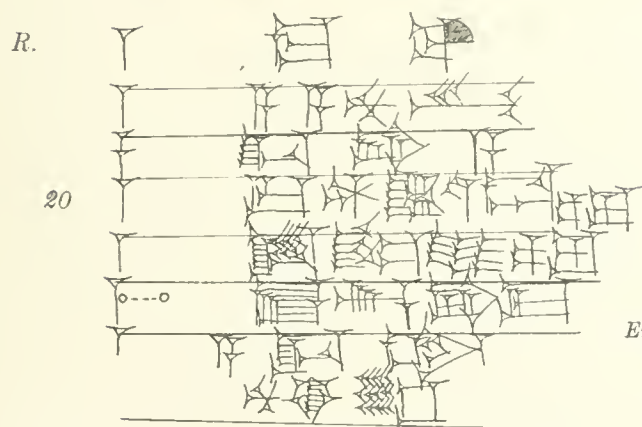
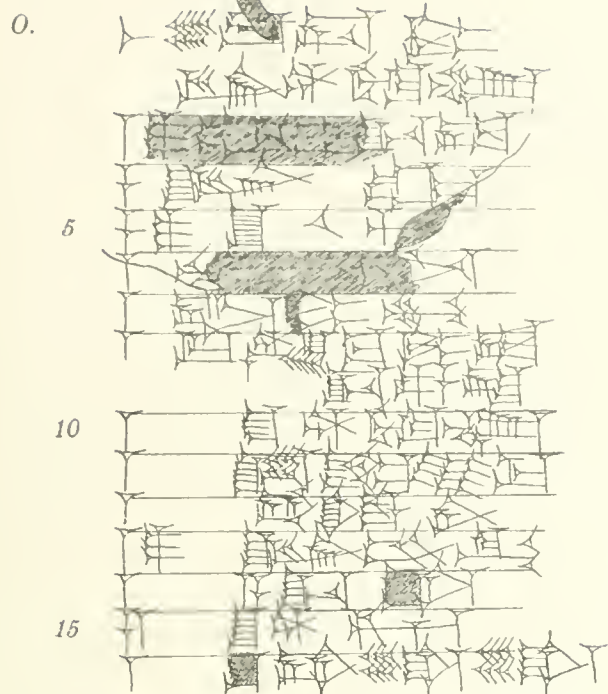
Col. II.

Col. IV.

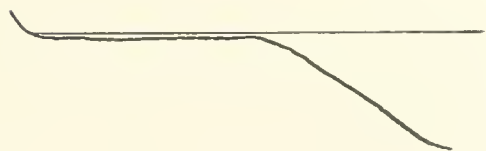
Col. III.



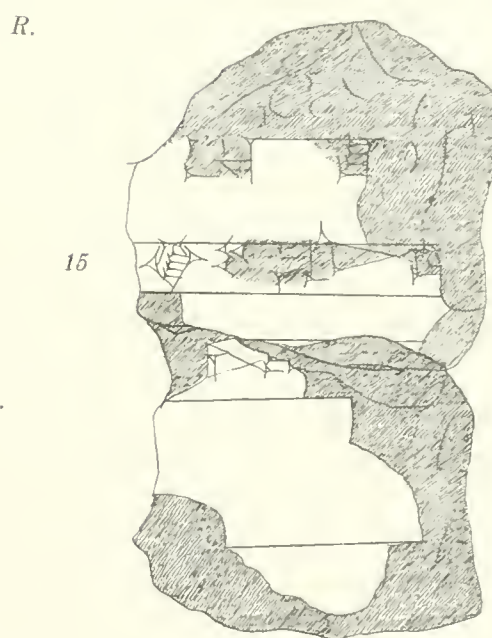
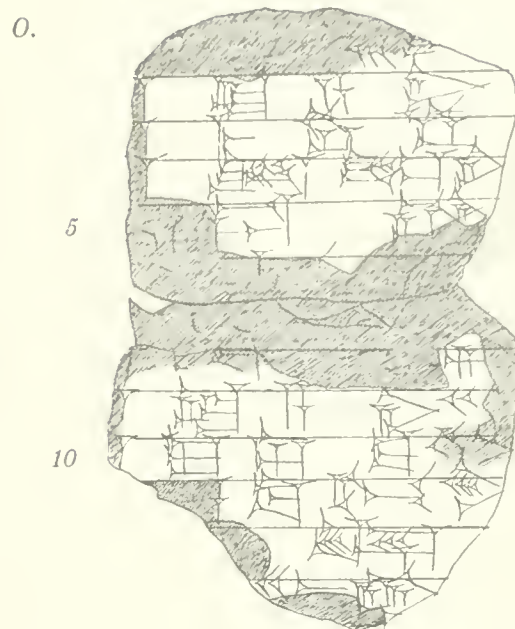
97



Erasure.

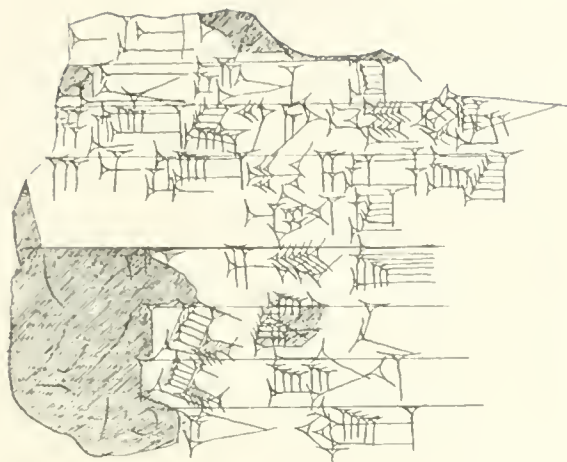


98



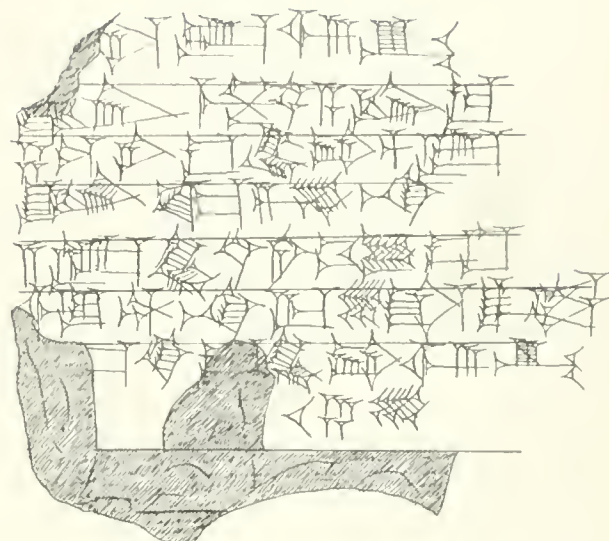
O.

5



R. 10

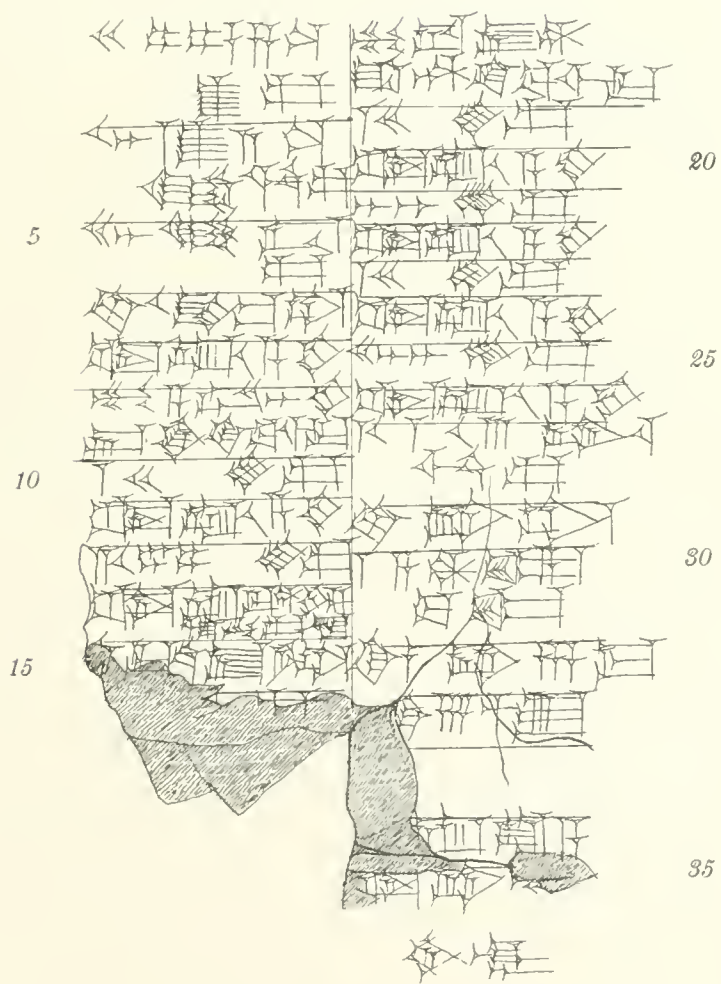
15



100

Col. I.

Col. II.



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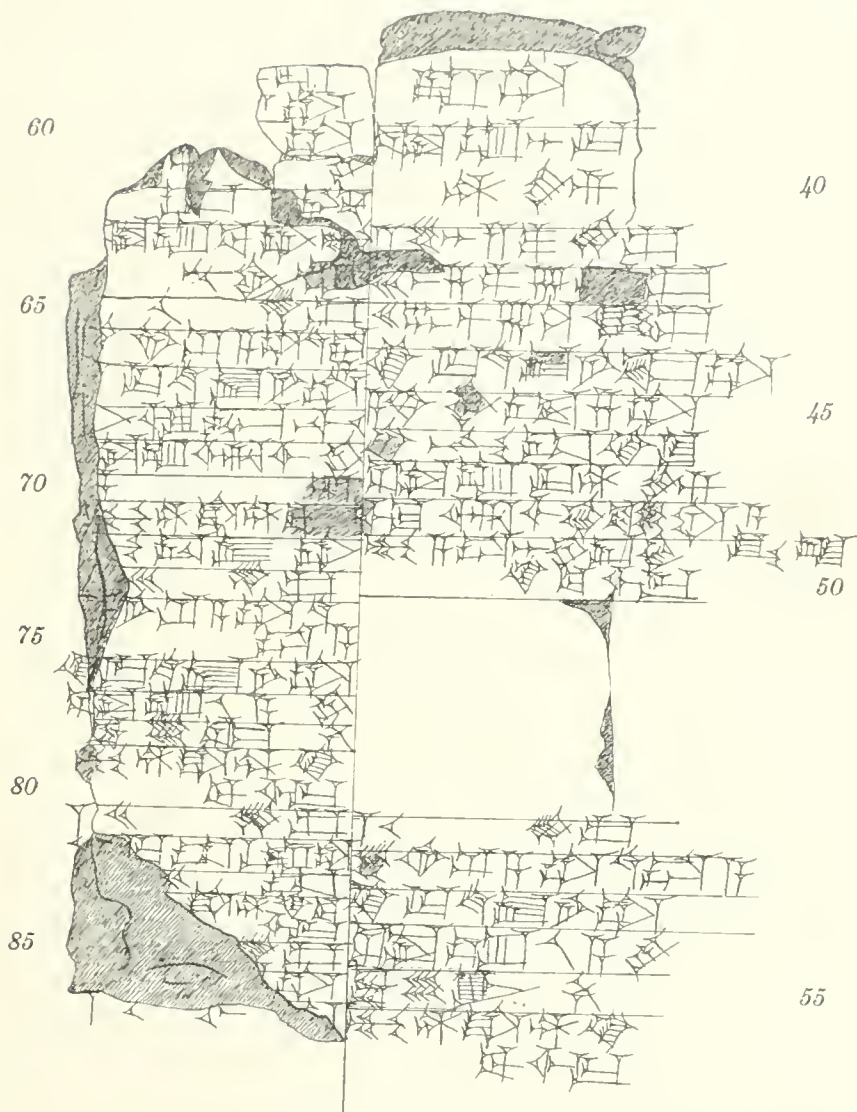
35

100

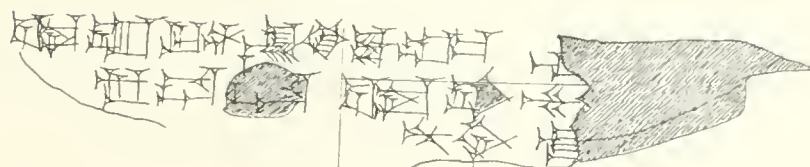
Continued

Col. IV.

Col. III.



L. E.

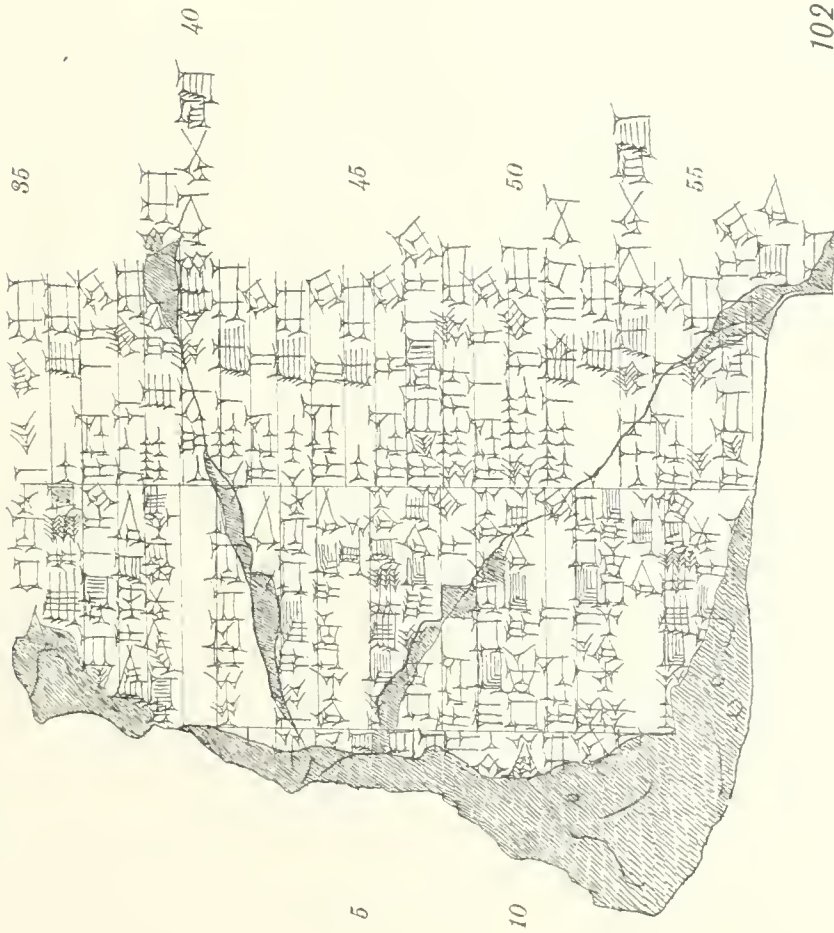


90

Col. I

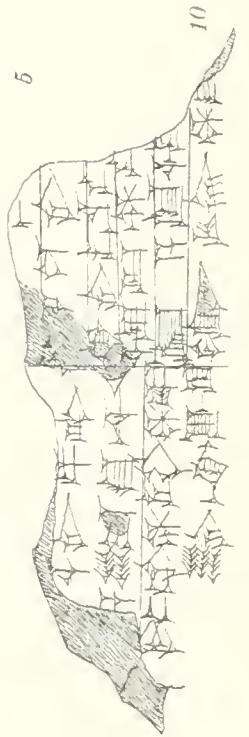
Col. II.

Col. III.

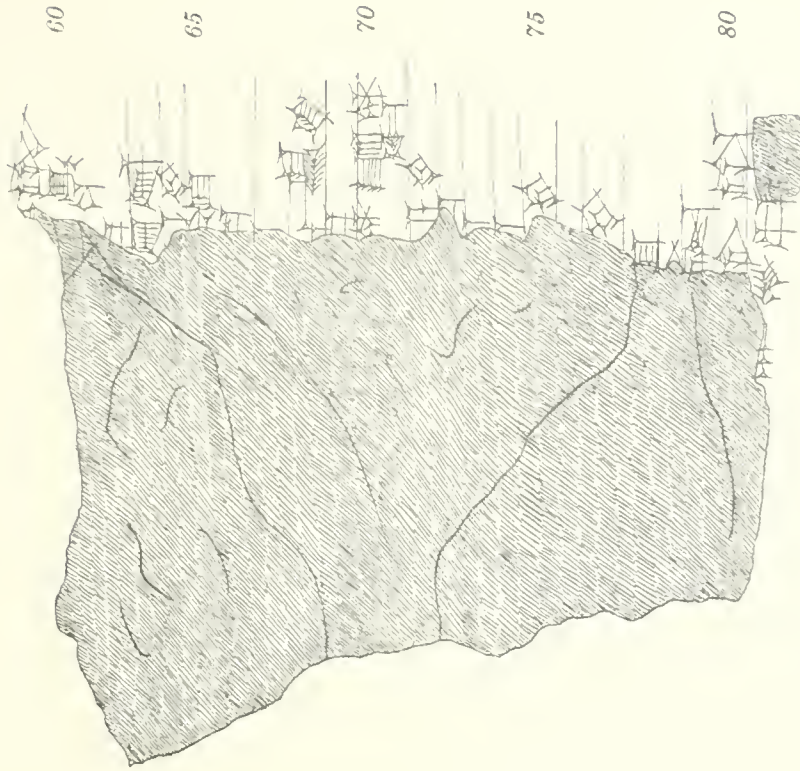


Col. I.

Col. II.



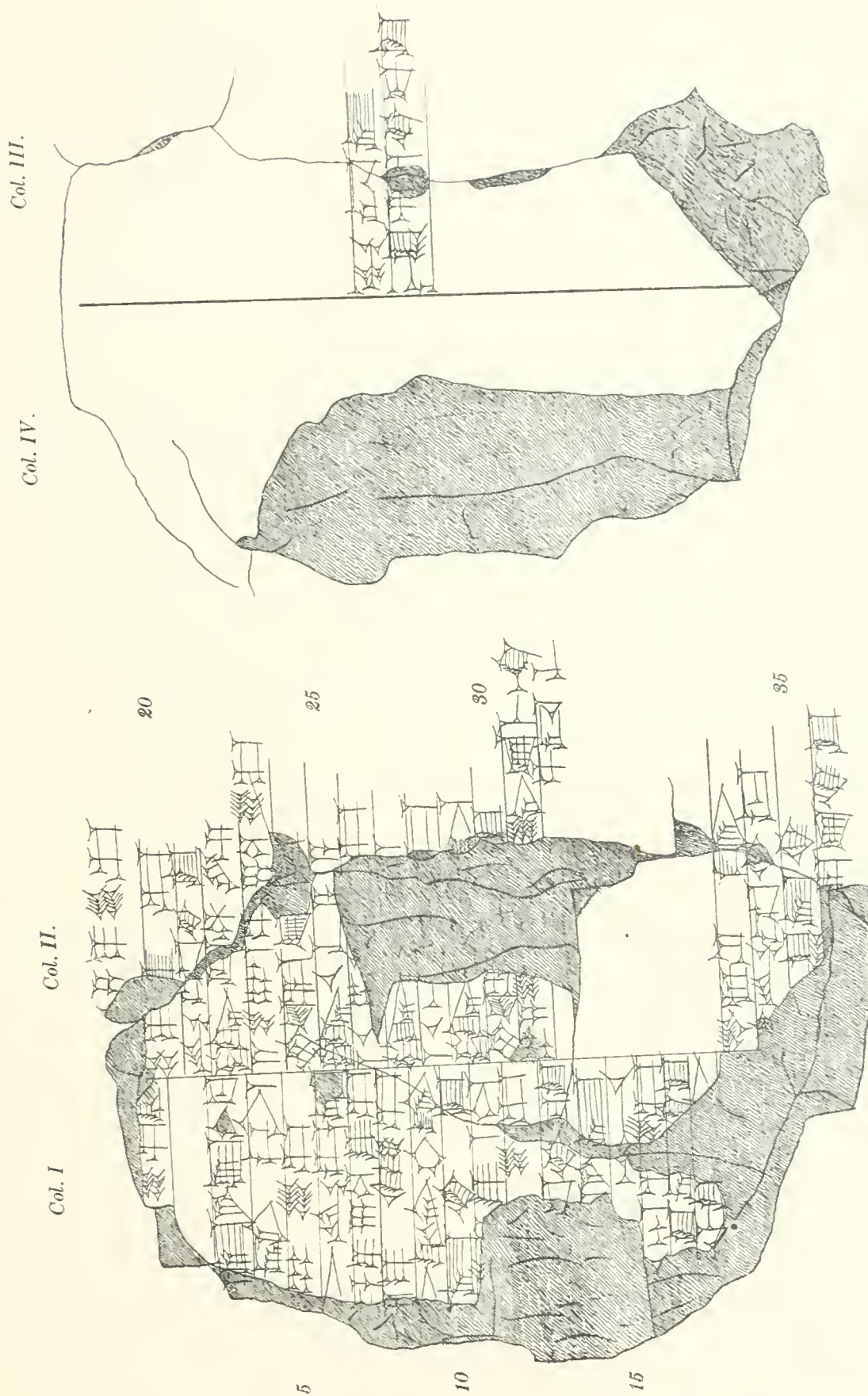
Col. IV.



Col. IV.

Col. III.

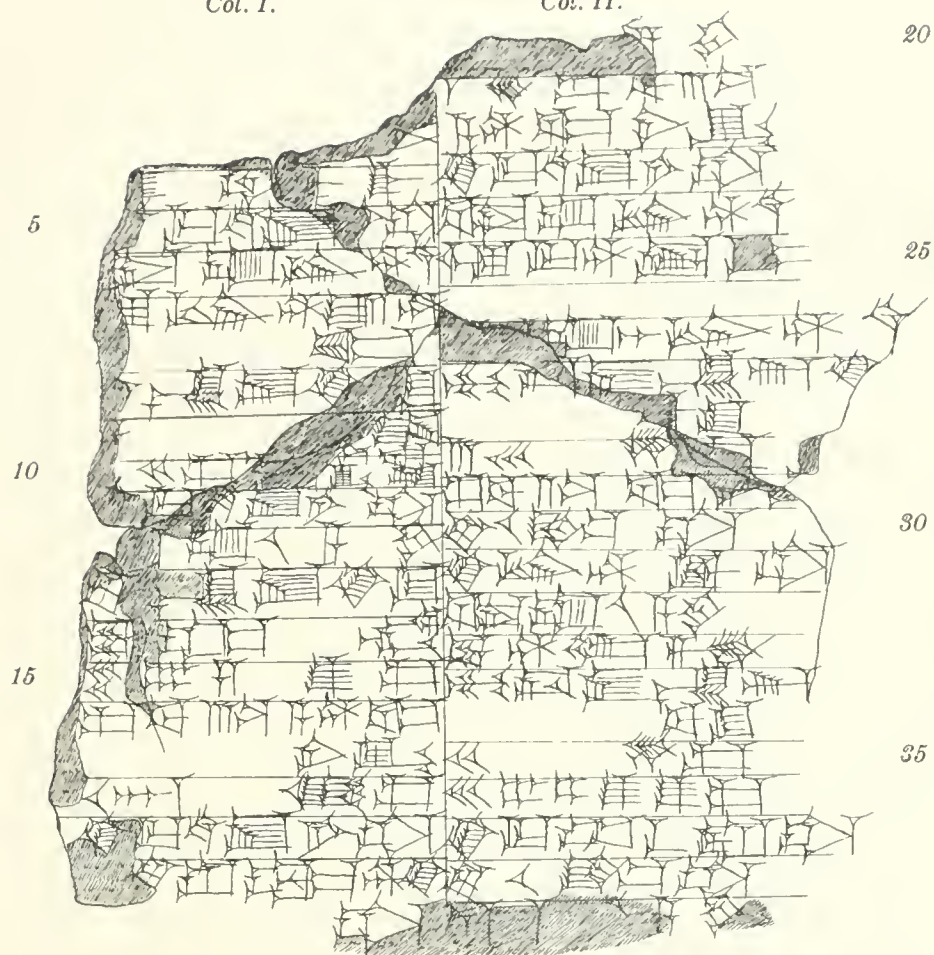




104

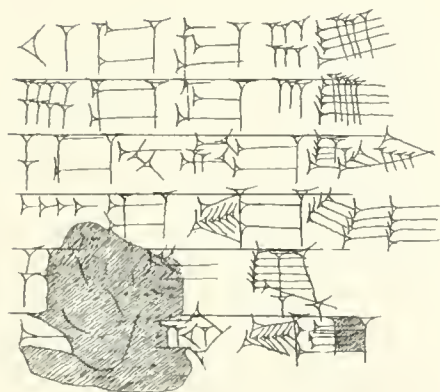
Col. I.

Col. II.

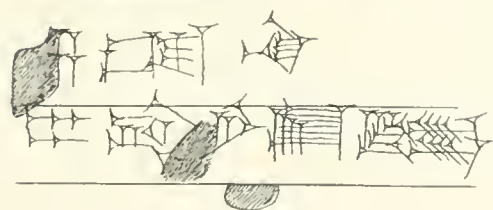


105

O.

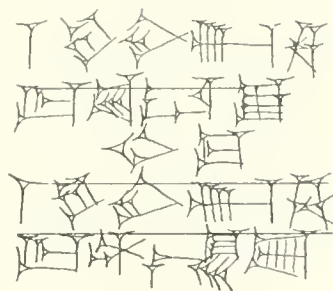


R.



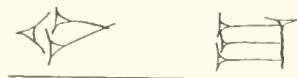
106

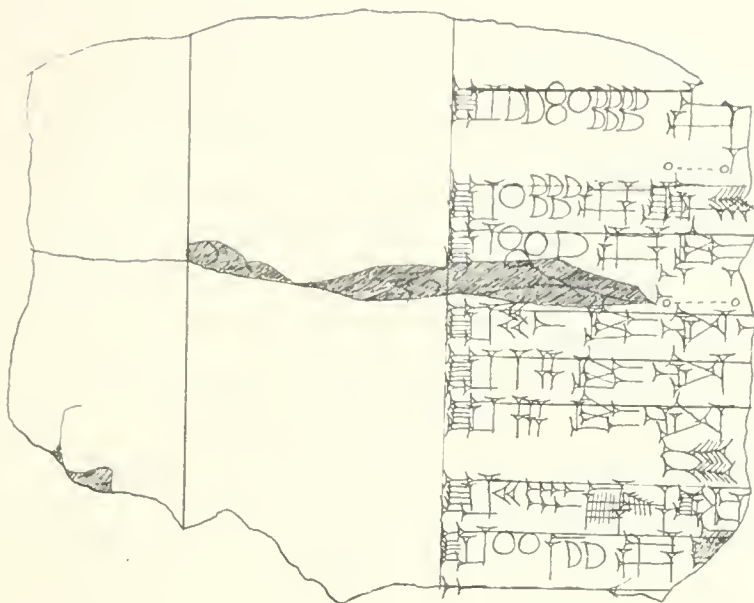
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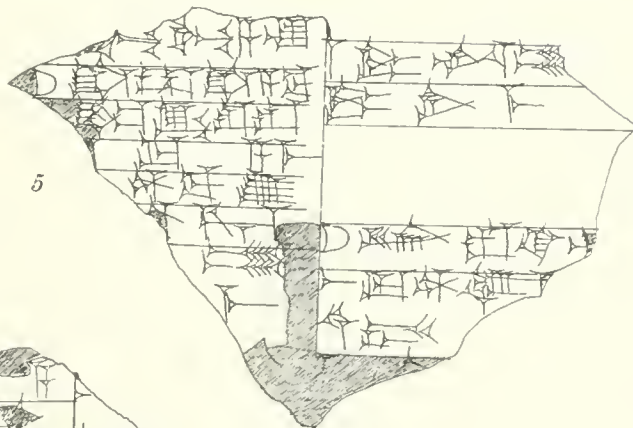


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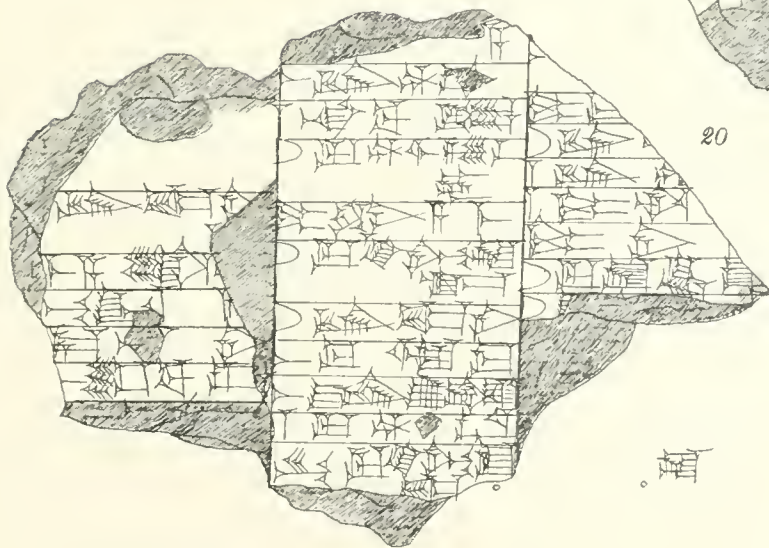
108



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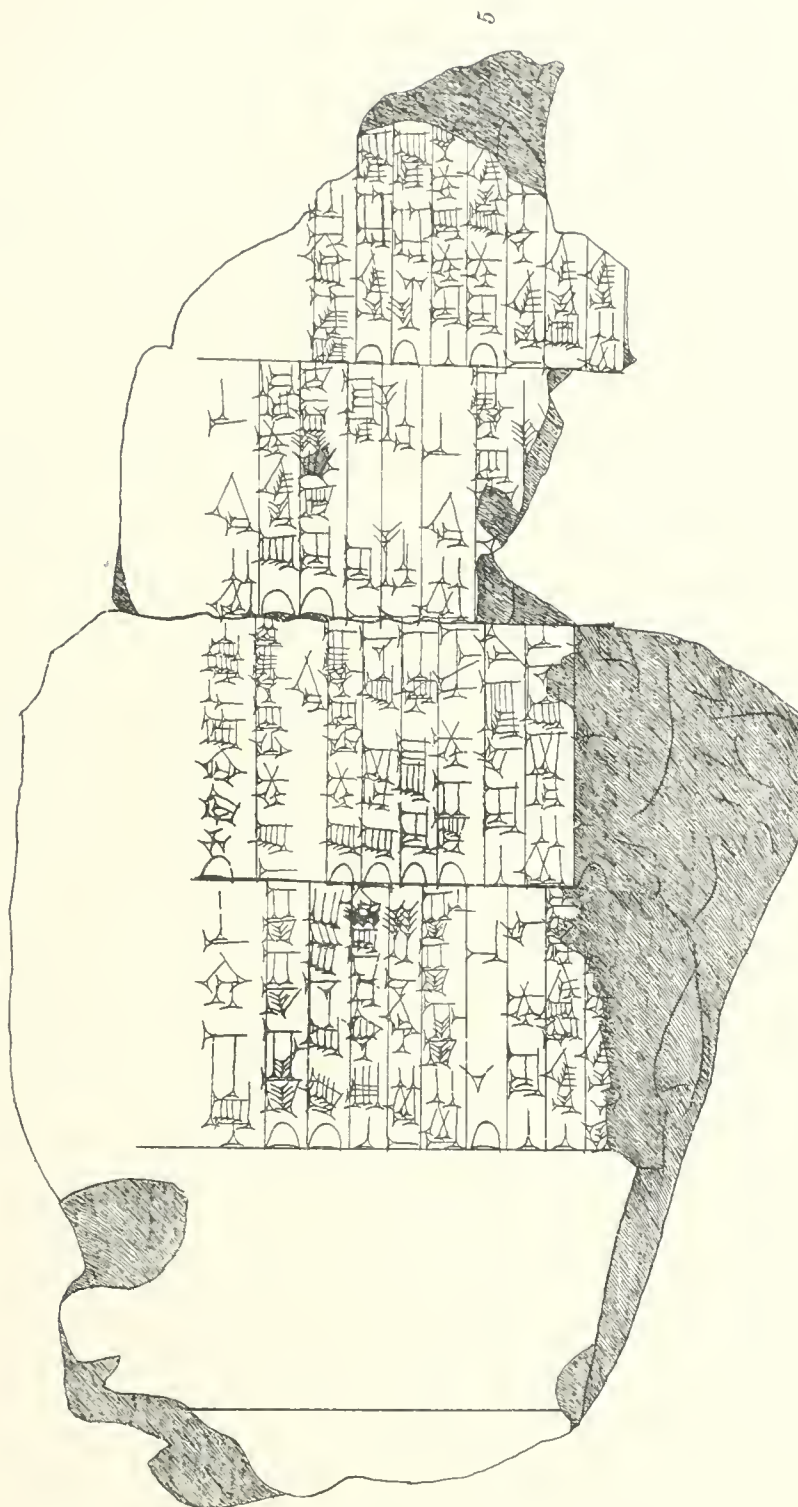
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Col. X.

Col. IX.

Col. VIII.

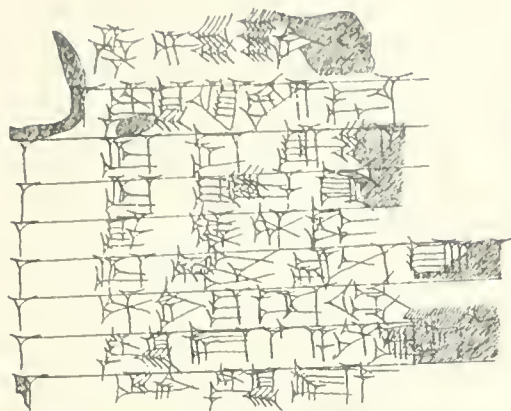
Col. VII.



111

O.

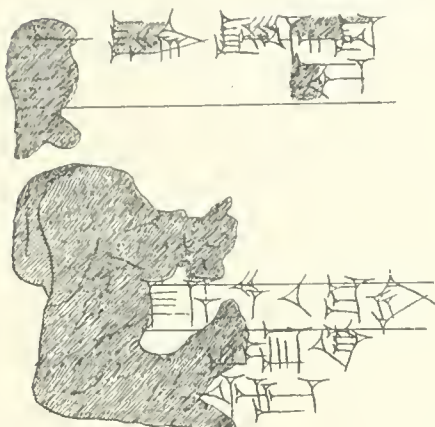
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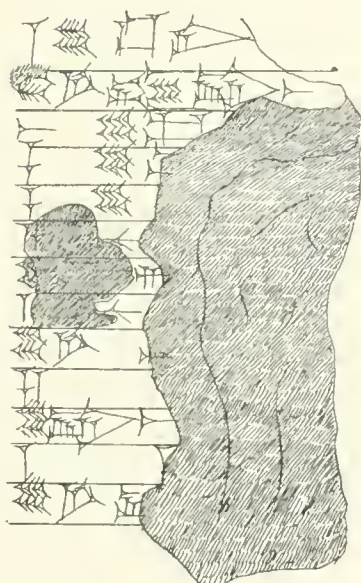


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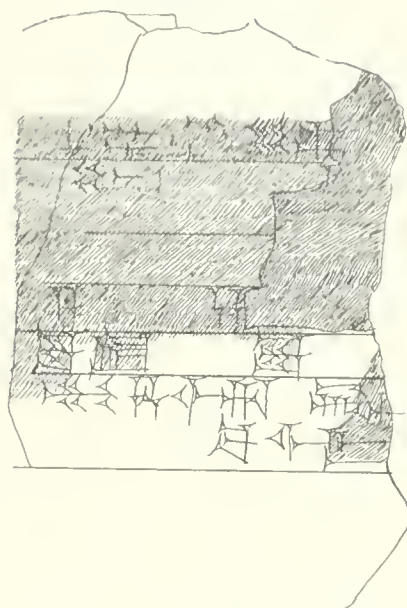


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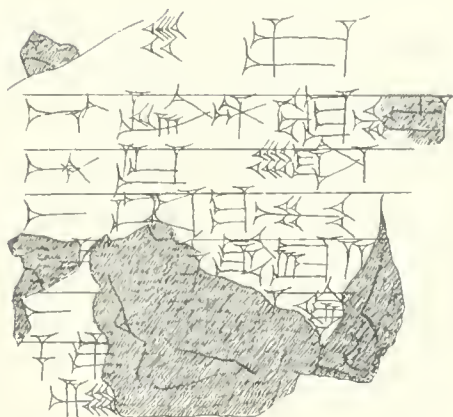
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113

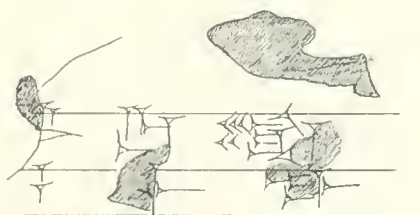
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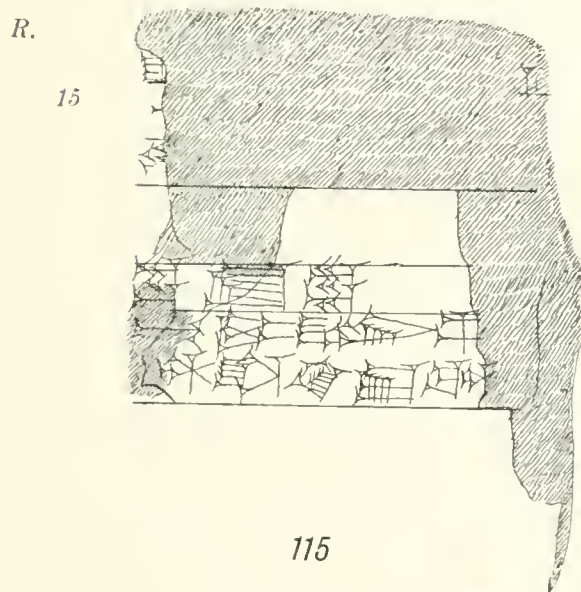
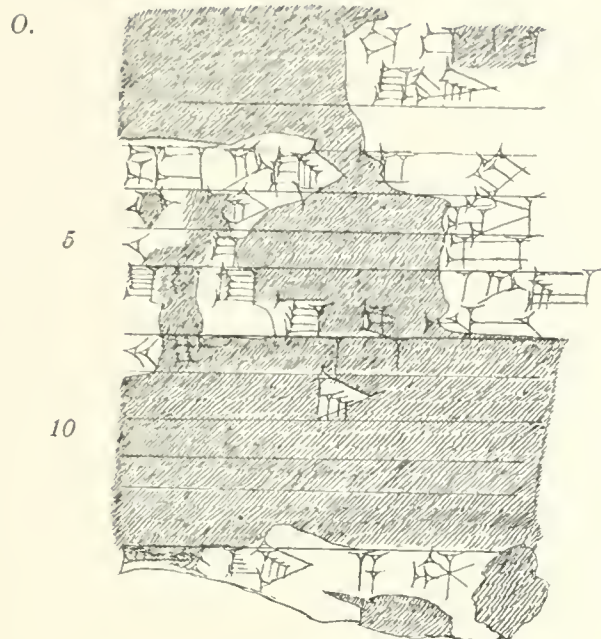


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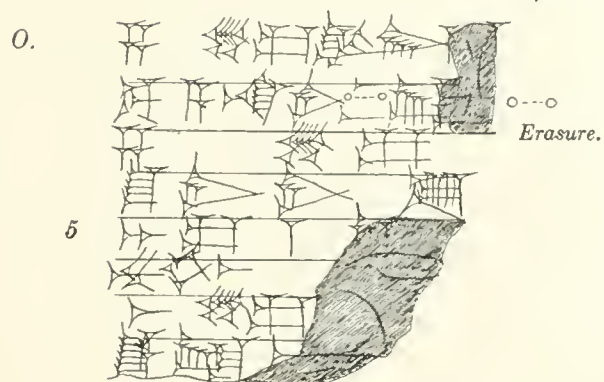
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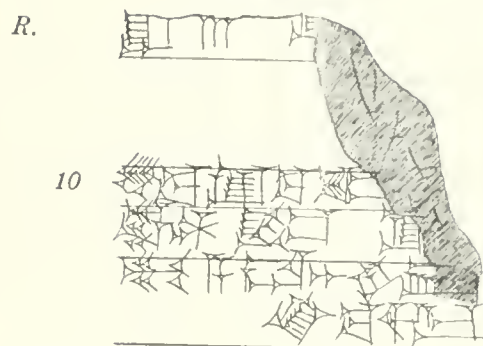
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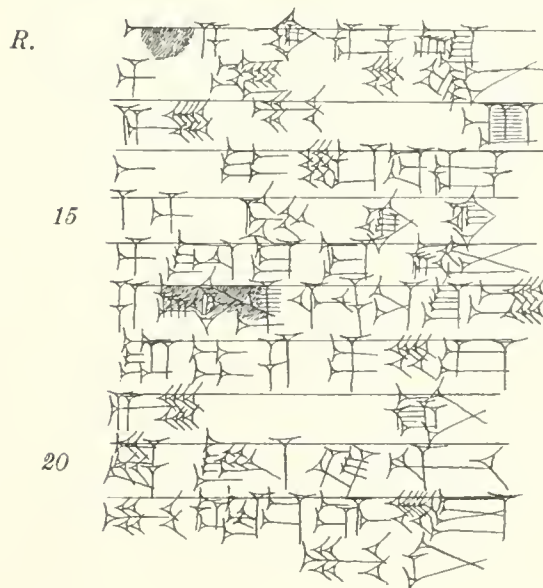
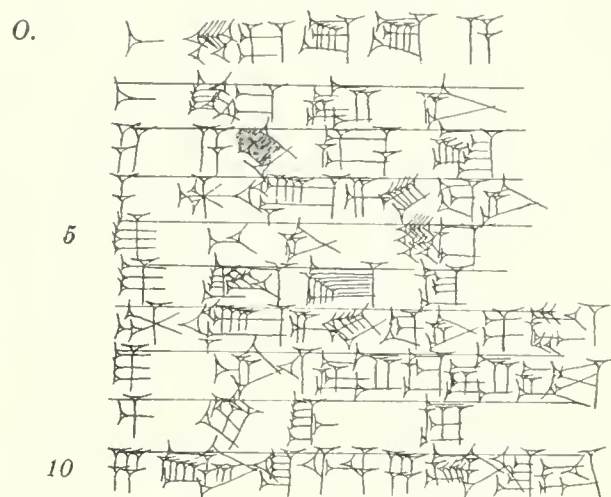
115



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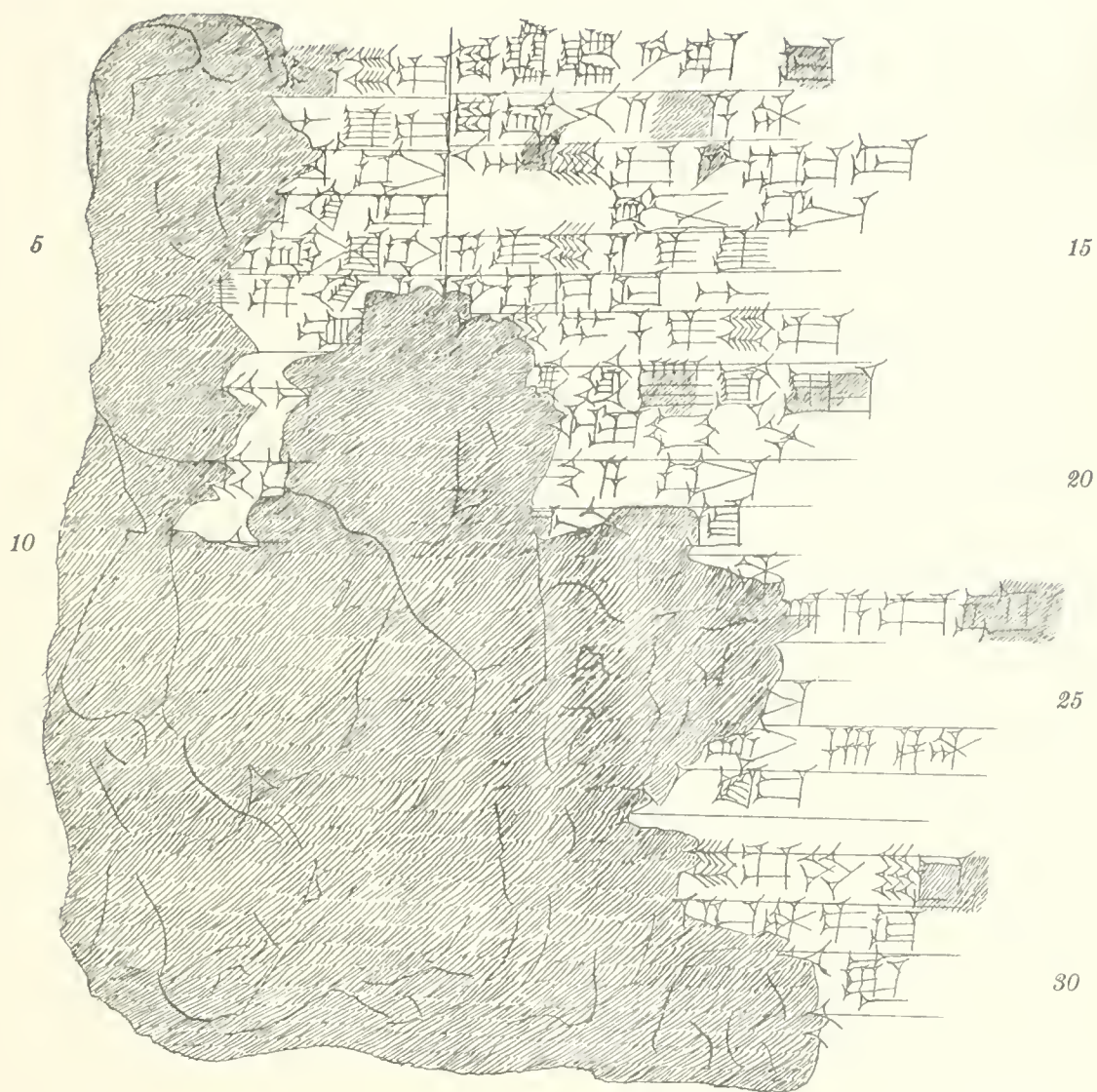
116



117

Col. I.

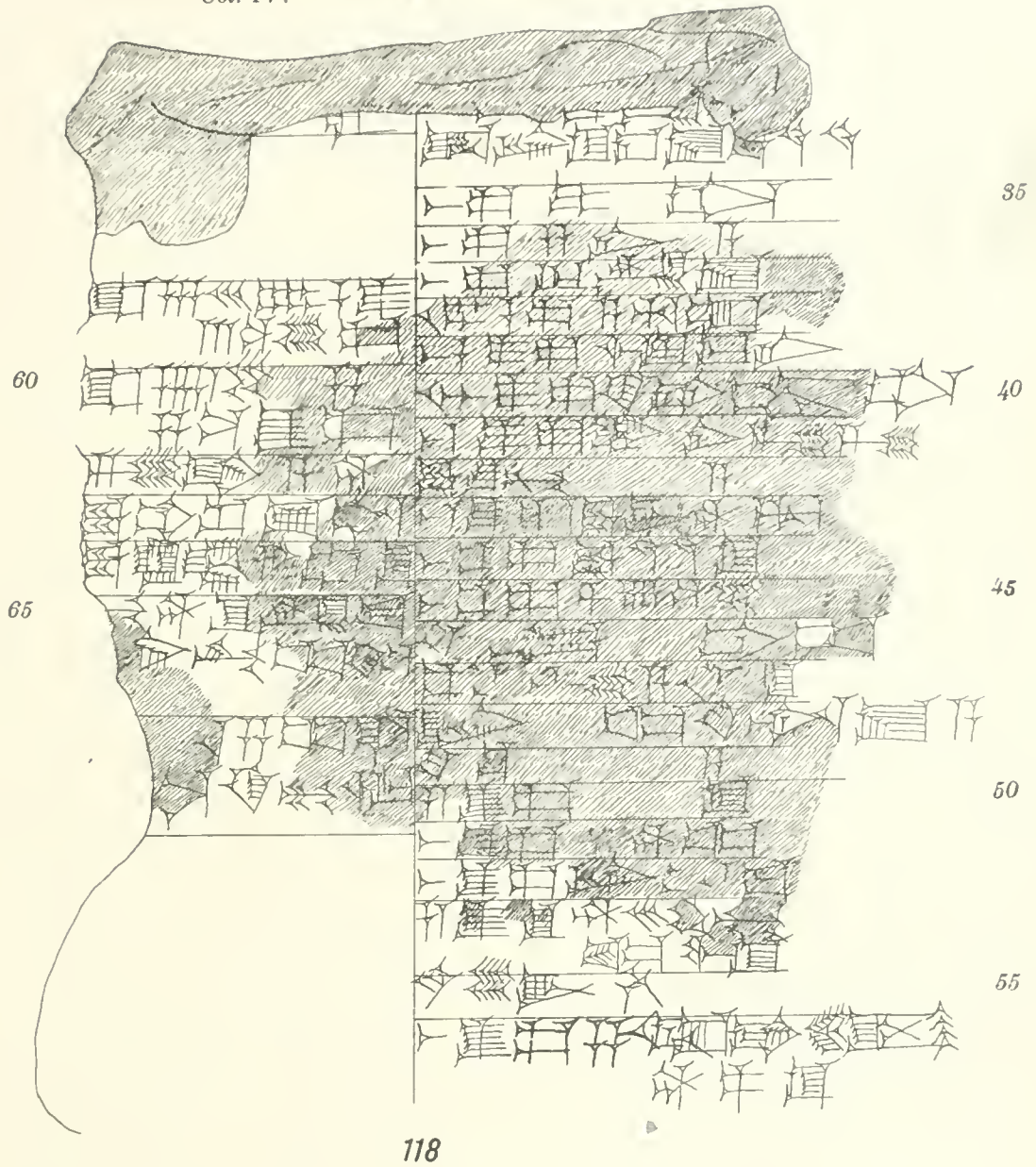
Col. II.



Col. IV.

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Col. III.

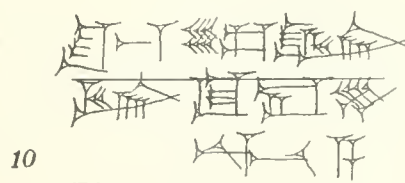


118

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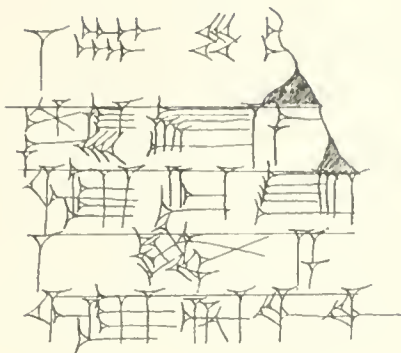


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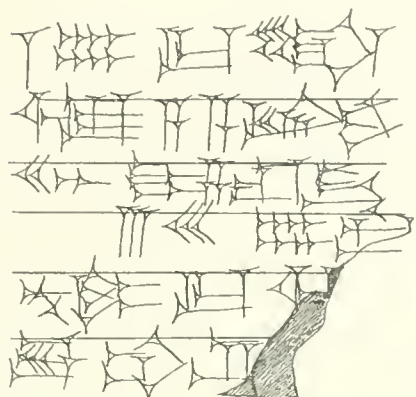
119

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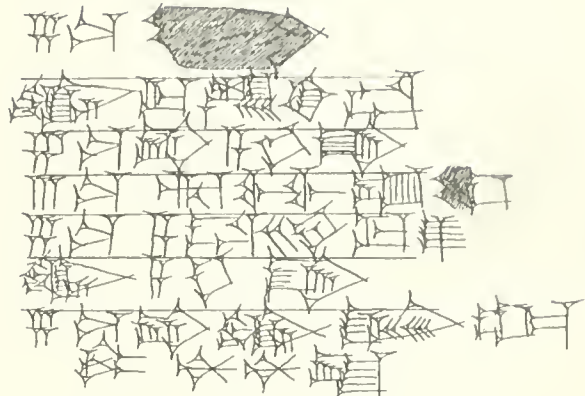
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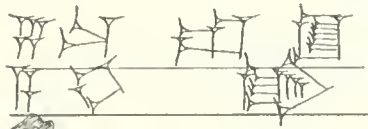
120

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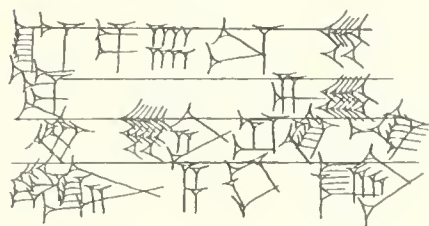


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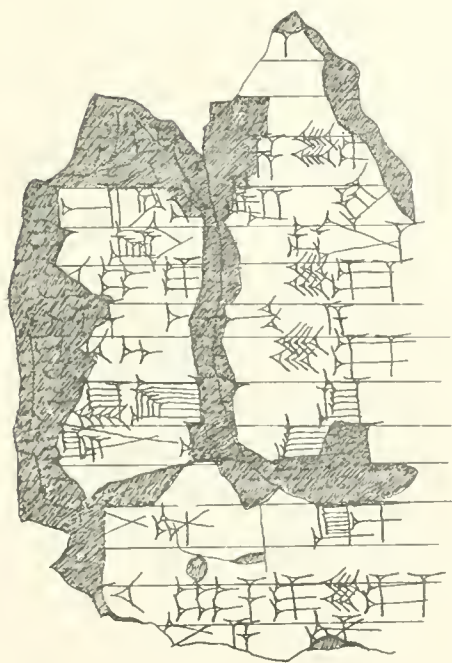


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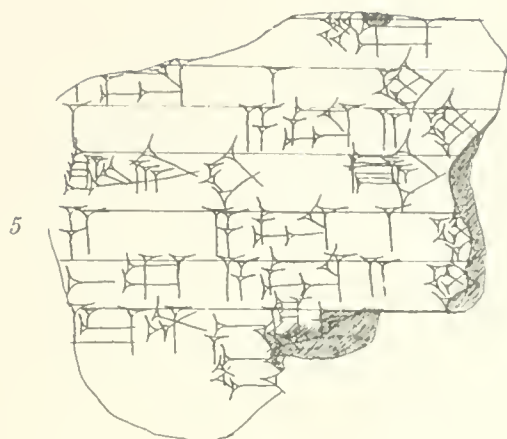
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122

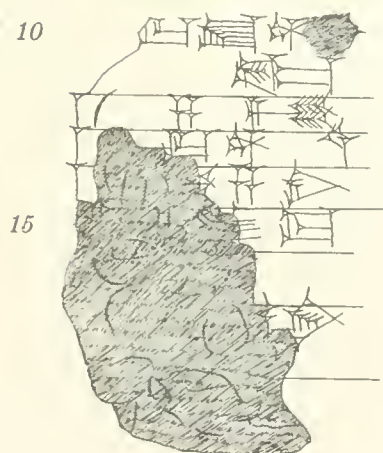


123

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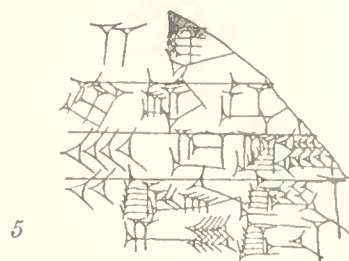


R. 10

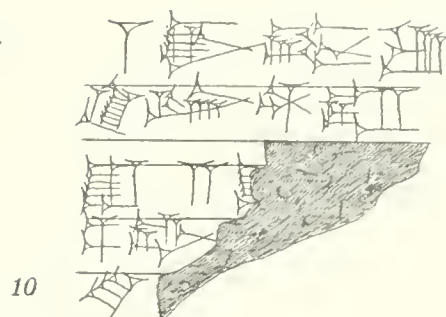


124

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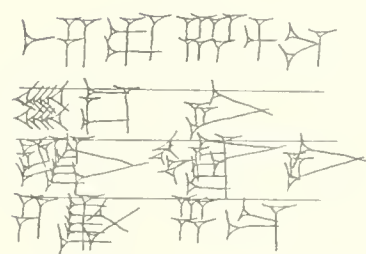


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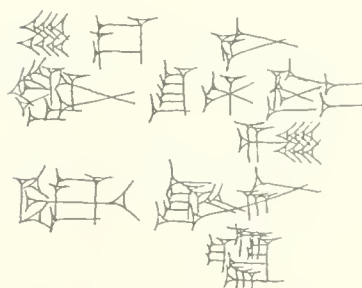


125

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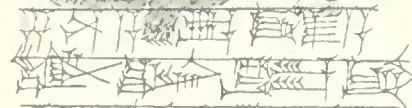
R. 5



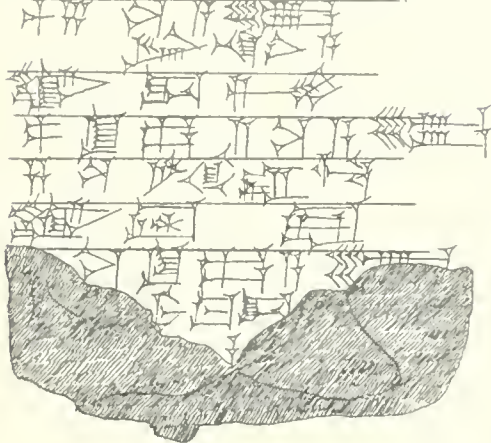
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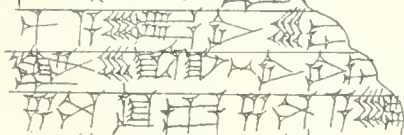


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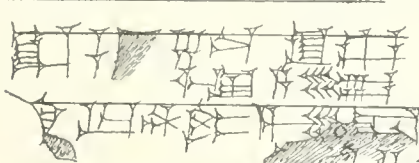
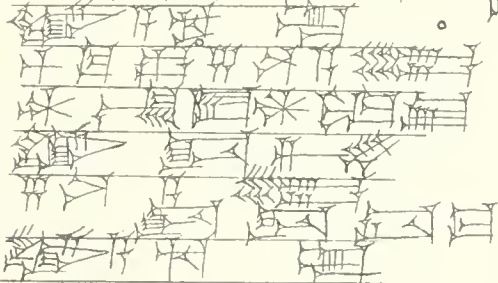
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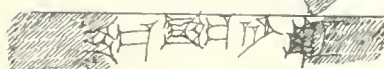
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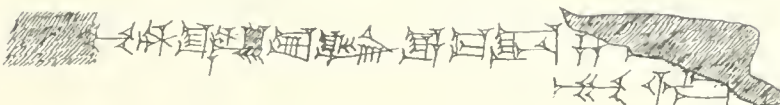
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U. E. 30



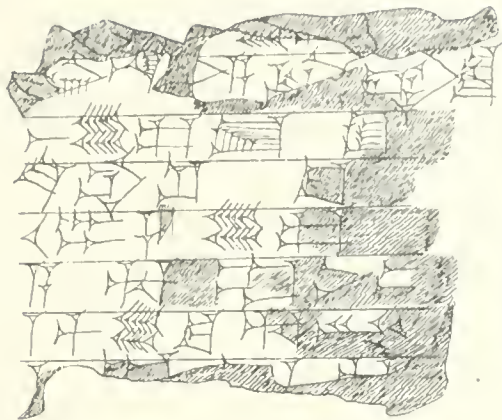
L. E.



127

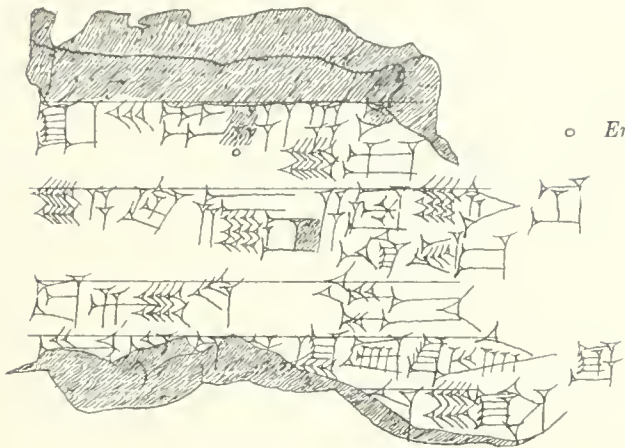
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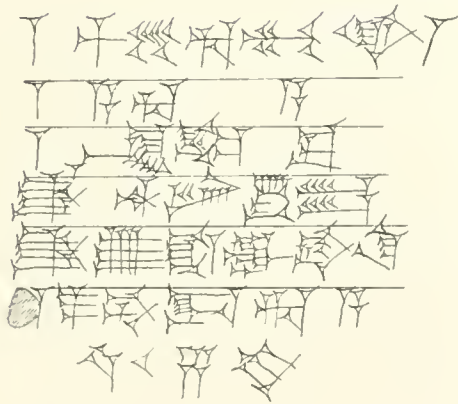


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128

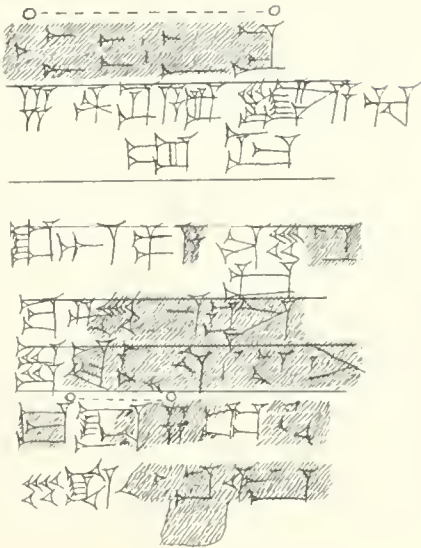
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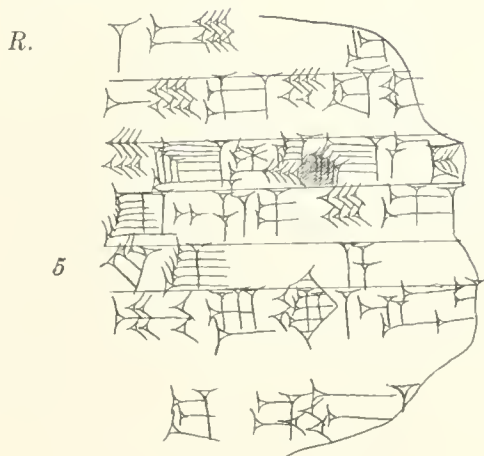
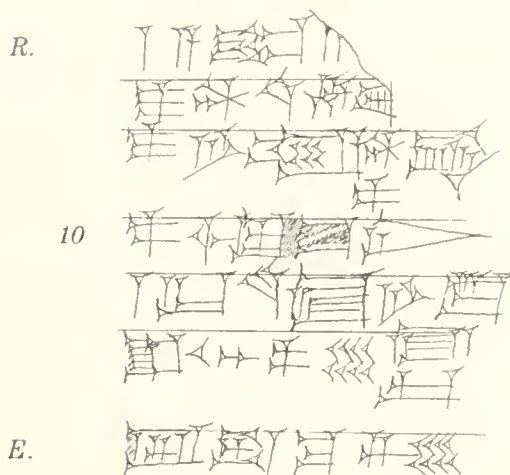
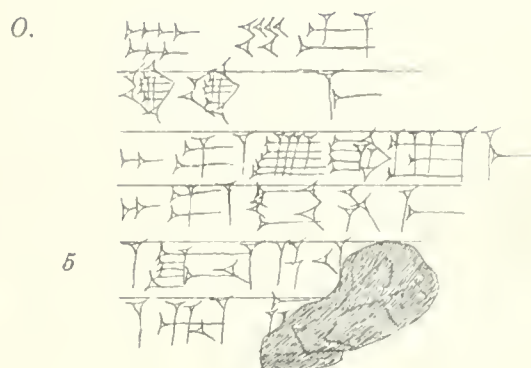
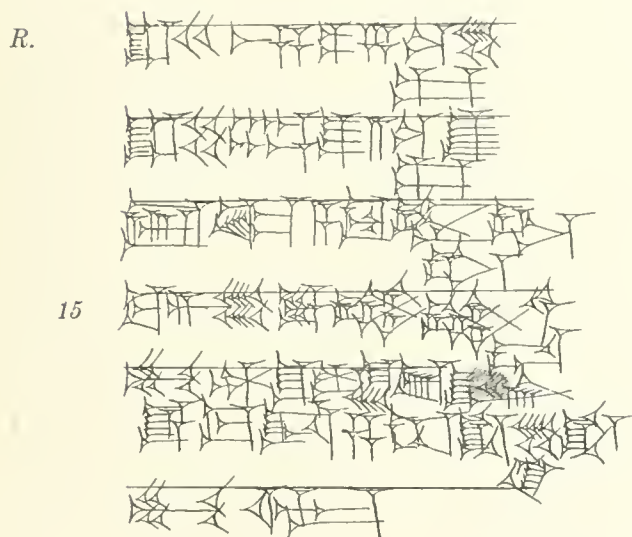
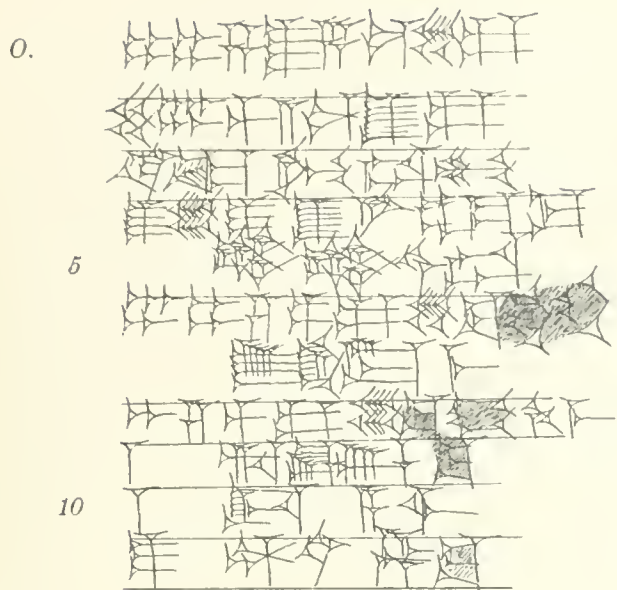
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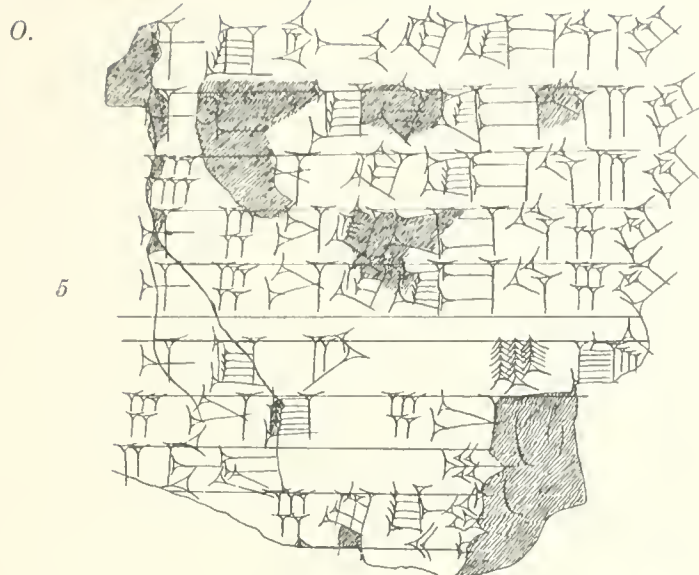


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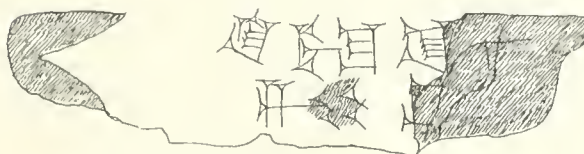
132



R. 10

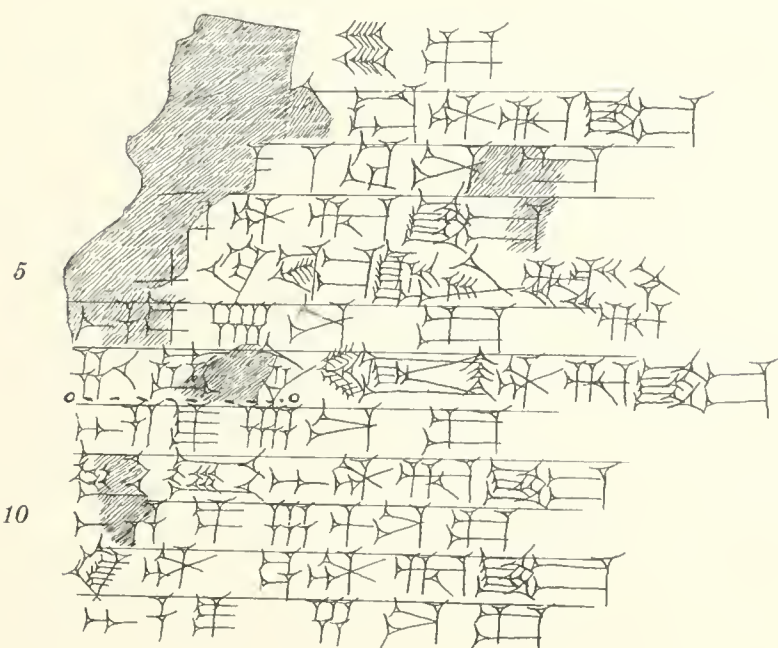


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133

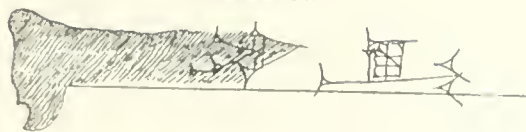
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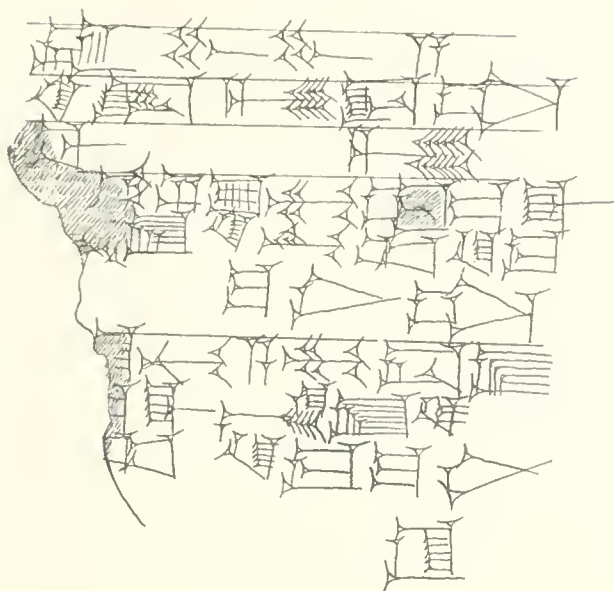
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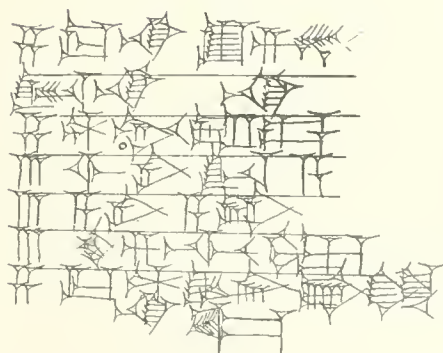
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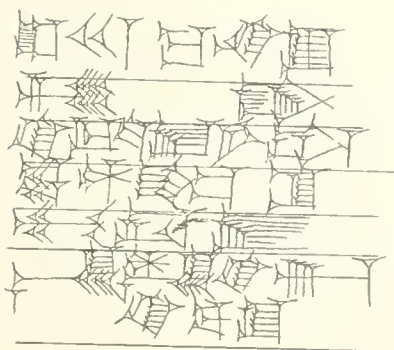


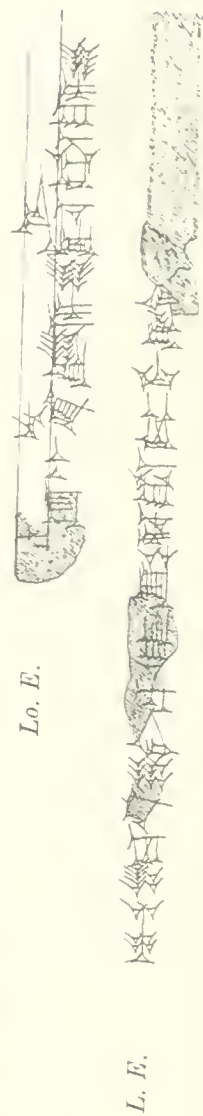
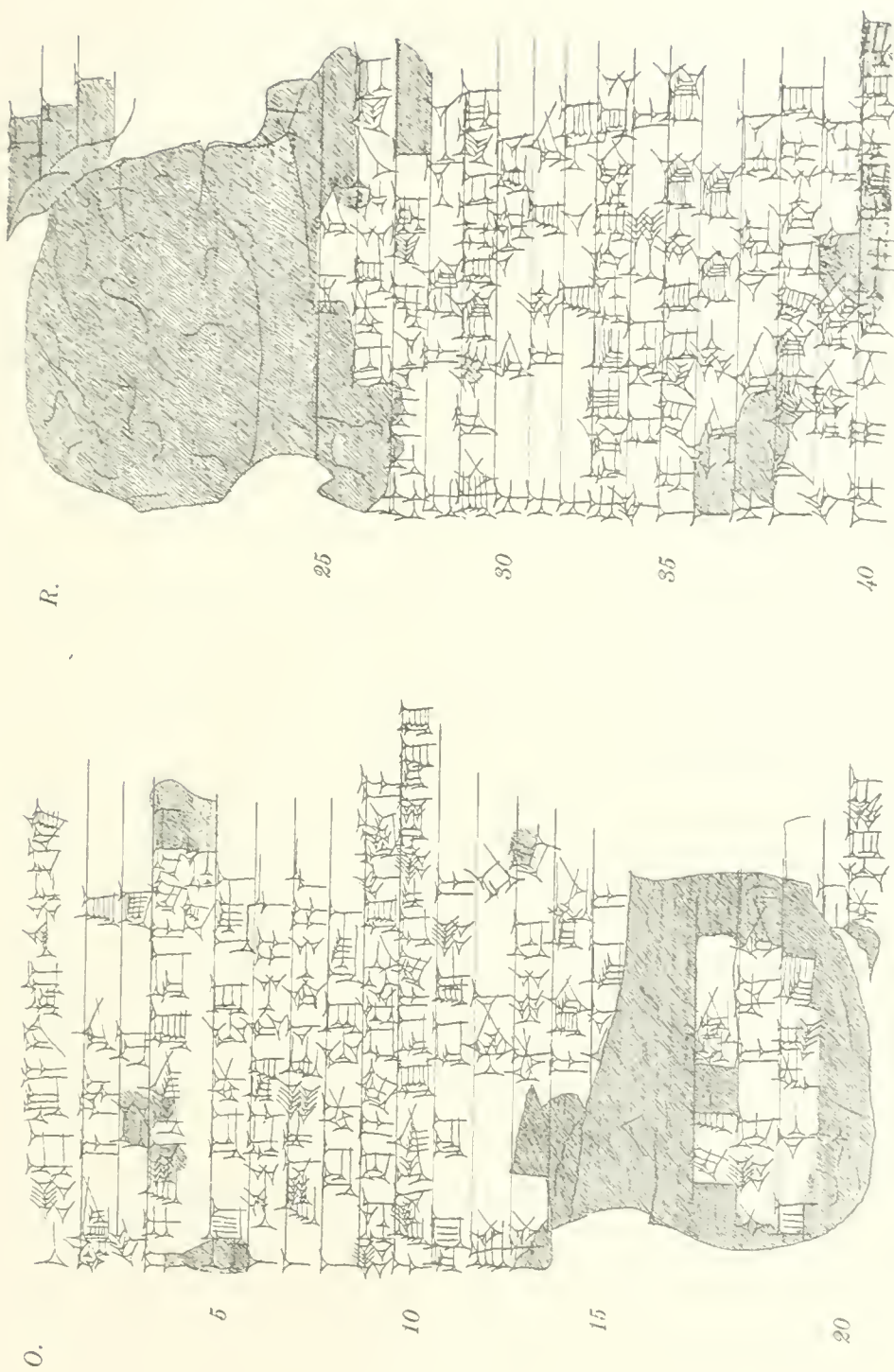
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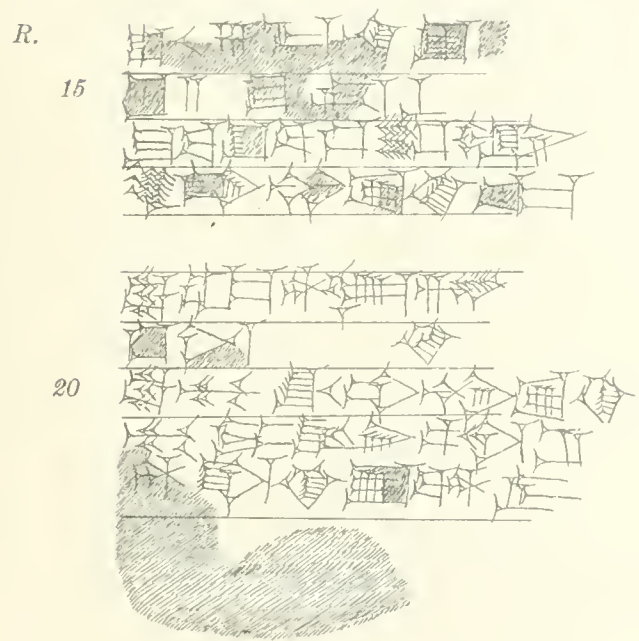
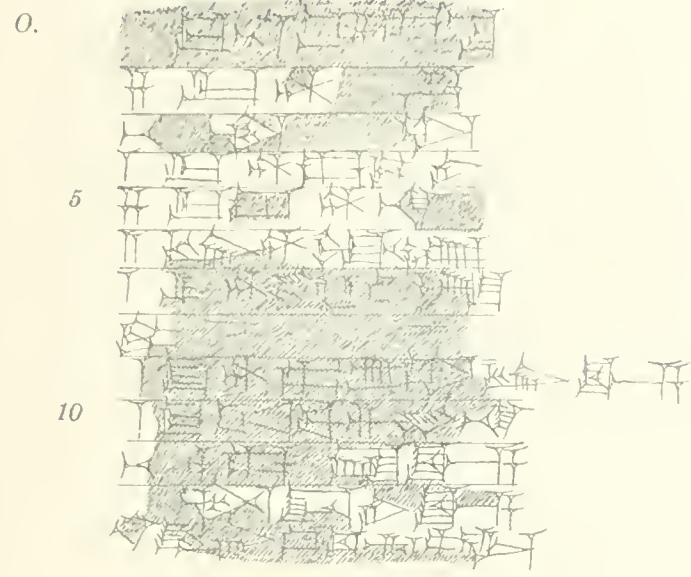
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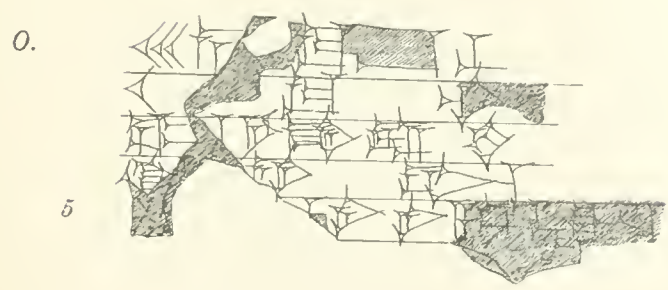




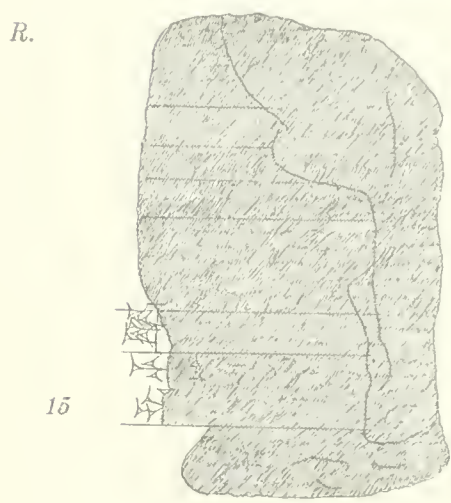
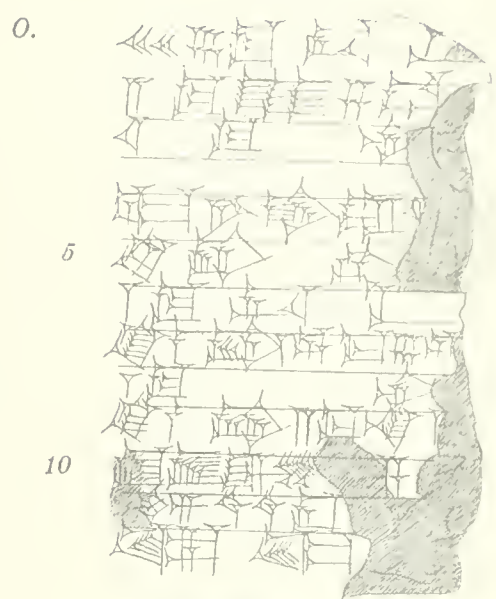
136



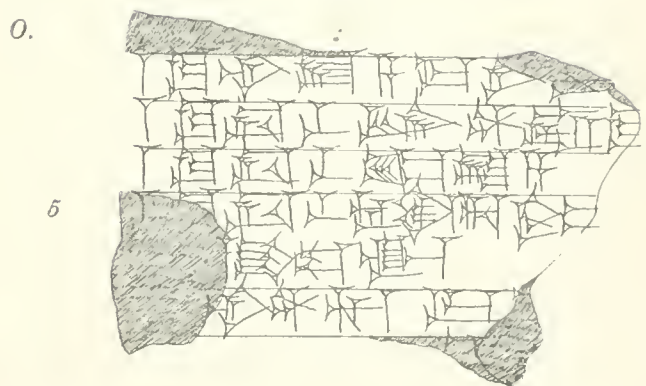
138



137



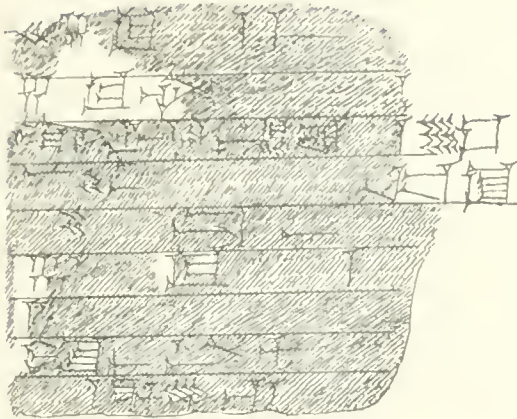
139



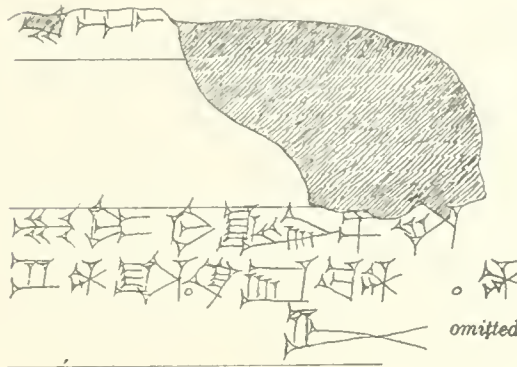
140

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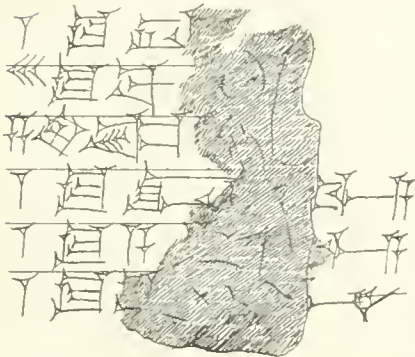
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141

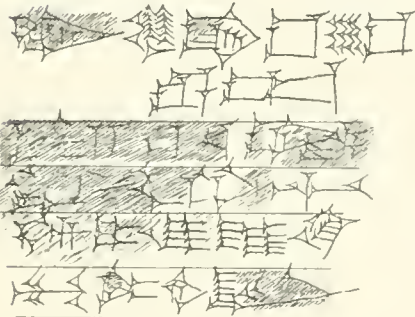
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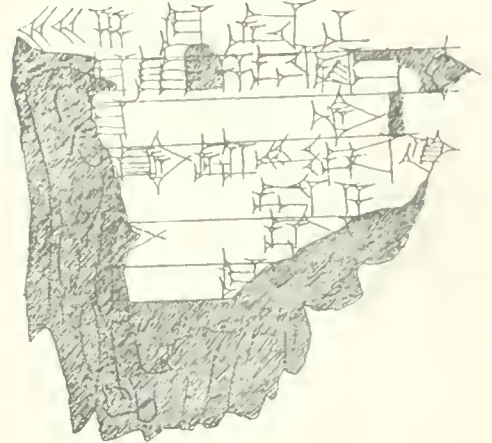
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142

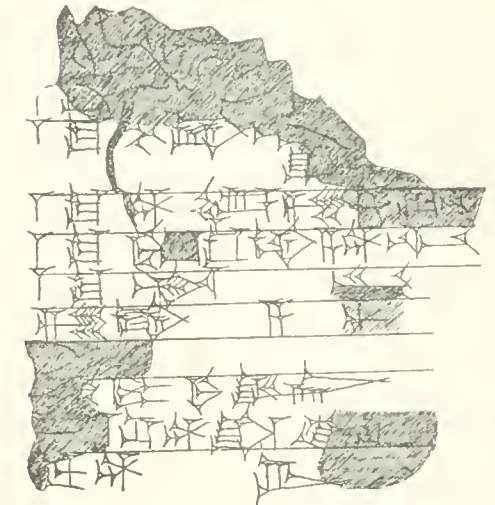
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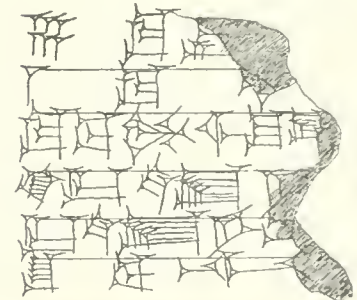


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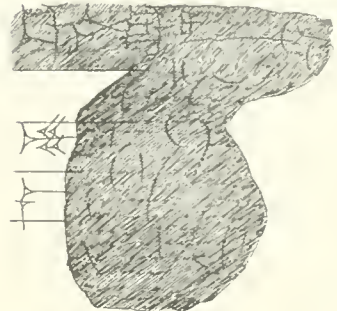
143

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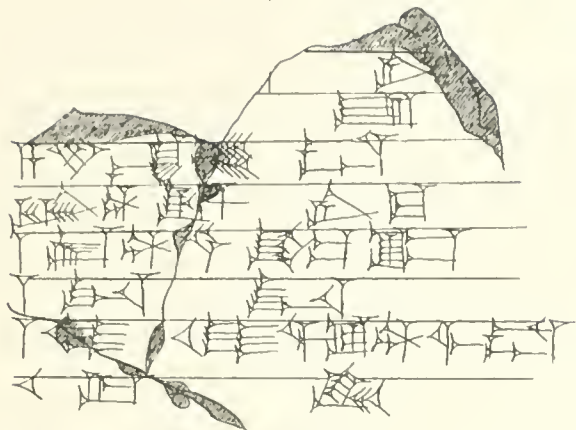
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144

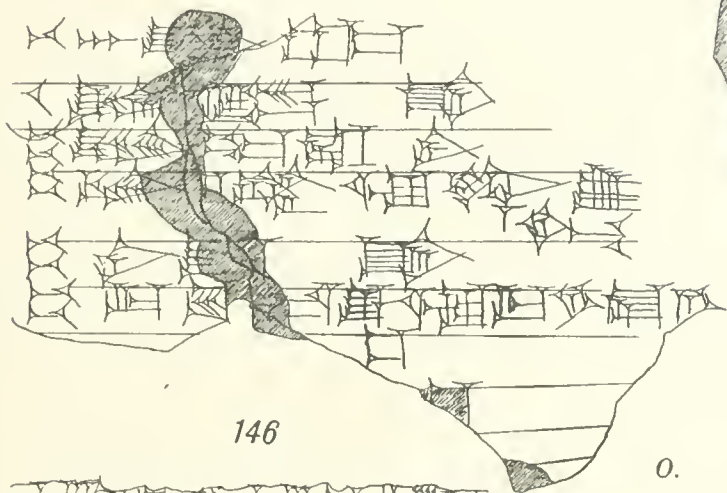
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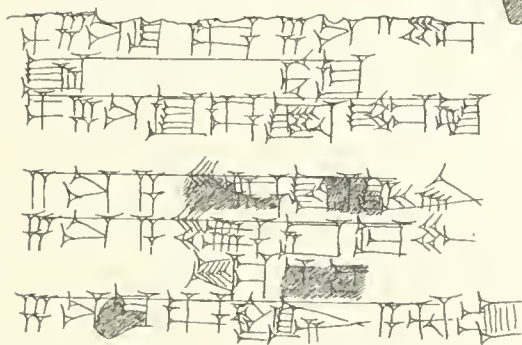
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146

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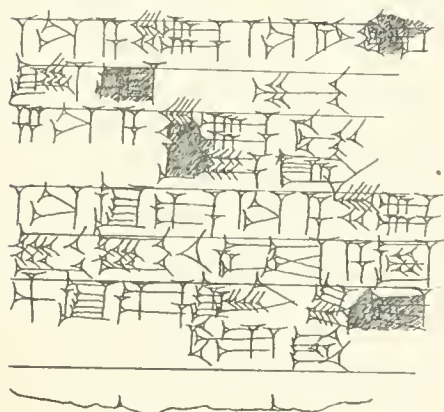
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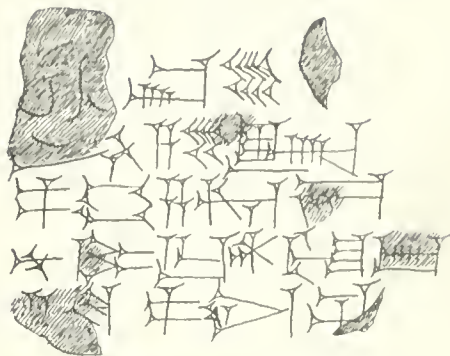
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145

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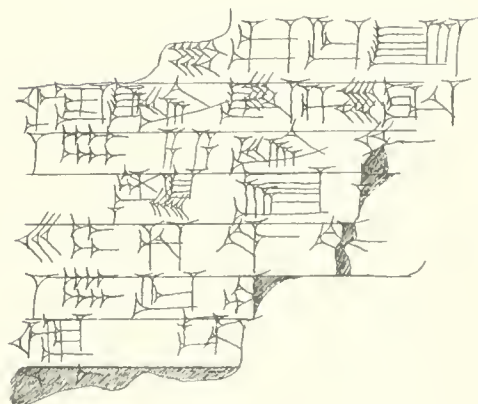
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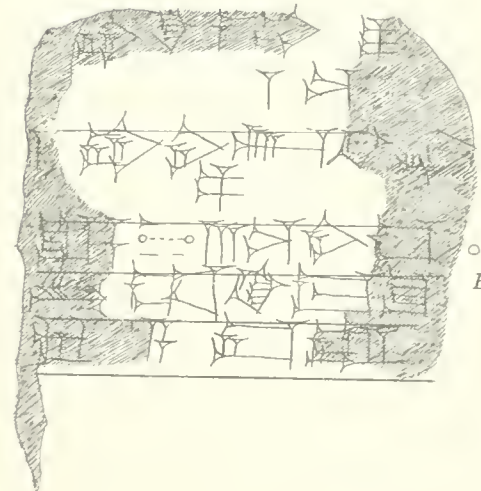
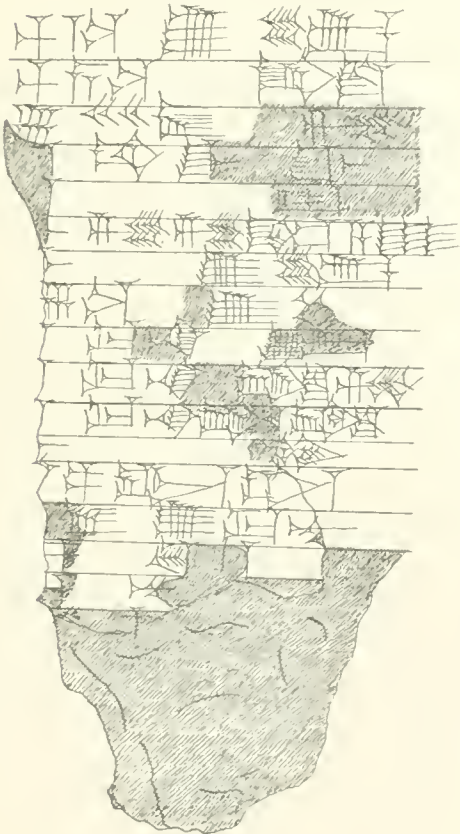
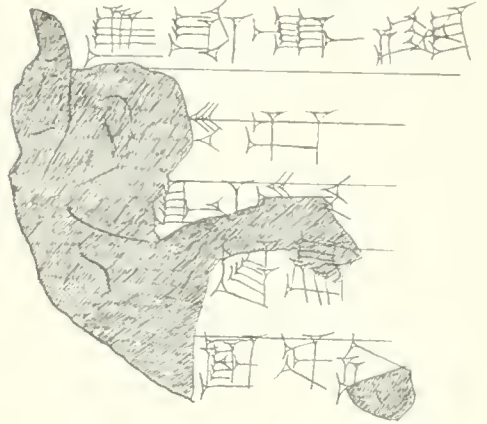
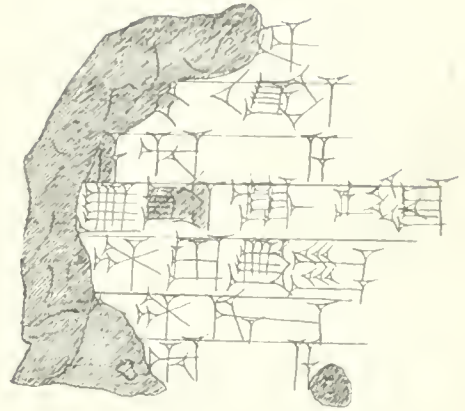
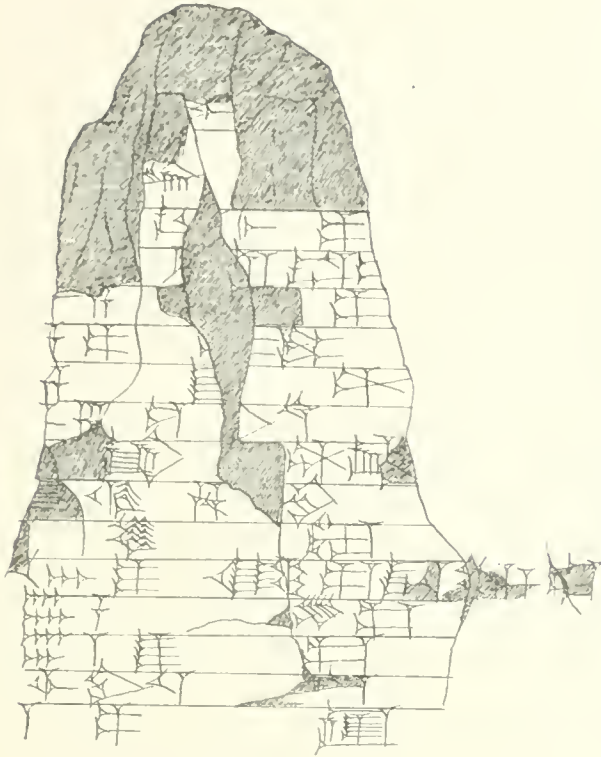
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150

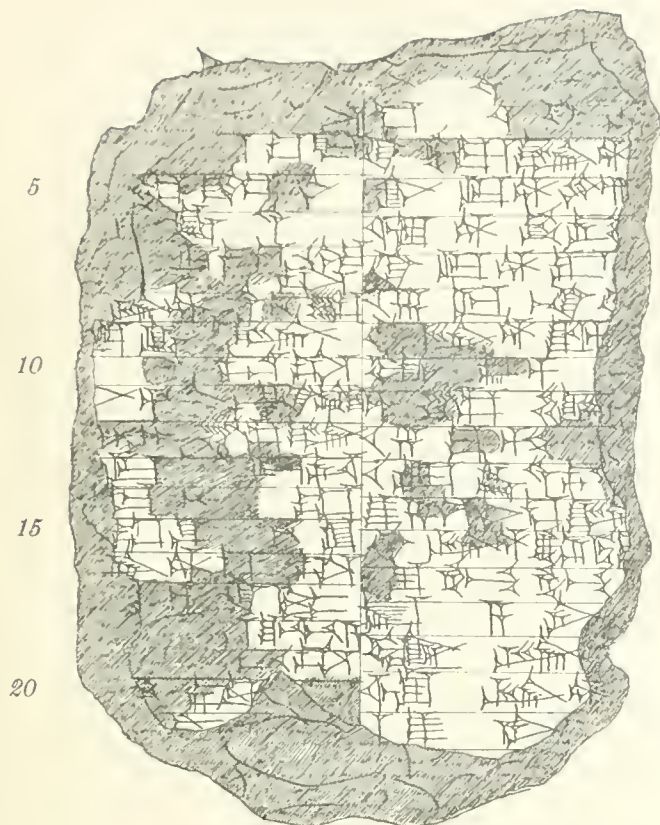
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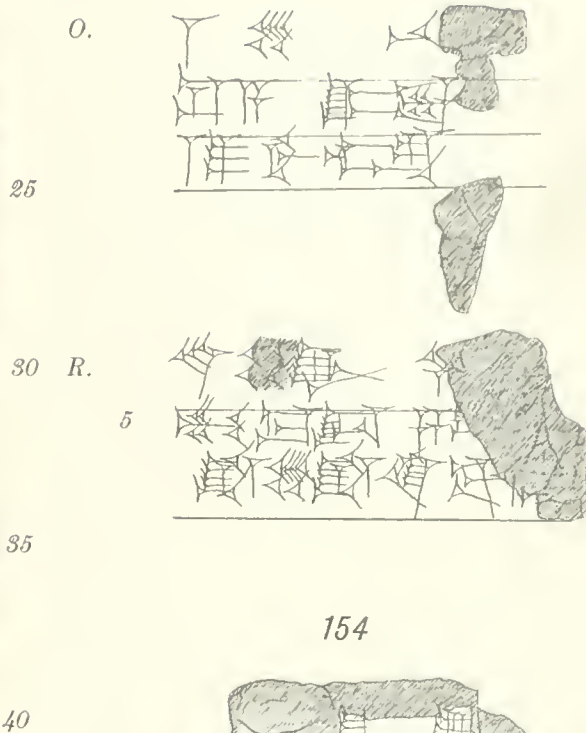
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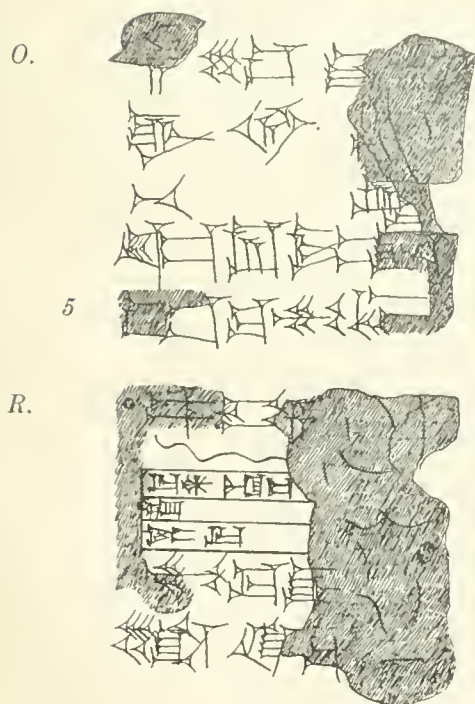
151



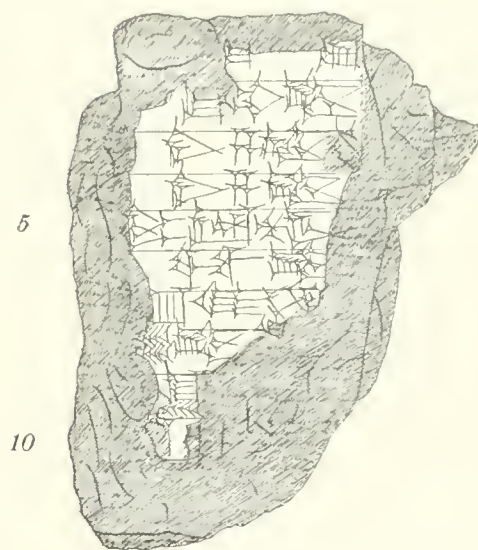
153



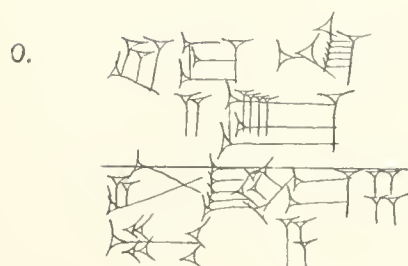
152



154

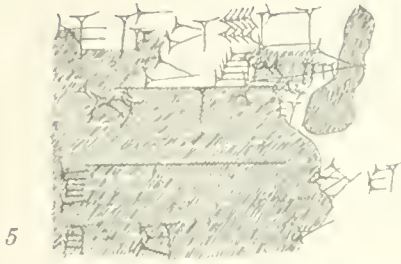


155

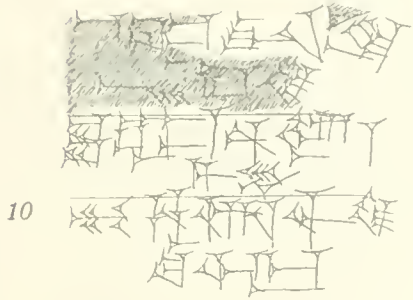


156

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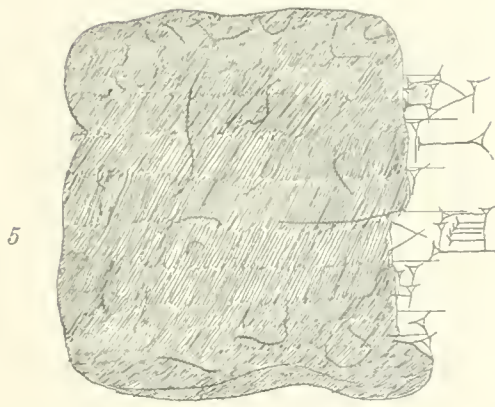


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157

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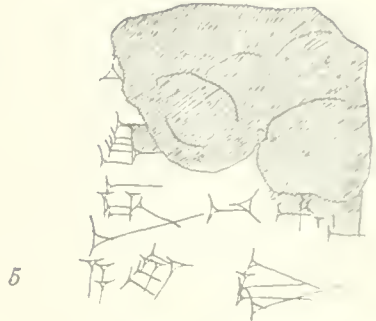


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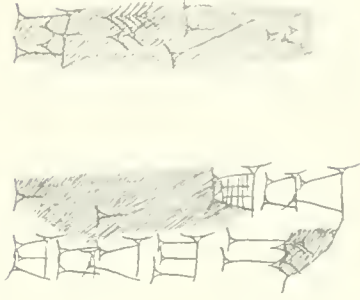


158

O.

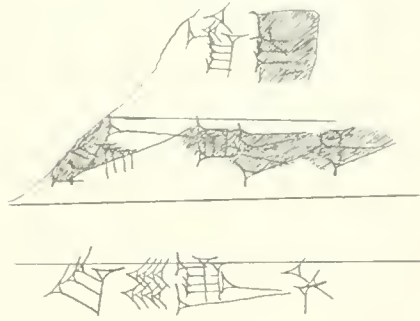


R.



159

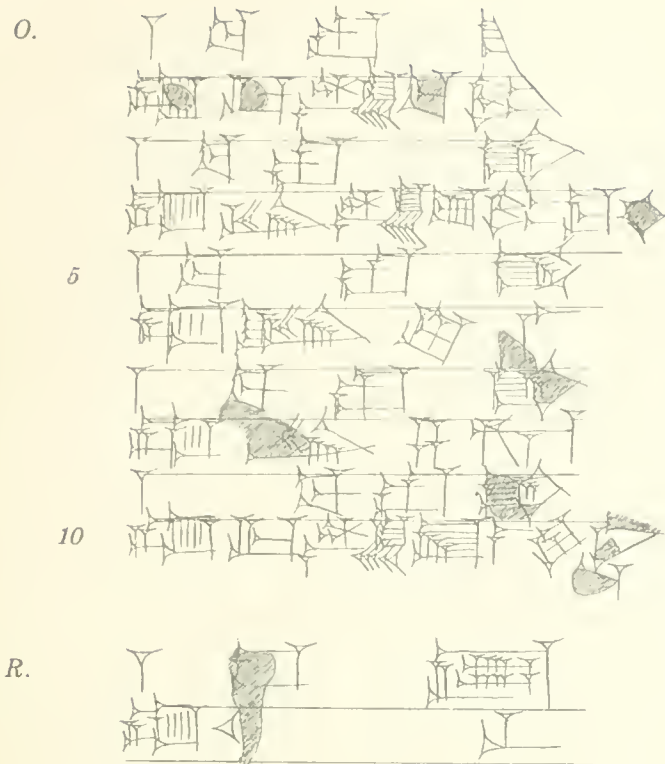
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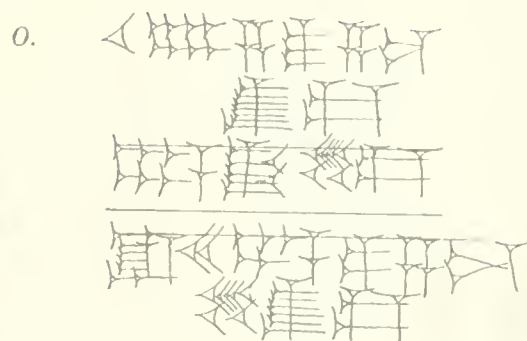
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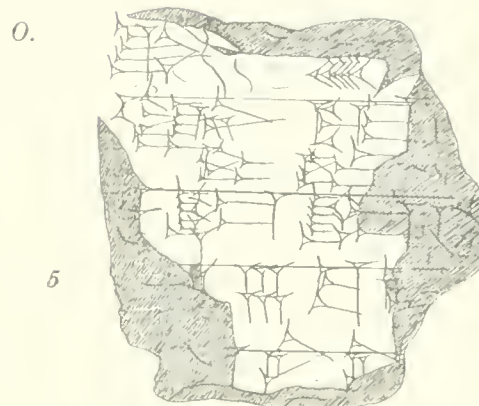
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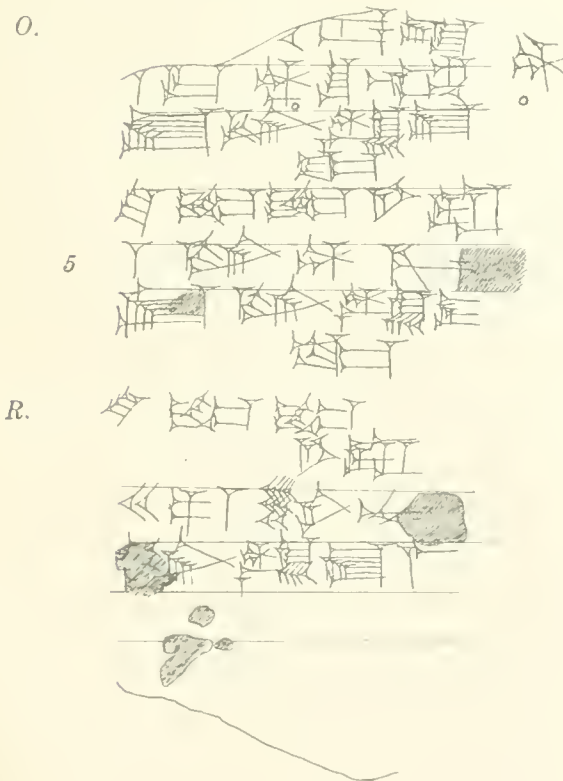
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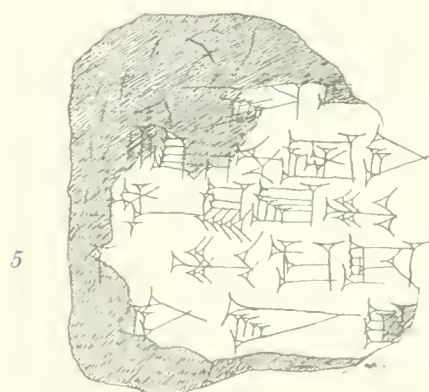
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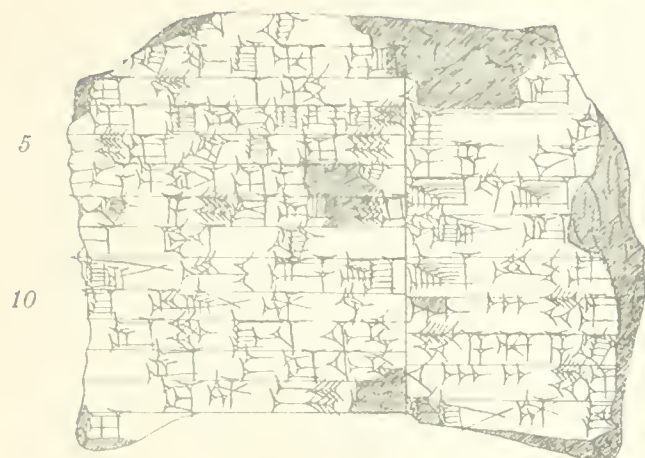
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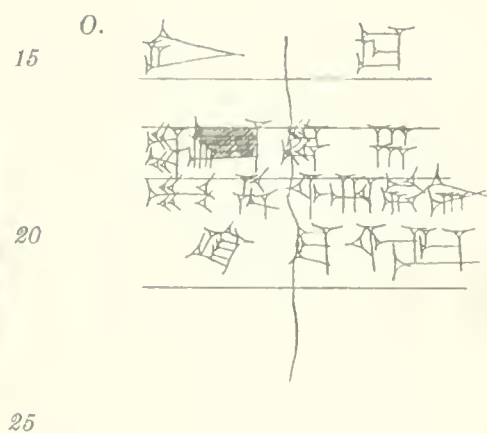
164



165



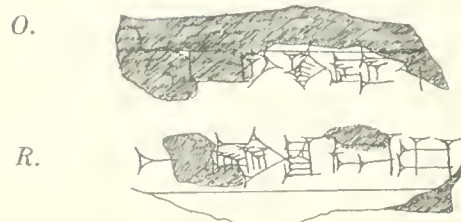
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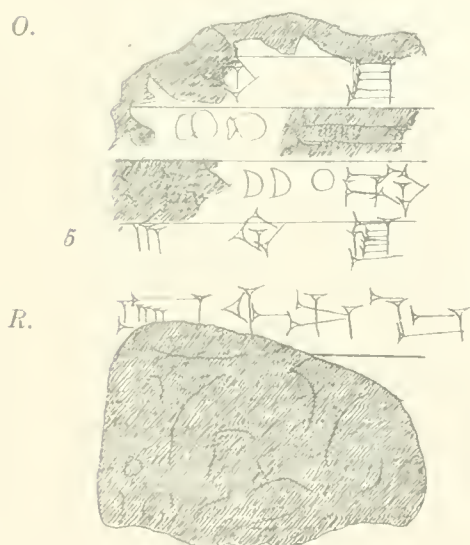
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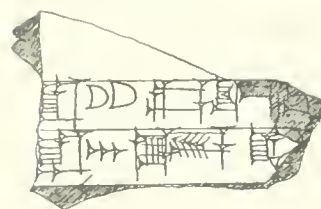
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167



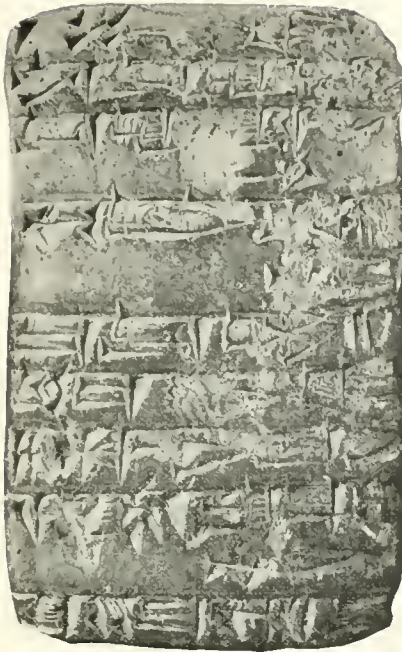
170



171



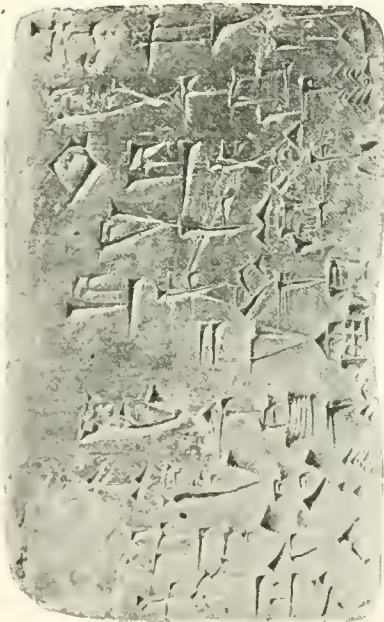
1. OBTVERSE



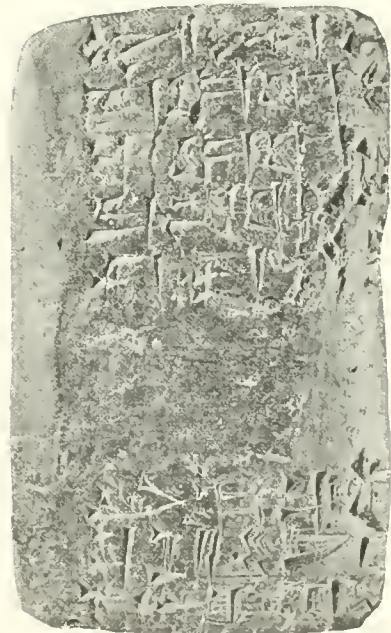
2. REVERSE



3. OBTVERSE

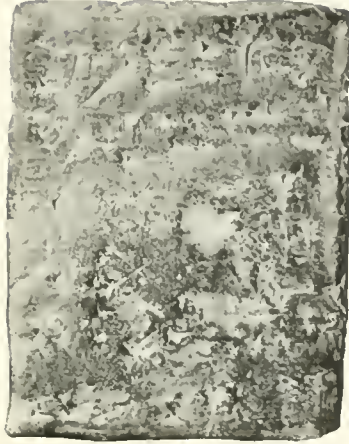


4. REVERSE

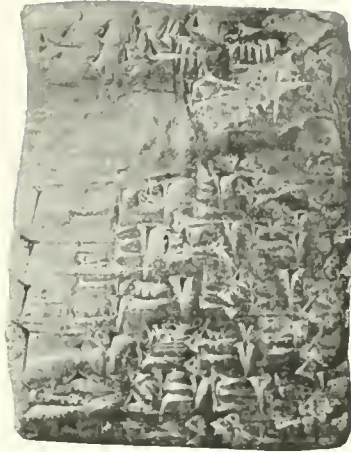


1, 2. COURT PROCEEDINGS IN REGARD TO A SLAVE.
3, 4. COURT PROCEEDINGS IN REGARD TO AN OFFICE.

5. OBVERSE



6. REVERSE



7. OBVERSE

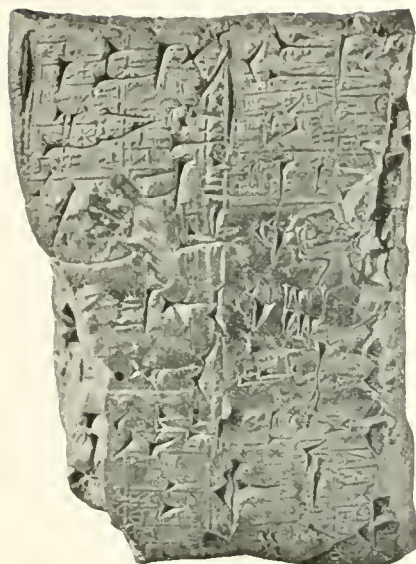


8. REVERSE

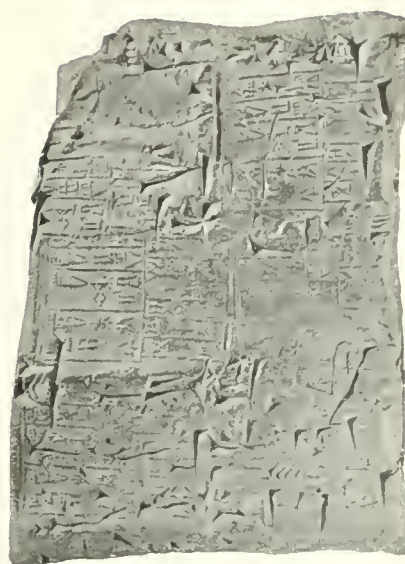


5, 6. A BOND IN REGARD TO THE PAYMENT OF CORN.
7, 8. A PROMISSORY NOTE IN REGARD TO SILVER.

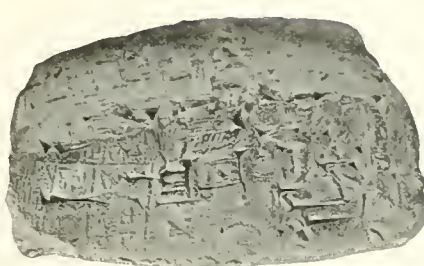
9. OBVERSE



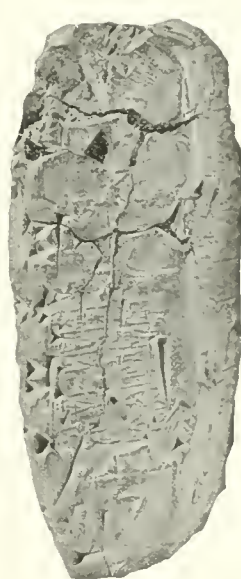
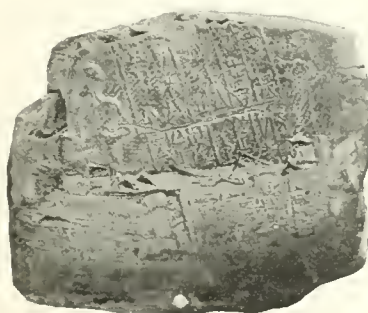
10. REVERSE



11. LEFT EDGE



12. UPPER EDGE
13. LOWER EDGE



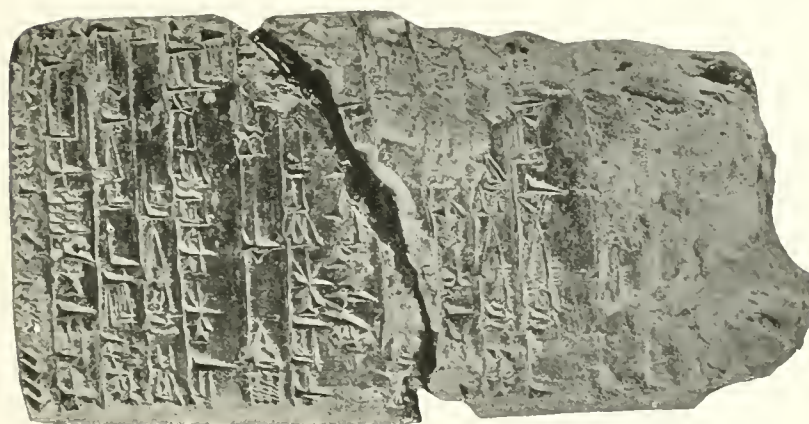
14. RIGHT EDGE

9-14. CASE OR ENVELOPE OF PRECEDING TABLET (PL. II, 7, 8).

16 REVERSE

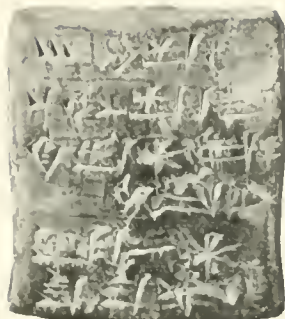


15 OBVERSE



15, 16. PURCHASE OF A PALM GROVE.

17. OBVERSE



18. REVERSE



19. OBVERSE



20. REVERSE



21. OBVERSE



22. REVERSE



17, 18. ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF A LOAN OF CORN.

19, 20. RECEIPT FOR SILVER

21, 22. CASE OR ENVELOPE, IN WHICH ORIGINALLY HAD BEEN ENCLOSED A RECEIPT FOR CORN.

24 REVERSE



23 OBVERSE

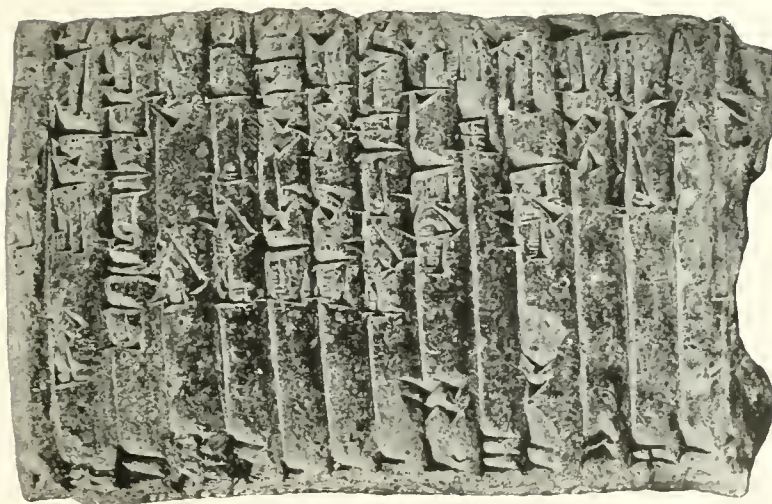


23, 24 ACCOUNT OF DATE HARVEST

26 REVERSE



25 OVERSE

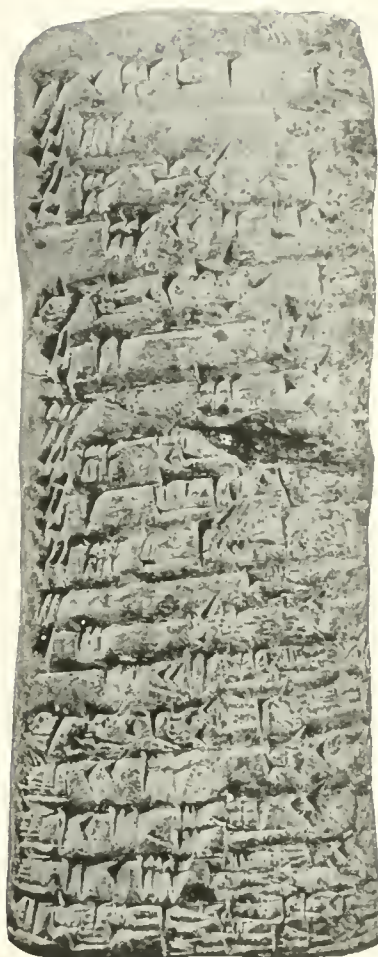


25, 26. INVENTORY LIST

27 OBVERSE

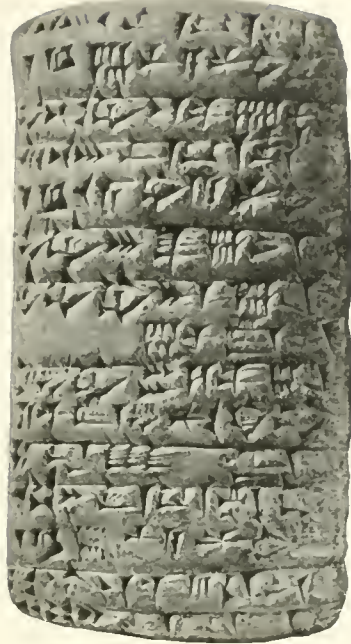


28 REVERSE

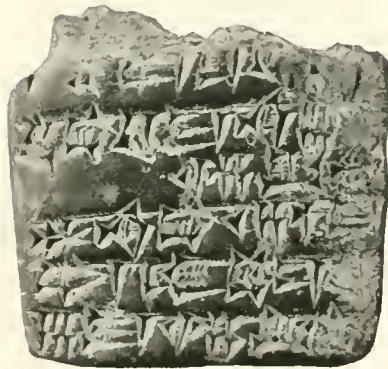
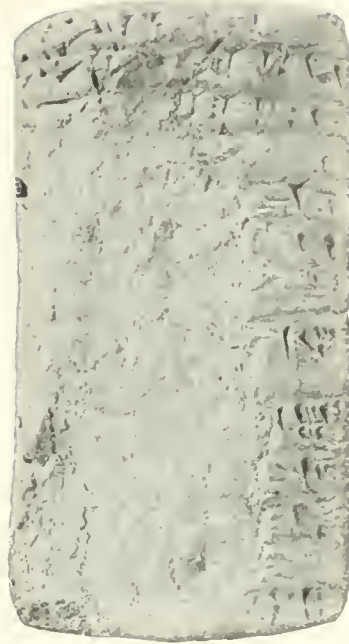


27, 28. A "ROUND-UP" OF CATTLE.

29. OBVERSE



30. REVERSE



31. OBVERSE



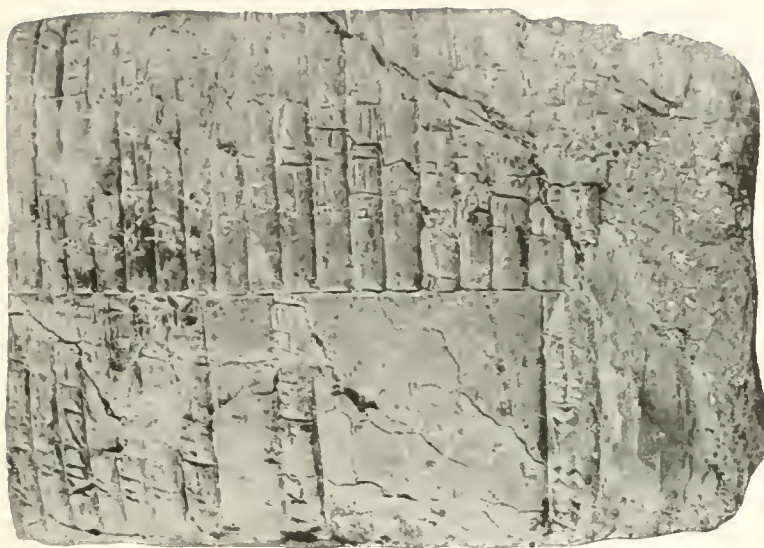
32. REVERSE

29, 30. ESTIMATE OF COST FOR TILLING A CERTAIN NUMBER OF FIELDS,
31, 32. ACCOUNT OF CORN, GIVING VALUE IN SILVER AND LEAD.

33 OBVERSE

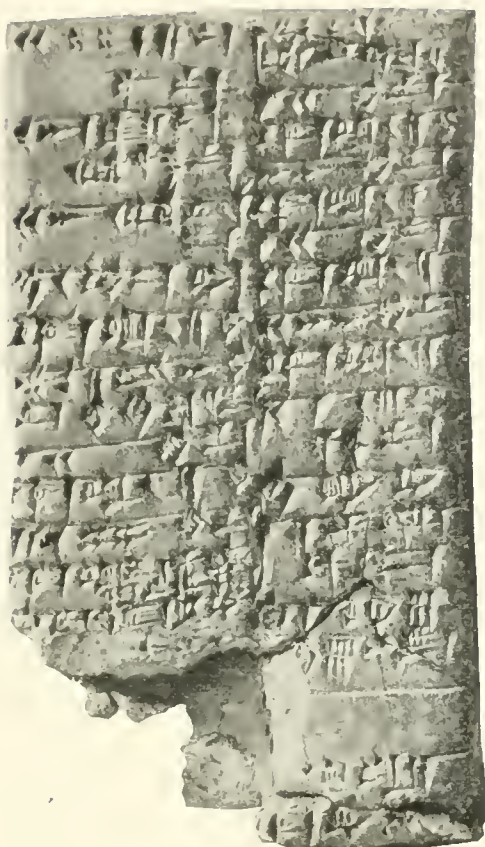


34. REVERSE

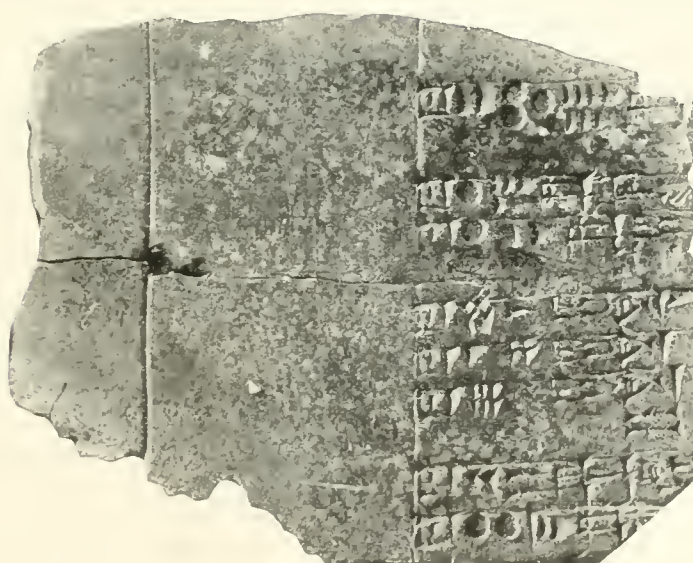
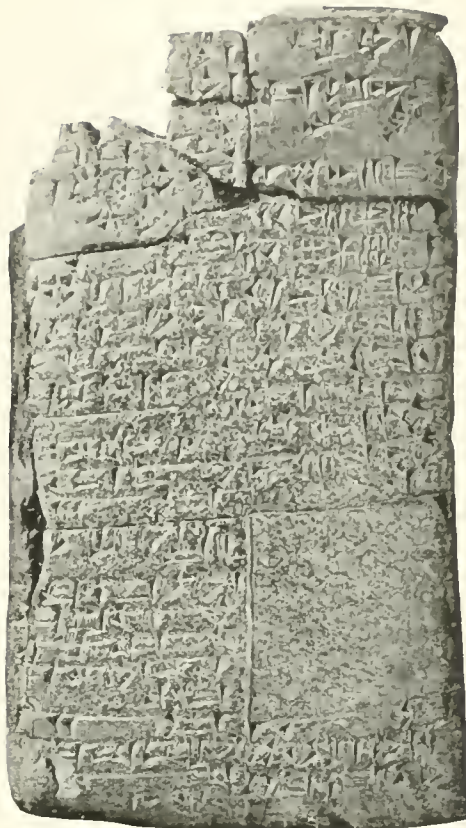


33. 34 LIST OF OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYÉS.

35. OBVERSE



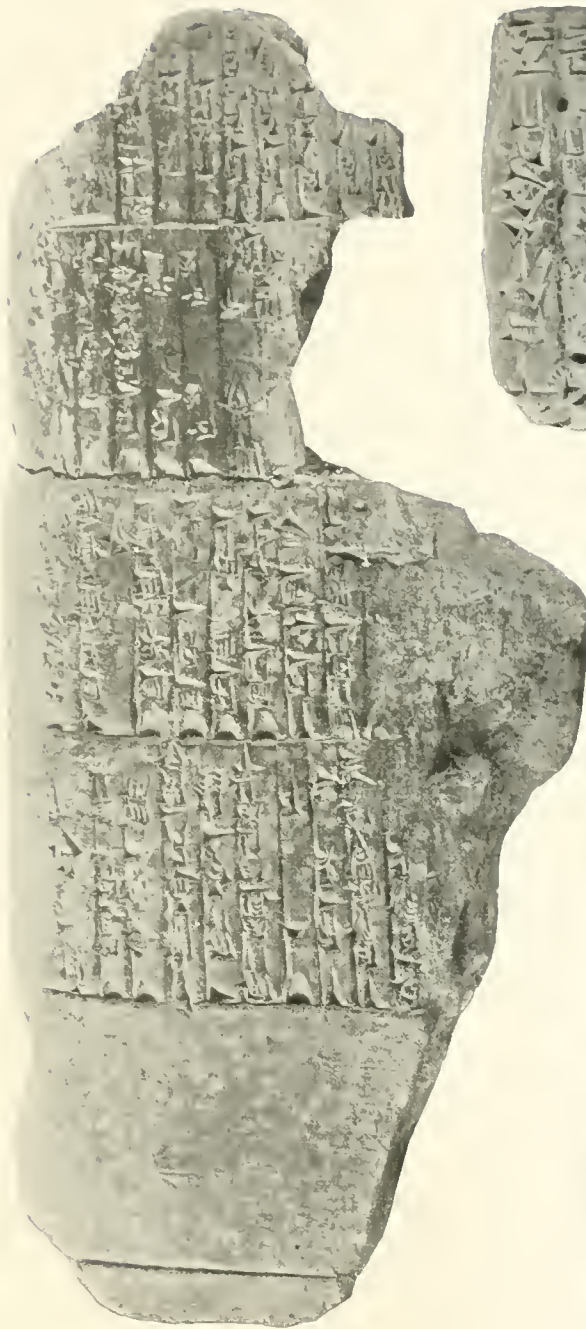
36. REVERSE



37

35, 36. SUMMARY ACCOUNT OF CORN AND WHEAT.
37. FRAGMENT OF A PAY LIST.

38 REVERSE



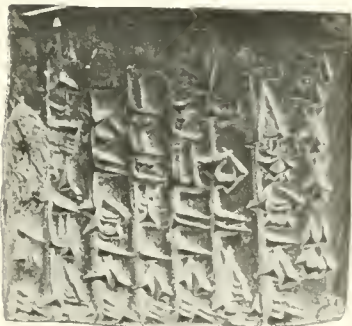
41



40. REVERSE



39 OVERSE



38. PART OF A PAY LIST.
39, 40. ACCOUNT OF THE ASSIGNMENTS OF DRINK
41. PAYMENTS OR AN ACCOUNT OF TEMPLE OFFERINGS.

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